

THE
NOR'-WEST FARMER

CHRISTMAS 1910

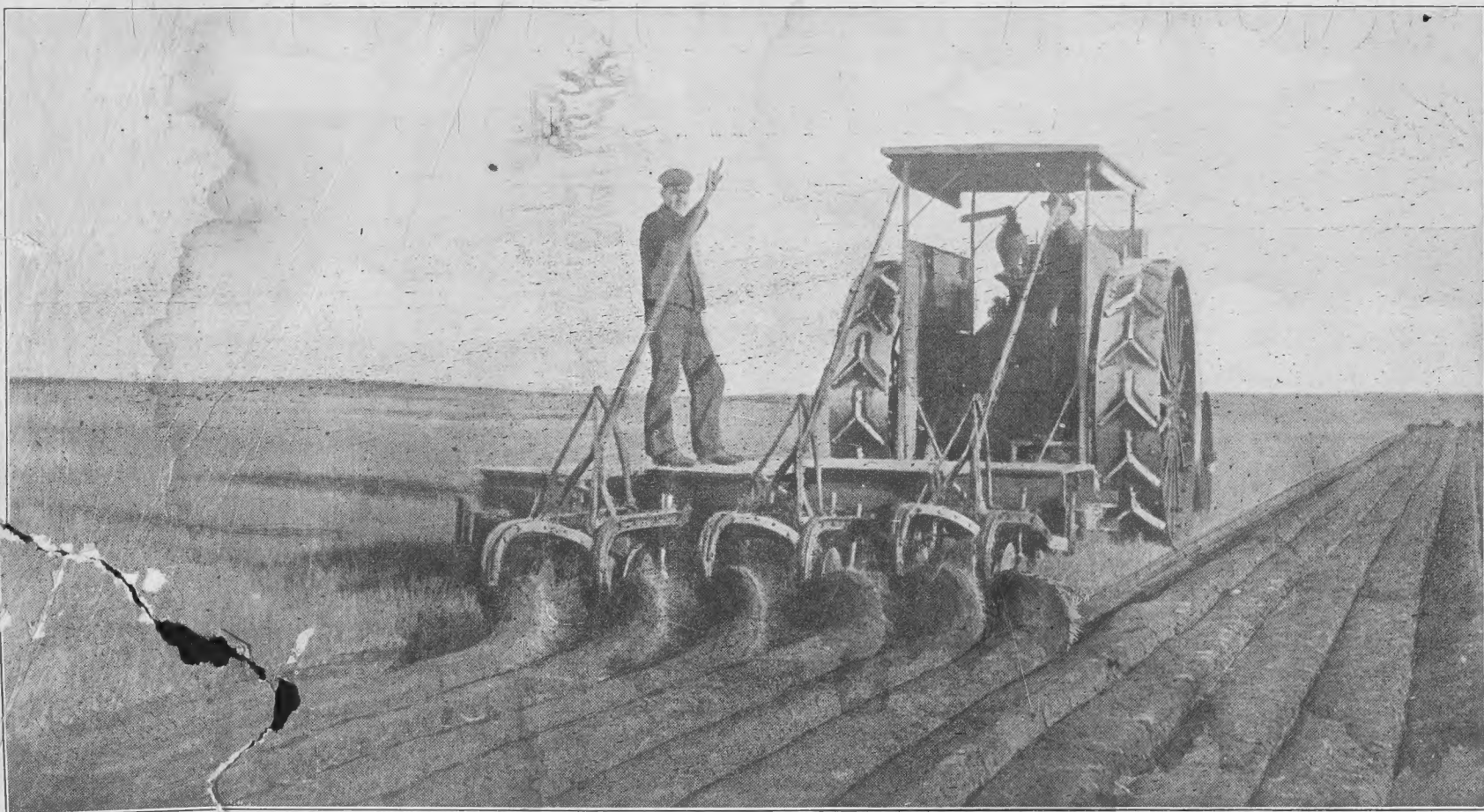


WINNIPEG, CANADA

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, || Publishers.

John Deere Engine Gang

FOR PERFECT WORK



MORE JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANGS SOLD IN WESTERN CANADA THAN ANY COMPETITIVE MAKE

4, 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14 BOTTOMS

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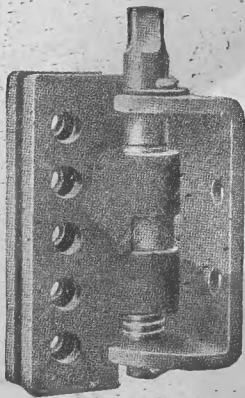
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work in the same
smaller cost per acre.

This is the Screw Clevis.
Found only on John Deere
Engine Plows.



Gives the Plows an Abso-
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ment.

An economy of time and money is
reason enough for buying any farm
implement.

When it comes to quality of work,
light draft, ease of handling and other
features that make an implement efficient,
John Deere Engine Plows are the rec-
ognized standard of excellence.

The fact that more of them are in use
than of other makes proves the strength
of this statement.

Send for our new FREE book on
engine plows. It contains all available
information on the subject.

Ask for Package No. 50

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

REGINA

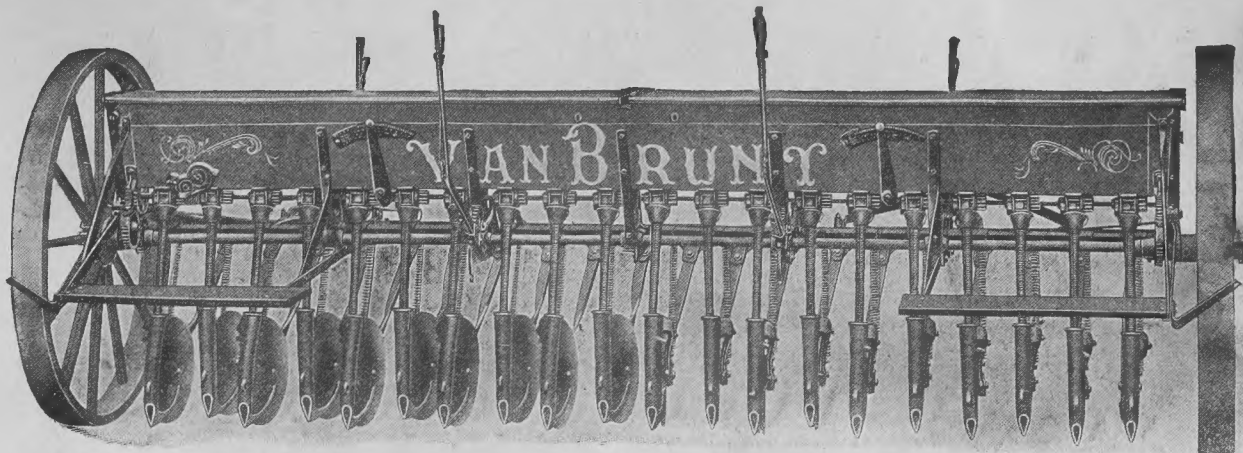
CALGARY

SASKATOON

EDMONTON

Not One Kernel Wasted

Light
Draft
Disc
Drills



New
1910
Boot
Discharge

Faultless work in any condition of soil on which a horse or engine can travel. Misses nowhere. Sticks at nothing.

VAN BRUNT

The Only Perfect Grain Planting Machine

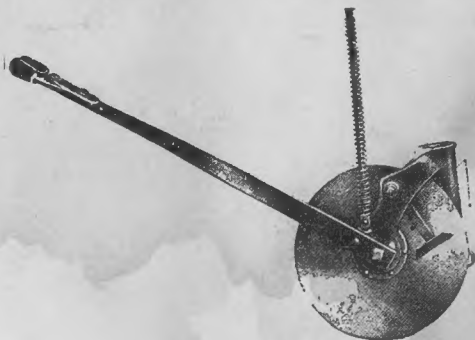
The model from which all clumsy copies have been made. Stronger and lighter by 300-400 pounds than imitations.

The first successful Single Disc with closed delivery was made by Van Brunt in 1900. Now, in 1910, Van Brunt again revolutionizes the business of seeding by producing the boot and discharge **WITHIN** instead of outside the circle of the disc. The direct effect of this is that the seed is actually planted at the required depth. Not a single grain is left on top of the soil or so near the surface that the first strong wind or heavy shower exposes it. This cannot happen with the

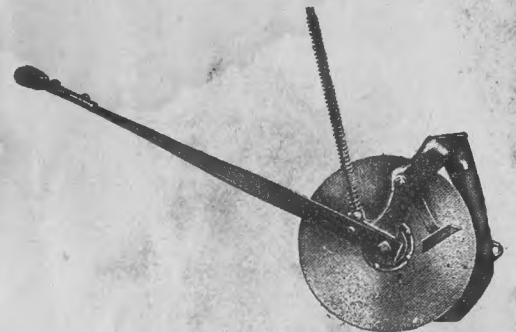
Van Brunt New Model

In 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Single, Double Disc and Shoe Interchangeable

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NEW STYLE



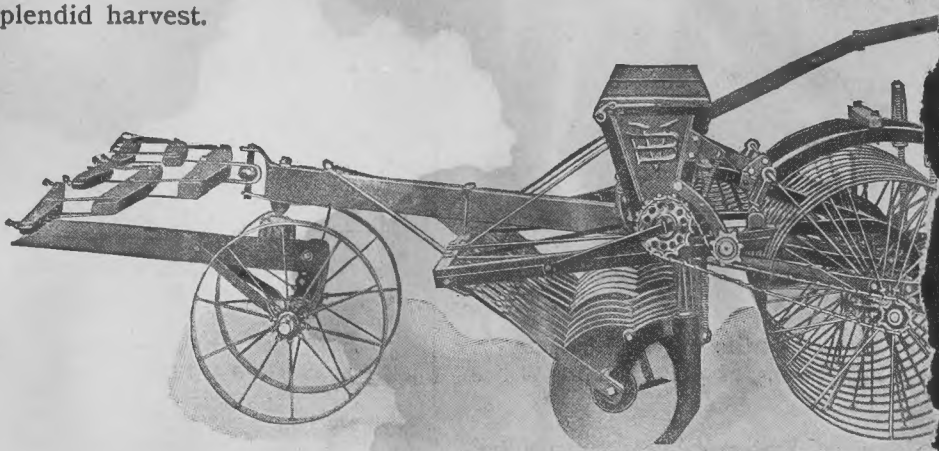
OLD STYLE

SEED CANNOT FAIL TO GERMINATE IF SOWN WITH A VAN BRUNT PRESS DRILL

With good seed you have all the elements for a bumper crop in 1911—soil, moisture and heat ; but have you the **IMPLEMENT** that will place and keep all these in their proper relationship? Most poor crops are due to **IRREGULAR AND INEFFECTIVE SEEDING**. If your seed is all at its proper germinating depth, with the soil packed to hold the moisture throughout the driest season, you cannot fail to reap a splendid harvest.

The Real Purpose of a PRESS DRILL

being to sow the grain at an **EVEN DEPTH**, the pressure must be uniform at every point. Any inequality or bunching is fatal to the crop. The "VAN BRUNT" will plant every kernel exactly at its proper depth in the seed furrow. It is the only **LOW DOWN PRESS DRILL** having a perfect balance with an easy adjustment to throw it in or out of gear.



END VIEW OF SINGLE DISC PRESS DRILL Made in 7 inch Feeds, 14, 16 and 18 sizes, Single and Double

A VAN BRUNT IS THE CROP'S SALVATOR

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO

WINNIPEG

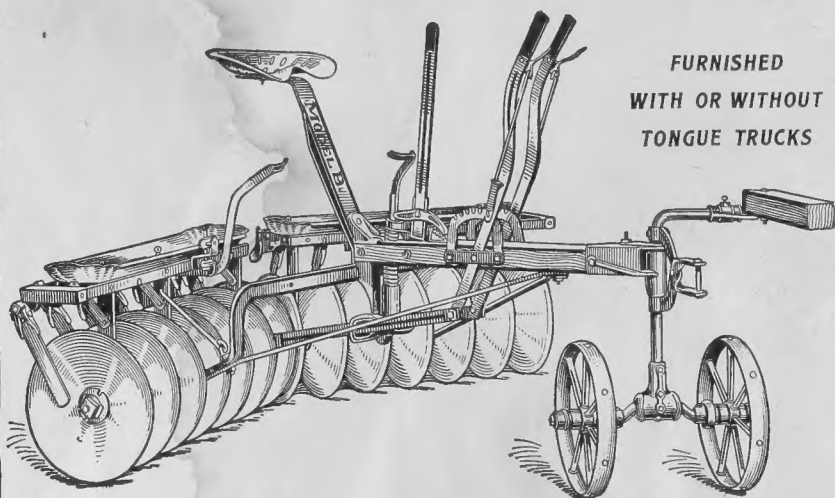
REGINA

CALGARY

SASKATOON

DISC HARROWS

Deere Model B Disc Harrow



FURNISHED
WITH OR WITHOUT
TONGUE TRUCKS

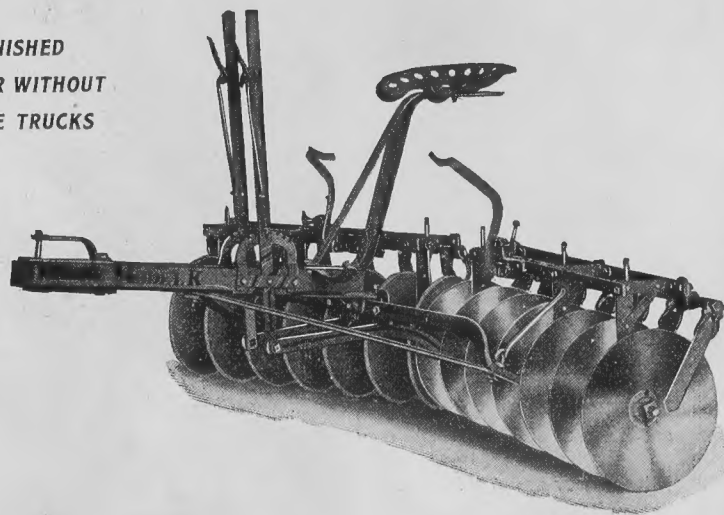
It is the Only Real Flexible Harrow

PROGRESSIVE Farmers know how much more satisfactory our Model "B" Disc Harrow does its work of pulverizing the soil evenly—without skipping rough places in the "middle"—because our Third Lever With Spring Pressure Yoke and controlled draw bars enables you to govern your discs. They can't push up in the centre, as with ordinary machines. You pull the lever and it locks automatically with discs working through dead furrows or over ridges always cultivating thoroughly. Special features besides superior malleable iron parts and extra durable construction are: Easy, Double-Spring Seat—High Frame out of dust—Adjustable Disc Scrapers—Lighter Draft, etc.

Write for Catalogue

Deere Model K Disc Harrow

FURNISHED
WITH OR WITHOUT
TONGUE TRUCKS

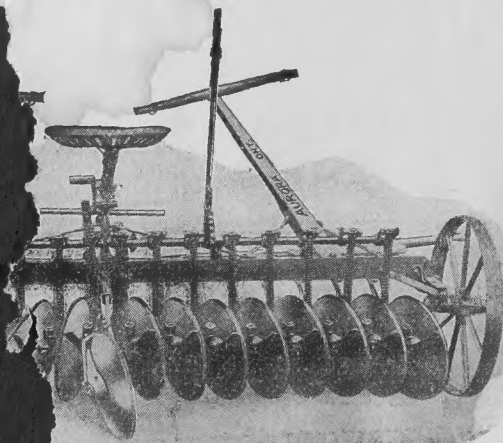


A STRONG, substantial two-lever harrow, slightly lighter than Model "B," but having many of its points of superiority. The Frame is made from a single piece of heavy steel. The frame bars, crossbars and braces are all steel, very securely riveted and bolted together.

The Scrapers are of the improved oscillating style, and can be easily removed or replaced. Hard Maple oil-soaked bearings are used on this harrow. Disc Blades are made of the very best quality steel, thoroughly polished and sharpened. Double Angling Revers on this harrow ensure a convenient machine for lapping lands and for hillside work.

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Cyclone Wheel Disc Harrow



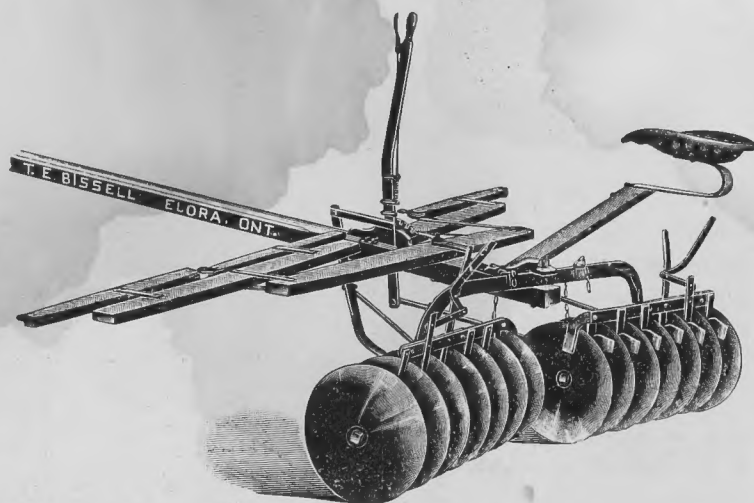
ld to the other. No danger of dulling. Can be backed or turned anywhere. Equipped with a pressure spring, the

be applied at the will of the operator. Summer fallowing, or plowed land, it has

eder or cultivator, being so constructed any depth desired; the space between worked and much lighter draft than a

TE FOR CATALOGUE

Genuine Bissell Disc Harrow



THE Disc that farmers want. Some good features are—
Correct Balance—Stays down at its work, does not buckle, bind and hump up in the centre.

Shape of Disc—Cuts, turns and stirs the soil, where others only scrape the ground.

Light of Draft—Forty hard Anti-friction Balls used in every "Bissell" Harrow relieve the horses.

Ease on Horses' Necks—The Hitch is well back, the seat projects at the rear of frame; no weight on necks.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

REGINA

CALGARY

SASKATOON

EDMONTON

The Fleury Pulverizer

Pulverizes and Packs the Soil

How a Pulverizer Helps

A good seed bed is composed of a fine mellow soil well packed to ensure capillary connection with the subsoil.

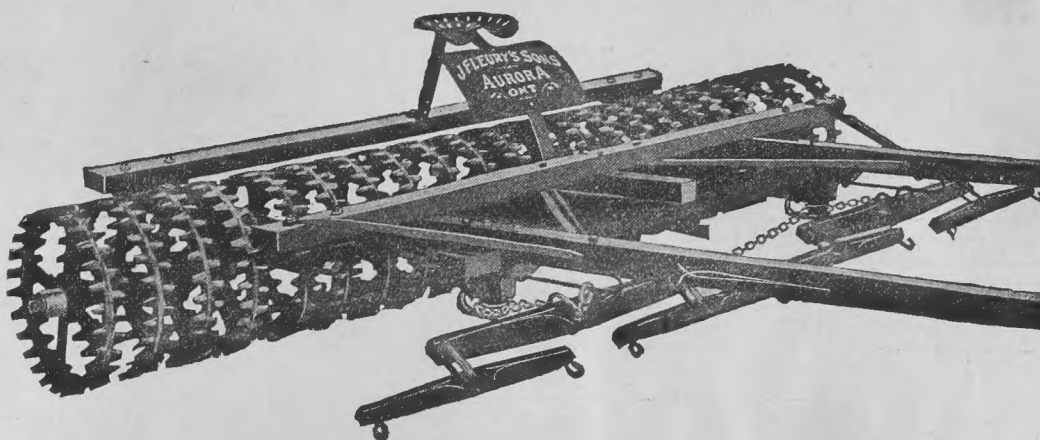
Such a seed bed will produce better crops than a lumpy one of the same chemical composition.

This is why a good pulverizer should be a part of your equipment. Other things being equal it insures better crops.

It is often necessary to plow land when it will break up into large chunks or clods. In such a case, a pulverizer is indispensable for fining the soil.

The fact is, almost any soil is benefitted by being pulverized and packed after plowing, regardless of its condition.

Light, loose, soils are kept from drifting by being treated in this way.



The Fleury does the Business

In the first place it is sufficiently heavy for its work there is no necessity for weighting.

The sections are so constructed that they pulverize all lumps and pack the soil so it is in good seed bed condition. At the same time, it helps to produce a surface mulch which holds moisture.

It does the work of both a pulverizer and a land roller.

Also, this pulverizer is

sufficiently flexible to accommodate itself to rolling land.

Besides this, it is very durable. It has bushings that take the wear instead of the wheels. The ends of the wheel hubs are chilled, which reduces the end wear on the wheels.

These are a few of the excellent features of the FLEURY PULVERIZERS. Ask us for further information.

Fleury Pulverizers are made in the following sizes :

16 Section, 1 pole. 22 Section, 1 pole. 22 Section, 2 pole. 24 section 2 pole.
22 section, 2 pole, pulley hitch, with double-trees. 24 section, 2 pole, pulley hitch, with double-trees.
22 section with tongue truck

NEW DEAL WAGON

New-Deal Wagon

Is made of air-seasoned lumber.

Is equipped with double collar skein.

Skins are dust-proof, therefore will hold grease longer and run easier than others.

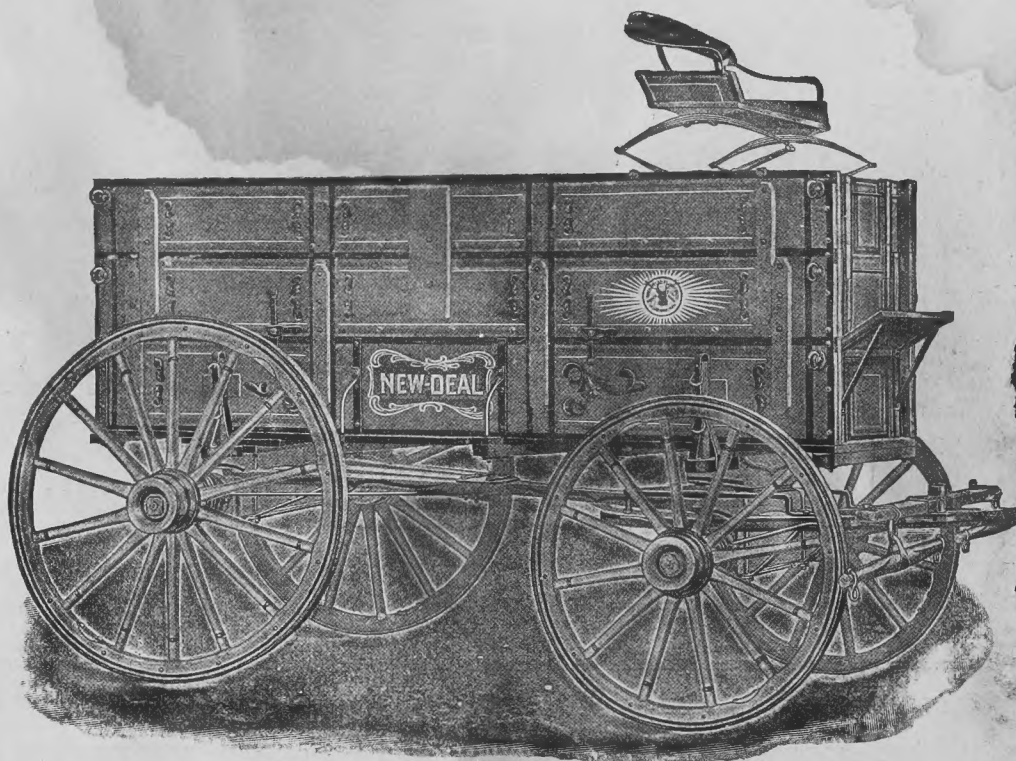
Skins are heavier; bell is longer and larger, taking more axle.

Has riveted grain cleats (not nailed or screwed).

Bottom of box is reinforced both front and rear.

Has clipped gear, both front and rear.

Box is made flax tight



JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

REGINA

EDMONTON

The Sawyer-Massey Engine

IS UP TO THE MINUTE IN TRACTIVE POWER

These are the days when specialized effort makes good. The Traction Machinery of the Sawyer-Massey Company is the Genius of Concentrated Force. It possesses phenomenal strength and pulling power. Concentration is in impressive evidence in every detail and adjustment of parts. There is not a pound of wasted energy in the whole scheme; every feature is designed and built to bear severe strain with a minimum weight.

WHEN A THRESHERMAN looks around for a home, he not only endeavors to get value from a monetary standpoint, but best value from the viewpoint of environment, utility and permanent convenience.

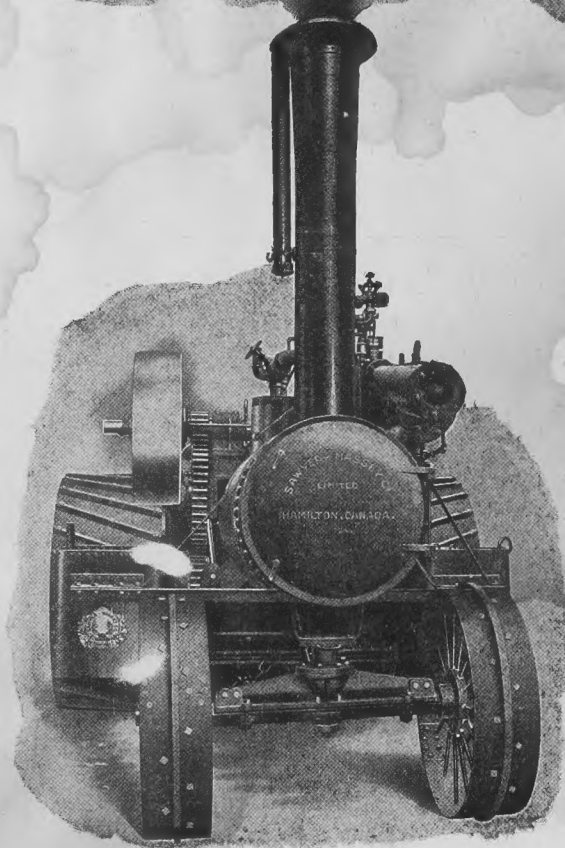
These are the essentials that largely make for future happiness and the welfare of himself and those dependent on him.

Again, the Thresherman should use just as much or even more care in the selection of an Engine and Thresher, because with him, these are the "days of war" by which his life is sustained and

go to a warranty against

one whose
withstand
the most
who will
welfare
attend to

SAWYER-MASSEY



Note.—All the 1911 Sawyer-Massey Engines will pass the Saskatchewan and Alberta Boiler Inspection Acts, giving them the highest rating on Steam Traction sanctioned by either Provincial Government.

THE SAWYER-MASSEY CO. has been established three-quarters of a century. Throughout this long life it has retained the complete confidence of the Agricultural community as manufacturers of Engines and Threshers of the highest quality.

The quality of its productions, the great size of its factory plant, the yearly increasing amount of its output, and its financial strength and responsibility, demonstrate it to be the largest and best in Canada of its kind.

The Firm's big new line of Combination Threshing and Plowing Engines of both Simple and Compound types, 22 to 32 H.P. and the excellence of their "Great West" Separators, ranging from 25-inch cylinder x 42-inch body to 40-inch cylinder x 64-inch body, are well worth looking into by every Thresherman in Canada who would profit by the study and successful efforts of men abreast of the Threshing and plowing science.

We have every facility at our Winnipeg House to post you fully re our North West lines. Write them to-day. You cannot regret it.

ENGINE THAT PULLS THE PROFIT

we would express our sincere wishes to all for a Bright and Happy New Year, with the hope that the New Year will be one of unexampled bounty.

Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited

(Established 1836)

The Largest Engine and Thresher Works in Canada.

WINNIPEG

A Ten-Acre Apple Orchard

IN THE
Whatshan
Valley

Will earn more revenue than a quarter section of the best wheat land on earth. We are clearing, irrigating, and planting some ten acre tracts in this garden spot of British Columbia, and will sell them at \$150 per acre, in **THREE ANNUAL PAYMENTS, WITHOUT INTEREST.**

This is the most remarkable bargain ever offered in British Columbia Fruit Lands. We would like to have the opportunity to explain the details to you. Call at our office, or drop us a card with your name and address on it, and we will send you full information. It is the

Apple Orchard Opportunity

OF A
Lifetime

We are only selling a few of these tracts in order to open the valley and advertise our lands. You must act promptly if you are to be among the favored few.

Beaton & Vezina
304 Enderton Bdg., Winnipeg.

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H. N. Slater, of Calgary, in renewing his subscription, writes as follows:—

"I have been a subscriber for twenty years, and consider your paper the best value on the American Continent, and my Old Country friends tell me that there is nothing in the list of Farm Papers there to compare with it. Keep the paper going. Merry Christmas."

COMPLETION OF ANOTHER VOLUME.

With this issue, the Nor'-West Farmer completes the volume of 1910. At the time of its beginning, we assured our readers that this year's volume would be the best yet.

We have kept the promise. During the past twelve months we have provided 120 pages more reading matter than during the year 1909, and the volume of that year, in turn, was better than any which had preceded it.

This is a good record on which we can make our appeal for a hearty measure of support for the year 1911.

We feel that, as values go nowadays, there is scarcely any other single avenue open to any farmer for the expenditure of a one dollar bill where better returns may be had than in such a paper as this. The Canadian West is remarkably well provided for in the way of agricultural papers. Those who have an intimate knowledge of the conditions all over North America frequently remark upon the excellence of the farm papers of our prairie provinces. And we claim that the Nor'-West Farmer will bear the most careful comparison with any others in the field, and that no combination of papers for the farmer of Western Canada would be complete without this one.

But why argue the point? The people are convinced. They are going to subscribe this year in greater numbers than ever before. This will enable us to give a better paper than ever in the past. And we will do it.

Then we have just one request—no, we have two of them. The first is this: Renew early. We do like the man who does that. The other is: Get your neighbour to become a new subscriber, and send us his subscription along with your own.

WEALTH

IN THE

World's Garden Spot

The right to hold this proud title belongs to the province of

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Its fruit farms have already proved the means of wealth to many who entered the province with but a pittance to their credit, and they have restored to health shattered constitutions that could no longer bear the strain of city life and the rigors of an eastern climate. We offer 10 acre lots (not less than one acre) in the

Whatshan Valley

which is within two or three miles of the Lower Arrow Lake. The land is peculiarly adapted to apple raising, and the transportation facilities are of the best.

PRICE INCLUDES CLEARING AND IRRIGATING AND WHEN YOU HAVE SECURED THE DEED TO THE PROPERTY, WE WILL CARE FOR IT UNTIL YOU MOVE ON TO IT.

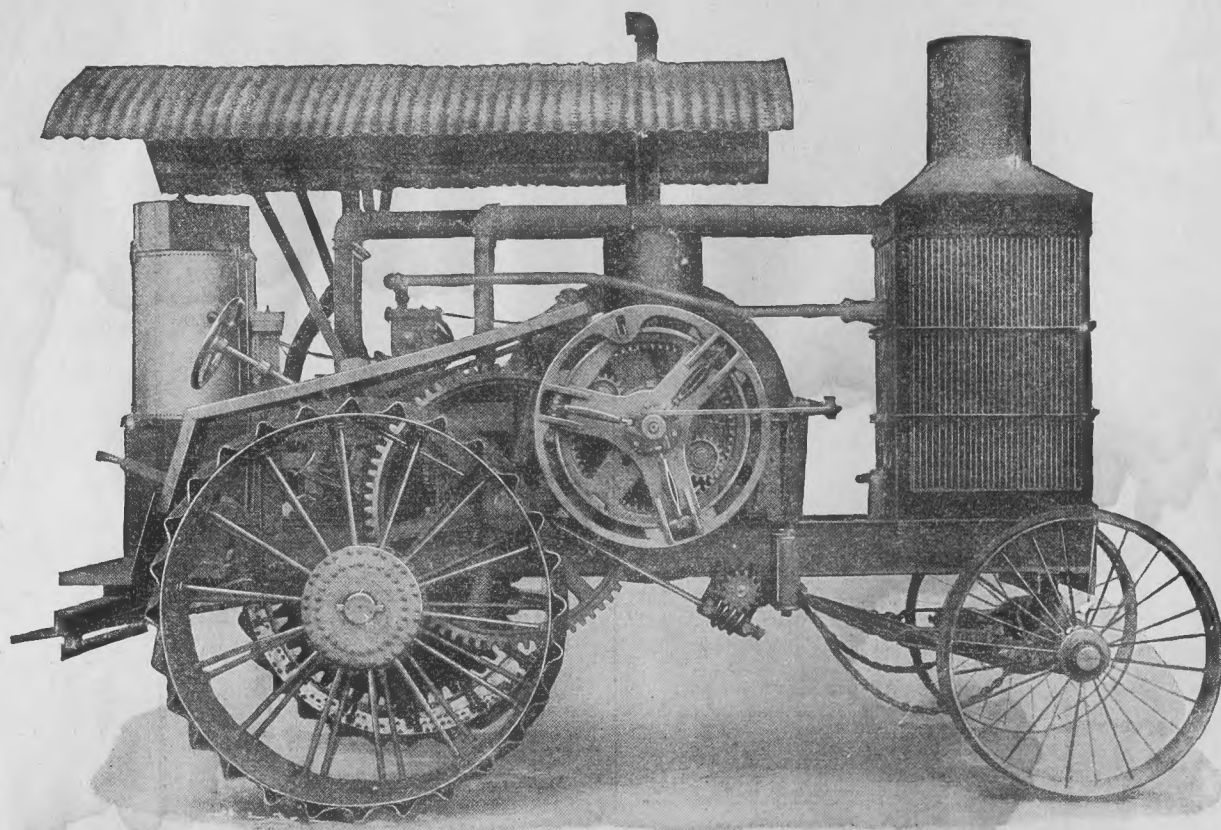
Don't Miss a Mail in Getting Information from Us as to This Unprecedented Chance

Beaton & Vezina
304 Enderton Bdg., Winnipeg

A Clean Slate for 1911

What Will You Make Of It?

1910 has been a disappointment, and yet you were not visited by any calamity. With identical soil and weather conditions, your neighbor has made money while you are compelled to borrow. Where is the leakage? How does your power account and wages bill compare with his? You have been plodding along with the old chunks that are idle half their time and eat like gluttons all the time, while your neighbor has done every job on the farm with a Hart-Parr Kerosene Tractor that works every day of the year—in all kinds of weather—supplies the power of 25 heavy draft horses and is satisfied at feeding time with a few gallons of Kerosene costing only 11c. (net) in Winnipeg.



THIS MODERN FARM HORSE

Means to **YOU** all the difference between a life of **UNREQUITED SERVITUDE** and a farming record in which nothing is lost or unpaid. Every day's work means **MORE MONEY** and more leisure to enjoy it. As "a hand-saw is a fine thing but not for shaving with," so a horse is a good friend but much too costly to be employed in **UNPRODUCTIVE DRUDGERY**. Besides, in the face of modern conditions, he can no longer cover the ground in time to capture the market any more than you can do your season's threshing with a pre-historic flail. Some men who are now using a **HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR** to do all their farm work would have pawned their shirts to have had it at the beginning of their farming experiments. **YOU** can obtain one and you don't need to mortgage a shirt-button. You will then have all the power you need and a bit to sell or lend, from a horse that never gets overheated or tired.

Built in Three Sizes---Fits Farms of any Size.

CHEAPEST TO BUY—because built in the Largest Gas Traction Factory in the World.

CHEAPEST TO RUN—because it uses Kerosene costing 11c. (net) per gallon in Winnipeg.

HART-PARR CO., 28 Main St., Portage-la-Prairie

And Saskatoon, Sask.

(MAN.

The Chapin Co., Calgary, Alberta, Sales Agents for Alberta

1882

Twenty-Ninth Year of Publication

1910

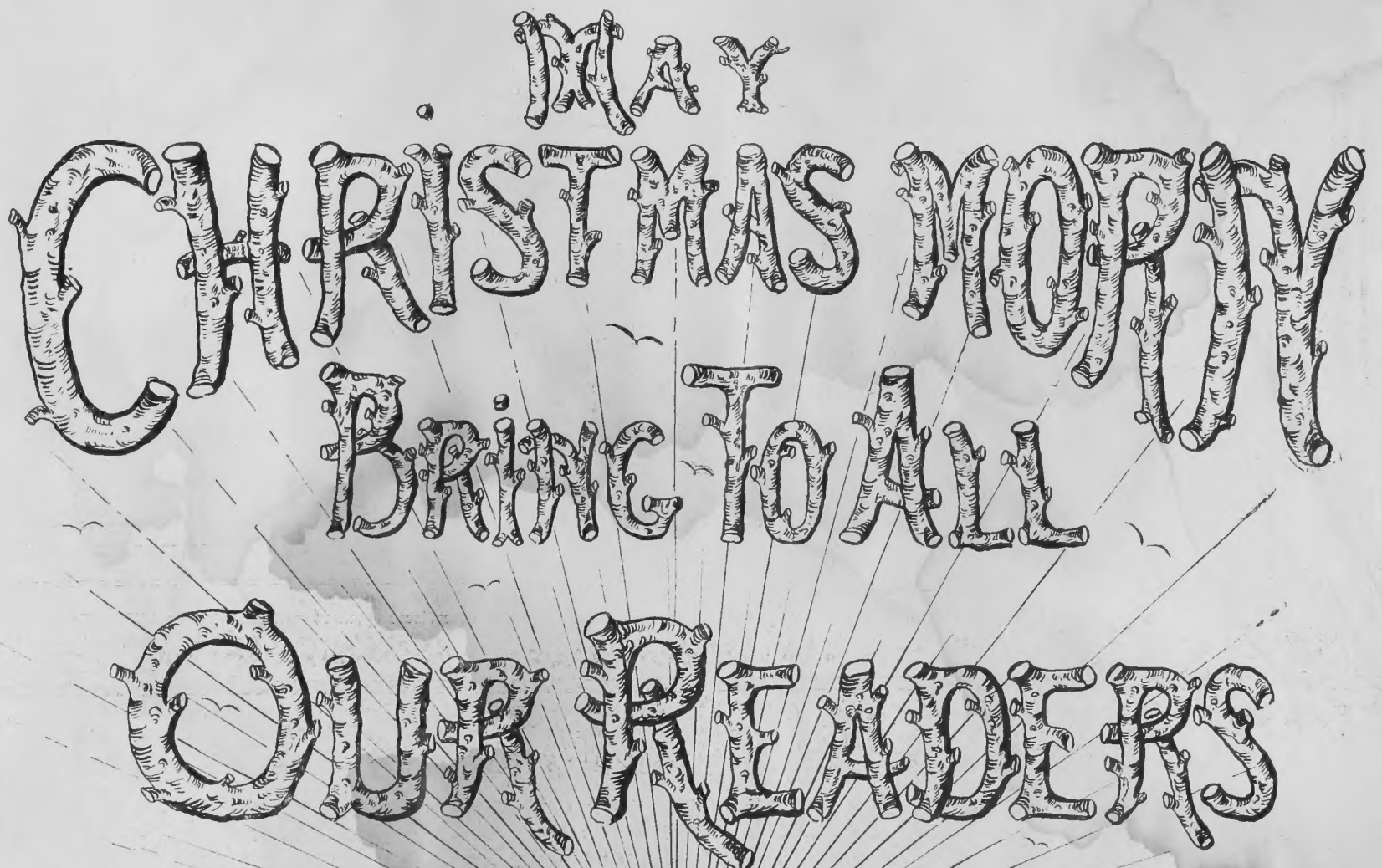
The Nor'-West Farmer

"Civilization begins and ends with the Plow."

Vol. 29. No. 24.

Winnipeg, Canada, December 20, 1910.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.



MAY
CHRISTMAS MORNING
BRING TO ALL
OUR READERS

AND TO ALL
OF YOU—
MUCH TRUE JOY
AND HAPPINESS.

Columbian
Conservatory
of Music

A Thorough Course of Music Tuition by - - - - Correspondence

The Greatest Musical Educator of the Century. Rapid and accurate facility in music guaranteed to any who will follow our easy directions.

Josef Hofman, the celebrated pianist, says: "Most music students practise too much and study too little" Our method of instruction entirely obviates this difficulty. It is just as careful to teach you why each step is taken as it is to teach you how it is taken. Thus study becomes interesting.

Call and investigate or write us.

Columbian Conservatory of Music

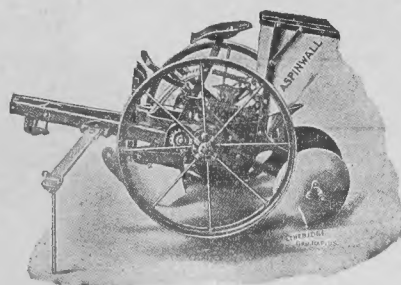
OF CANADA
S. L. Barrowclough, President J. D. Turner General Manager
289 Garry Street, Winnipeg

Aspinwall Potato Planter

No. 3

The GROWER demands ACCURACY, SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY. You find them ALL in the ASPINWALL.

Operated by
ONE MAN
and
no BRUISED
Fingers
or
Dust Blinded
Eyes



No change of
Pickers
for different
sized Seed
or different
distance
of
Planting.

Potato Planter No. 3.

Work Accurate—Adjustment Simple—Mechanical Principles Right—
Built to last and many in use from 10 to 20 years without a cent
expended for repairs.

Our 1911 Book contains information every farmer should have. It
is free. Write at once, before planning for next year's crops.

To insure more prompt attention, address Dept. "K."

Aspinwall Manufacturing Co.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Canadian Factory - GUELPH, ONTARIO.

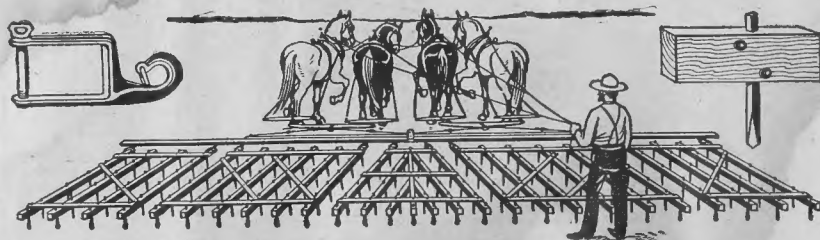
World's Oldest and Largest Makers of Potato Machinery.

CUTTERS PLANTERS SPRAYERS SORTERS

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

The Vitality Of The Seed DEPENDS ON THE SEED BED

Watson's Implements Make a Perfect Seed Bed



WATSON'S STEEL BOSS HARROWS

Are the perfection of design and strength. The tooth bars are made of angle steel and the braces of channel steel. The teeth are fastened by a simple device and cannot become loose. This harrow when knocked down occupies very little space and weighs a little less than the wood harrow. Four-horse size supplied with 149 teeth, covers 24 feet.

Reasons Why You Should Use This Pulverizer

1. It compresses the soil around the seed.
2. It tends to conserve the moisture in the soil by checking evaporation.
3. It leaves the surface rough, holds the dust and prevents blowing of the soil.
4. It does not leave the soil in ridges and hollows for the rain to run off.
5. It does not press the clods into the ground, but crushes them.
6. It is impossible to clog if the ground is in condition to work with any implement.
7. Being flexible, it will conform to ground level or dead furrow, leaving nothing untouched.

Watson's All-Steel Channel Harrows

(in all Sizes)

Watson's Harrow Carts

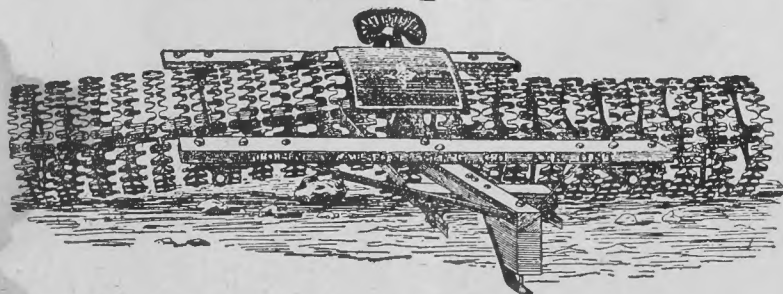
(24, 28 and 36 inch wheels)

If you can't get WATSON'S from local dealer, write us direct

WATSON'S BOSS WOOD HARROWS

Made of seasoned hardwood—Two Rivets at every Tooth. Malleable draw clevis—correct in design and well finished. They are better than any other harrow, that is why there are more of them sold in Western Canada than all other makes combined.

Watson's Flexible Pulverizer and Compressor



Made in two sizes: With 16 wheels, for 3 horses (weight 2100 lbs.) width 10 ft. 6 in.
as follows " 22 " " 4 horses (weight 2800 " " 14 ft. 6 in.
24 in. Wheels; Removable Boxing on all wheels and Centre Castings.

The 22-wheel size is supplied with two poles and pulley hitch.

John Watson Mfg. Co.
LIMITED

WINNIPEG

Methods and Breeds in Sheep Ranching.

By Jno. C. Ferguson, Cross, Sask.

There are many phases to the sheep question. A description of our methods and an opinion regarding the most suitable sheep for the West will doubtless be of interest to those of your readers who are awaiting the results of the distribution of sheep through the Manitoba sheep sales.

The foundation of all flocks of sheep on the range is Merino. The reason for this is principally because they are easier to hold and do better than any other kind in a flock of between two and three thousand. The wool of the Merino is shorter, denser and heavier than that of the coarser woolled varieties, but their mutton is not as good and it is necessary to combine the two by a suitable cross. The coarser woolled varieties used on the range for crossing are Shropshire, Oxford Down, Leicester, Lincoln, Cotswold and Cheviot. As to which of these the breeder will use had better, perhaps, depend on his particular fancy. In any

case, it would be well to select the most robust type in order to attain the best results. It may be that this can best be done by using the Oxford or Shrop with one cross of the Lincoln, but no more than one because the wool again becomes too fine in course of time. The reason for this is that an open woolled sheep can not withstand so much cold as the denser one can.

Usually, the grass on the range does not begin to grow until May and lambing necessarily begins at that time, and is nearly over in three weeks. Lambs of one, two and three days old, respectively, are kept in separate bunches and when any lamb is four days old it goes into the main body of ewes and lambs. Twins had better be kept separate for some time and if at all possible no corals should be used with any of the lambs until after shearing. The docking should be done where possible when the lamb is ten days old and the lamb should

MANITOBA LIVE STOCK MEETINGS AT WINTER FAIR.

In our last issue we announced that the meetings of the Manitoba Live Stock Associations would be held in connection with the Grain Growers' Convention. This arrangement was changed later, and the meetings will be at the time of the Winter Fair. See dates under heading "Events to Keep in Mind."

be weaned about Sept. 15. Shearing is done in June and July by a gang of six to ten men and the price is six and one-half to seven cents with board, and eight cents per head without board. A good shearer will clip one hundred per day, if weather and wool are suitable. The wool is tramped into sacks of from two to three hundred pounds each and the price is somewhere between twelve and eighteen cents per pound.

The price of ewes will depend on their age. Those from one to four years old will bring from five dollars to seven dollars per head. The price of wethers will

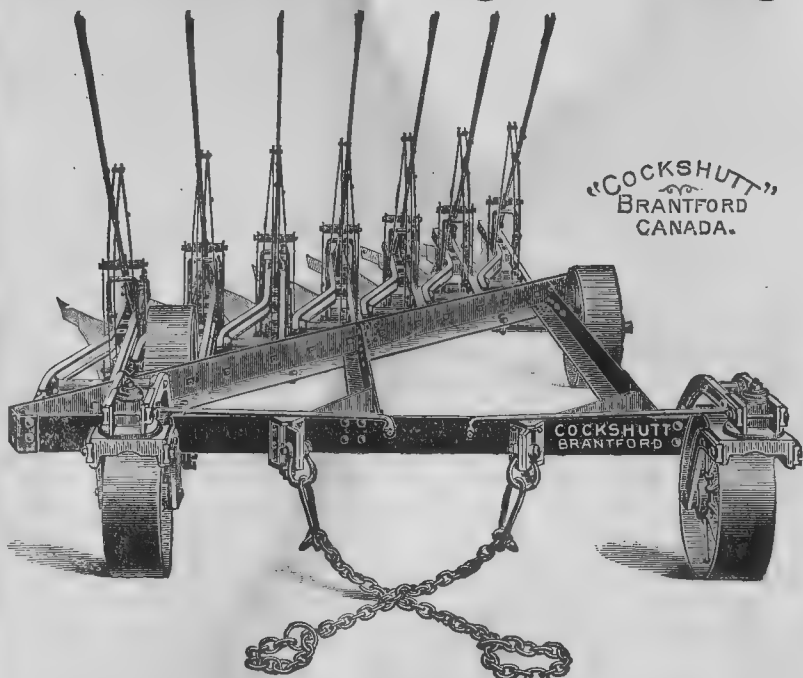
be about five cents per pound, live weight, F. O. B. point of shipment.

In conclusion, our method of shedding would perhaps be of interest. Sheep do not mind cold so much as wind, unless the temperature goes to a very low extreme. A shed, then, should be built of such size as to give each sheep three square feet of floor space and have the door facing the south and opening into a corral large enough to hold all of them. The sheep will remain in the corral during most nights but if a storm drives them into the shed the door should obviously be shut.



Sheep Ranching in the Canadian West. Scenes on the Premises of the Sarnia Ranch Company, Walsh, Alta., and on the Ranch of Jno. C. Ferguson, Cross, Sask.

Cockshutt Engine Gang



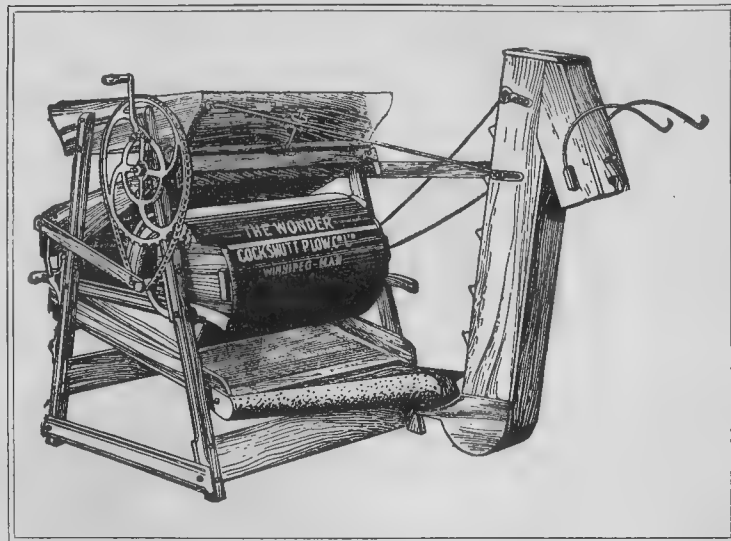
Made in 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 Furrow Frames.

THE Cockshutt Engine Gang is now entering its fifth successful year. We brought out the first successful Engine Gang Plow, which for many years was the only one with independent beams. Our Gang revolutionized traction plowing and made possible the great development in engine plowing which has taken place since that time. Our Engine Gang, being the first one brought out, was made with the simplest possible construction as there was no necessity of avoiding copying the construction of others. Simplicity in a plow is as valuable as in any other machine. Other manufacturers are now attempting to imitate our plow and in order not to appear to be copying too closely, they have found it necessary to complicate the construction at the expense of simplicity and perfect working ability. Choose between the original, simple, practical Cockshutt construction, and the complicated, untried imitations. Extensive additions to our factory will ensure the big demand for our Engine Gang next year to be fully met.

WRITE US OR SEE NEAREST DEALER

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **WINNIPEG**
BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

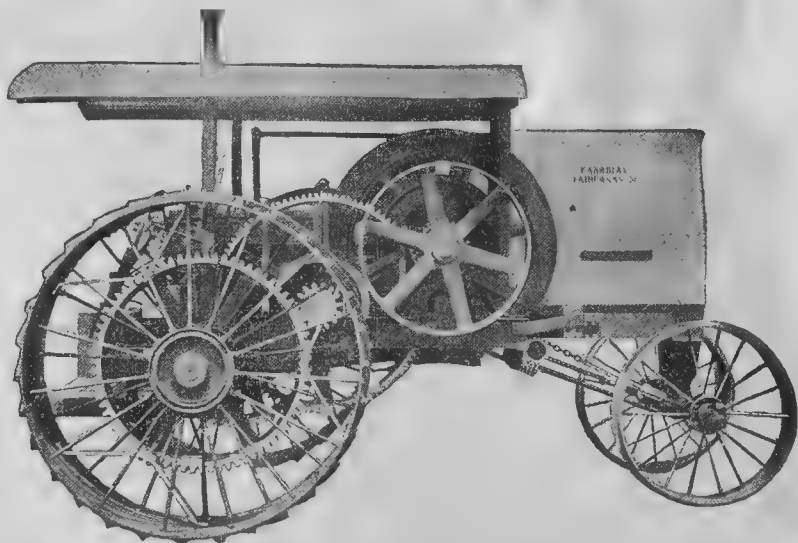
Wonder Fanning Mill



THE Wonder Fanning Mill has fifteen ZINC Screens. In the Upper Shoe there are 5 for Wheat, 4 for Barley, 2 for Flax, 1 for Oats. In the Lower Shoe there are 2 for Wheat, Oats and Barley, and 1 for Flax. The top screen of the Upper Shoe is covered with oilcloth, which ensures practically all the Oats maintaining a Flat position, and the screens having round perforations, there is a greater tendency of the oats being immediately screened off and the good grain falling through. The screens in the Upper Shoe also range shorter and shorter, so that practically all Oats that happen to fall through the upper sieves are invariably screened off on to the tail-board before reaching the Lower Shoe. We have seen grain loaded one-third with Wild Oats come out of the Wonder Mill absolutely free of foreign grain. Remember all sieves are made of zinc—much more durable than wire mesh. The Wonder Mill turns easily, is strongly built and reinforced, and quality of work considered in cleaning for seed, has a larger capacity than any other machine on the market.

BEATING OUR OWN RECORD

For many years the name of "**FAIRBANKS-MORSE**" appearing on any engine, implement or tool has proved an immediate passport to the complete confidence of the whole industrial world. In Western Canada the name is a household word, particularly in association with portable and horizontal stationary engines. These have established a record that has never been beaten by any competitor till in the course of our regular progress, we have stepped ahead of all past achievement with our latest product, the



Fairbanks-Morse Farm Tractor

The Very Best Plowing, Threshing and General Purpose Engine Made

This latest development has many exclusive patented features which distinguish it from anything else of the kind now in the market. Slow engine speed guaranteeing long life and uniformly easy movement. Heavy frame Truck. All gears heavy cast steel. Battery and magneto ignition.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited

92-94 Arthur Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatoon Calgary St. John Montreal Toronto Vancouver

CUT OFF AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO
The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Ltd.
Saskatoon WINNIPEG Calgary
We will tell you about the many features, exclusive and patented, which make the Fairbanks-Morse the best tractor.
Name Address N.F.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

PUBLISHED BY
NOR'-WEST FARMER LIMITED
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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 14 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.
All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.
Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and not to any individual.



CHRISTMAS.

Once again 'tis Christmastide, and from the far off long ago there floats down to us that grand paean of the ages—"Peace on earth, and goodwill among men."

This old world has beheld many strange sights and experienced innumerable changes since the delivery of that angelic message on the far-off Judean hillside; but the hearts of the people have remained much the same, and the need for such a proclamation is just as great now as it has ever been. And so we repeat it once again: "Peace on earth; goodwill among men."

Happy is the man whose heart responds to the spirit of this announcement—the man who is seeking in all just and reasonable ways to sow the seeds of concord, of justice and of love in the thorn-grown soil of human life. Such an one may not be born great, and he may live and die in obscurity, but his life will be crowned with the benedictions not only of his fellow-men, but also of a benevolent and recompensing Providence. It is one of the fundamental and governing principles of divine and human relationships that the man or woman with the kindly face and the big, genial, generous soul finds that no matter where he goes the world smiles back at him; and the miserable craven, who is always going about with a frown finds that other men shrink away from him and leave him alone with his miseries.

And so, old and threadbare as it may be, the spirit of the Christmas message contains, after all, the true philosophy of life. May we all celebrate the day, and teach our children to celebrate it, in the spirit in which it was originally given.

BRING YOUR WIVES.

Both Manitoba and Saskatchewan will have a provincial convention for farmers' wives this winter. In Saskatchewan the gathering will occur in Regina during the farmers' short course, from January 31 to February 3. In Manitoba a similar conference will be held at the Agricultural College a couple of weeks later, when the agricultural societies and other interests meet there. We bespeak for both of these a good attendance of the women of our farms. The Women's Institute movement is not new or untried. For many years Ontario has had a very large number of branch associations of women, and the provincial organization there has had

some excellent meetings and has published each year some very helpful and practical literature. The movement, too, is strong in many other parts of the continent. Are our women less capable or less deserving of the help that organization can bring them? We think not.

This movement among our women is not to be confused with any mere "women's rights" agitation. It is simply a conference of serious women grappling with the problems of women's work, and seeking to learn how they may help one another in its performance. To the farmer who has realized the advantages of conference in connection with his own problems the need for a women's gathering should be obvious.

THE FARMERS' DELEGATION AT OTTAWA.

The delegates of western grain growers and eastern farmers, to the number of nearly eight hundred, which waited on the Dominion Parliament last week in Ottawa, was the largest deputation ever received by a Canadian government. It is doubtful if, in the history of the world, such a gathering has ever before being assembled to ask legislators to accede to the wishes of the agricultural classes. The effects of this "pilgrimage to the East" will be far reaching, and will operate, mainly, in two directions. It will be a great impetus to further organization among the farmers, and it should demonstrate to the governors of this country that the farming element is one which must be taken into more serious consideration in the future.

The splendid organization of the western delegates was a gracious surprise to the farmers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces, if not to the Government itself. That five hundred farmers from the prairie provinces of western Canada would come in a body to Ottawa was almost beyond the comprehension of the eastern delegates. Indeed, it must have been a surprise to the western delegates themselves. Those who made this trip east were practically all authorized representatives of local grain growers' associations and farmers' unions scattered over the prairies from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains. They were the delegated mouthpiece of the organized farmers' movement in Western Canada, and represented thousands of other farmers who were unable to go. They will return to those who sent them with an enthusiasm for further organization that will inject a new life into every local branch in the West.

On the special train going down, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta were united. They represented the West, and knew no such thing as provincial boundary lines. In Ottawa they met the eastern delegates on a common ground. They had come from East and from West, and all felt that in the past legislation had been too much for the classes and not enough for the masses. This was the protest made to the government of Canada.

It was no howling mob of dissatisfied and soured farmers that presented itself to the Prime Minister on Friday, Dec. 16. The dignity which characterized the presentation of the various memorials, and the conclusiveness of their argument must have had a wholesome effect. The memorials were not demands, but requests, sincere and earnest. The wishes of the farmers as regards the tariff, terminal elevators, Hudson Bay Railway, the Railway Act, etc., were plainly stated, and with sufficient firmness that we credit the members of the House with being able to perceive that action in the direction pointed is expected. No threats were made, but a wealth of meaning was embodied in two sentences at the close of one memorial: "What can Parliament do for this delegation? What can this delegation do for Parliament?"

That there are many interests to be considered in framing national legislation is not questioned. The farmers, however, asked nothing from Parliament but a "square deal." They have

become tired of growing wheat and having it degraded, perhaps, before leaving Fort William, to the distinct loss of the western producer. They have grown tired of a protective tariff that is all one-sided in its protection, whereby the manufacturer benefits to the extent of, in some cases, nine times the amount received by the government in revenue, all of which is paid by the consumer. They have grown tired of excessive freight rates and the inability to secure redress for losses in stock killed and prairie fires started by the railways. They fear the effects of corporation control in the operation of the Hudson Bay Railway. They want legislation that will make it easier to form co-operative societies, and to do business as such. They did not ask for something for nothing.

The voting strength represented by this delegation will be recognized by those legislators who appreciate the fact that they hold office by permission of the people. Herein lies one great strength of the farmers' movement. To be most effective, the spirit of partisanship must be removed from its ranks. The agriculturists of the West are largely the electors of the Western representatives in Parliament. It is quite largely their votes that place them in power, and if any are to be removed the farmers votes can do it.

It is evident that the Opposition in the House will make much capital out of the farmers' visit to Ottawa. Before going too far, however, they should reckon with their host. The petitions of the farmers of Canada were not presented to the Liberals nor yet to the Conservatives, but to both. Every memorial was addressed to "Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, the Members of the Government, and the Members of the House of Commons." Action is expected from the Parliament of Canada, and each member, be he Grit or Tory, is individually responsible. The sending of this deputation to Ottawa probably cost the organized farmers of Canada \$150,000. They went there on business, and conducted themselves in a businesslike way. It was no "mere handful of disgruntled farmers" that marched up Parliament Hill on the sixteenth. Moreover, they were not "knocking" the Government. They addressed themselves to both parties equally strong.

SIR WILFRID'S REPLY.

The deputation of farmers from seven provinces of Canada that waited upon the Prime Minister in Ottawa on Dec. 16, expected more in reply from Sir Wilfrid Laurier than they got. Memorials were presented on six questions, and in his brief reply only three were referred to—the terminal elevators, the tariff, and the Hudson Bay Railway, and the latter only very briefly.

As regards the lowering of the tariff, no promise was made nor assurance given other than that nothing could be done until after the present negotiations with the States were completed. It was definitely stated that no tariff bill would be brought in this session. The deputation expected more than this. They have no desire to see Canadian manufacturers suffer, but when they see Canadian farm implement manufacturers competing in the world's market with manufacturers from other lands, and then remember the high prices charged the prairie farmer in the West as compared with the Western States farmers, they fail to see the necessity for protection. If our large Canadian implement makers once needed protection, that time is past. No demand for general free trade was made. The deputation asked Parliament to accept the offer of the United States for free trade in farm implements. They received, on the one hand, no reason for this degree of reciprocity not being granted, and, on the other, no suggestion of assurance that it would be given.

There was reason for disappointment in the Premier's reference to the terminal elevators. He begged the question in saying that the farmers seemed to be in favor of government ownership

as a principle. This was not the case. In fact, some of the memorials expressly stated that government ownership was not advocated as a principle. There was some encouragement, however, in the Prime Minister's remark that an elevator bill was being prepared for bringing forward this session, and that the representatives of the organized farmers would be consulted regarding its terms.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is recognized as a statesman. He has large problems to deal with, and it was not presumed that he would or could make definite replies to the deputation regarding all the propositions submitted. But the deputation was in Ottawa at the Prime Minister's invitation, he was familiar with the propositions to be submitted by means of his visit to the West this past summer, and the delegation expected that he would have communicated with his ministers and have had more to say about what the government proposed to do. Many of the delegates expected too much, but they had travelled far and at great expense. However, the briefness of the Premier's reply is of little moment. If Parliament takes action the farmers will be satisfied. If not, they will be justly disappointed.

AN AMBITIOUS UNDERTAKING.

The proposal has been made by the farmer delegates to Ottawa that if the Dominion Government will not undertake the building and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway as a government line, a charter will be asked for by a company of farmers, and the people of Western Canada generally will be invited to become shareholders of a great commonwealth corporation to own and operate this line for the good of the common people.

Whatever else may be said for or against the idea, it is certainly sufficiently ambitious to challenge our admiration. The scheme is not at all impracticable, but it is a good many hundred times bigger task than any other voluntary co-operative effort that the farmers of this country have yet undertaken. The building of the Hudson Bay line will be essentially different from the building of many another railroad line, because it will be necessary to erect the whole length from the Hudson Bay down into the grain growing portions of our settled country, and then equip this long line before any business can be done. It cannot be taken piecemeal, as the C.N.R., for example, has been taken. This will involve a very heavy initial outlay, even though the government should shoulder the whole expense of building the road.

But, although difficult, the scheme is practicable. There cannot be any doubt that the farmers of this country have the money to do even larger things than this. They are, in one way and another, standing drains upon their finances that are bigger than would be necessary to pay for the building of the Hudson Bay railroad. Perhaps somebody could even figure out voluntary extravagances that would more than cover the amount. Certainly, in excessive tariff duties they are paying out more than would be required. But it is a less difficult matter to get a man to pay a hundred dollars in a way that he does not observe, than to have him raise it on a cheque at the bank.

Such a line—if it were once in operation—would be a good thing. It would certainly ensure as favorable a schedule of rates on freights, both outgoing and incoming, as could be struck. Such ownership of the line would make for the greatest measure of competition. If there is to be as great dividends from the Hudson Bay route as many people seem to be able to foresee, the benefits would flow to the average western citizen, than whom there is none more deserving.

In the meantime, however, we should advise our readers to invest their spare cash in improved seed, better sires, and the like. For the next five or ten years there promises to be about as good returns for money invested in this way as in any other—even in the Hudson Bay Railway.

WITH AN

American=Abell Outfit

The practice of Intensive Agriculture is stripped of all its drudgery and becomes a delightful pastime



In wishing their Farmer Friends in Western Canada a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, the

American=Abell Engine and Thresher Co., Ltd.

do not expect the subject of their cartoon to be taken seriously and they will be sorry if a single intelligence fails to appreciate the humor of it. The idea foreshadowed in the above picture may suggest the Utopian and the impracticable to some minds. Such a combination is within the range of possibility, if for the moment it may look unpractical, but there are many **new ideas** scarcely less startling to be found in **The American-Abell Line for 1911.**

Their **Plowing Engines** are the very best made. You should see them and compare with other makes. There are many reasons why our **1911 Line** should come out "**Cock o' the North**" in every contest. Ask us for these. We will be glad to explain.

Our goods, down to the last structural detail, are well made of good material and with proper handling will do all that we claim for them.

Get our 1911 Catalogue. Will mail free to any address and apart from illustrating our own line it contains the most valuable information on plowing and threshing.

American = Abell Engine and Thresher Company, Limited

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

Edmonton

Supplying Grain to a World's Market.

By John Millar, Indian Head, Sask.

This is a commercial age, and Western Canada has greatly benefitted by commerce. No other agency has done so much towards developing our vast areas of virgin soil and making homes for the thousands of new settlers. The enormous foreign demand for Western Canadian wheat and other grains has given to the Western farmer a means of sustenance while the country was new and he was laying the foundation for a system of mixed farming on a permanent basis such as obtains in European countries.

Grain has marched side by side with, and has ever been a constant companion to, the pioneer during his march westward, opening up vast fields for the output of the factories of the Eastern provinces and of other lands.

Genesis of Our Export Trade in Wheat.

So long ago as 1876 the first Western Canadian wheat was shipped to the Eastern provinces, this being the first surplus to leave the West. The shipment consisted of 857 bushels, which was shipped through the United States to Steele Bros., Toronto, by Higgins & Young, of Winnipeg. This lot was gathered from twelve farmers in the district tributary to Winnipeg, and was apparently all their surplus, as one thousand bushels was the amount desired.

After the lapse of seventeen years, the whole Canadian West could boast of an outward shipment of only 12,650,583 bushels of grain of all kinds. Another period of seventeen years brings us to the present year of 1910; thus it will be readily seen that as the West advanced in years, the development became more rapid.

The Export Trade of the World.

For hundreds of years grain has been carried from countries that produce more than they consume (exporting countries) to those countries that consume more than they produce. The exporting countries at the present time are, Russia, United States, Argentina, Canada, Australia, India, Austria-Hungary and others. The grain of these countries is distributed among the United Kingdom, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, France, Spain and others. The amount of wheat exported in this way alone is, approximately, 500,000,000 bushels annually and flows in a never-ceasing stream like the water of a brook, constantly seeking a lower level and ever being fed at its source by the mountain spring.

Millions of laborers and a vast outlay for power and implements of tillage are necessary to draw from responsive Mother Earth the grain to supply this demand. Railroads and steamship lines are often taxed to their utmost to move the grain forward as fast as required. The banks are kept busy providing the necessary currency to finance the great line elevator and other companies engaged in buying the grain from the farmer and selling it to the importer.

Since agriculture is the basis for all other industries, the outcome of the grain crop is watched with the keenest interest. Anything that threatens crop failure is viewed with alarm, for the dividends of railways, manufacturing concerns, banks, etc., all depend in large measure on the success or failure of the grain crop, whether it be in Argentina or the Canadian West.

Canada and U.S. Lead the World.

For excellence of system for the handling and marketing of grain, Canada and the United States stand easily first (Canada's system is modeled after that of the United States), while for crudeness and backwardness none can compare with Russia, notwithstanding the fact that this country raises as much and exports more grain than any other country in the world. Its wheat crop alone amounts to more than 600,000,000



View of Silo, Weigh House and Sack Delivery Shoots Belonging to a Big Grain Handling Firm in England.

The great centre of Western Canada's grain handling and marketing system is at Winnipeg, though the large terminal storage elevators (or silos, as they are

many additional annoyances the farmer would be subjected to if the protecting arm of the law were not round about him.

Exchange has Important Function.

The Grain Exchange of Winnipeg, like those of other lands, has been an object of suspicion by the agriculturist, and like the Grain Exchanges of Germany and other European countries, has been the object of some very drastic legislation. The Exchange, however, has an important function to perform; it is as necessary as a bank. That there are evils connected with the operations of exchanges no one will deny, but its operations and functions are very complex and should be dealt with with the greatest caution. Legislation forbidding such operations as future trading would react on the price paid for grain and would mean a great loss to the grower.

It is safe to say that the margin of profit that goes to the middleman is less on grain and cotton than on any other commercial commodity in the world; and the reason for this is not far to seek. Remove the privilege of "hedging" that now obtains, and the margin of profit would at once increase.

Canada and U.S. only Countries That Inspect Grain.

The United States and Canada are the only countries that possess a system of inspection of grain. In Argentina the buyers of grain classify their purchase by inspecting each sack, (the grain is all marketed in bags) and classify it for shipment. Until very recently no provision was made for storing the grain at railway stations or for loading on cars, and piles of sacks often remained out in the open for weeks before being shipped.

Crude Conditions Elsewhere.

The crude conditions found in Argentina are to be found in a modified form in Russia, India and some other exporting countries. Gathering grain for cargoes under such conditions renders any system of inspection, such as Canada and the United States enjoy, an impossibility.

It should be noted that our system of inspecting grain and classifying it came into existence to fill a felt want. To preserve the identity of each lot or parcel of grain of all sorts and sizes throughout its long course by rail and water and through numerous elevators, from the farmer's wagon to the mills of the United Kingdom, was recognized as impracticable and expensive. The scheme was devised of dividing the grain into classes and giving to each class a name that would become a commercial term that would serve to distinguish it from other classes the world over. The adoption of this system has greatly broadened the market for Canadian grain. It is highly satisfactory to over 90 per cent. of the British importers and millers, and there has been for some time back a strong inclination on the part of some other exporting countries to adopt our Canadian system. It is interesting to note that much of the grain imported into the United Kingdom, and I suppose into other importing

EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND.

Annual Convention, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary	Jan. 17, 18, 19
Convention Manitoba Grain Growers, Brandon ..	Jan. 24, 25, 26
Judging at Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair, Regina	Jan. 24—28
Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Convention, Regina	Jan. 31—Feb. 3
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention, Regina	Feb. 7, 8, 9
Farmers' Short Course, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg	Feb. 13—17
Manitoba Agricultural Societies' Convention, Winnipeg	Feb. 14—15
Manitoba Women's Household Science Convention, Winnipeg	Feb. 15—16
Manitoba Dairy Convention, Winnipeg	Feb. 15—16
Manitoba Horticultural Convention, Winnipeg ..	Feb. 16—17
Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon	March 11—17
Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Annual Meeting, Brandon	March 13
Manitoba Horse Breeders' Annual Meeting, Brandon	March 14
Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Annual Meeting, Brandon	March 15
Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina	March 20—24

bushels annually, or about the same as that of the United States. The fact that exports may be coming forward freely from Russia, while at the same time the residents of whole provinces are starving in other parts of this great Empire, serves to illustrate the indifference of those who could alleviate the suffering of the down-trodden Russian peasant.

termed in Europe) are located at Fort William and Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior, where there is storage for approximately 20,000,000 bushels.

The buying and selling, the making and the distributing of quotations based on the world's markets, the financing of this gigantic trade, the inspecting and issuing certificates by Dominion Government officials, and the settlement of disputes between the farmer and middleman take place at or are directed from, Winnipeg.

Canada Unique in Legal Protection for Farmer.

Regarding this latter institution, it is a constant marvel to newcomers from other lands that the great gulf that usually separates the agriculturist and the central government has been so bridged that the poorer of Western Canada's farmers who has a grievance against the one who handles or buys his grain can, by putting that complaint in writing and mailing it to the Warehouse Commissioner at Winnipeg, have a Dominion Government official proceed with all reasonable haste to the place where the alleged grievance occurred and have the matter investigated and his wrongs righted. In this, Canada leads the world. Thousands of disputes are settled annually in this way, to say nothing of the



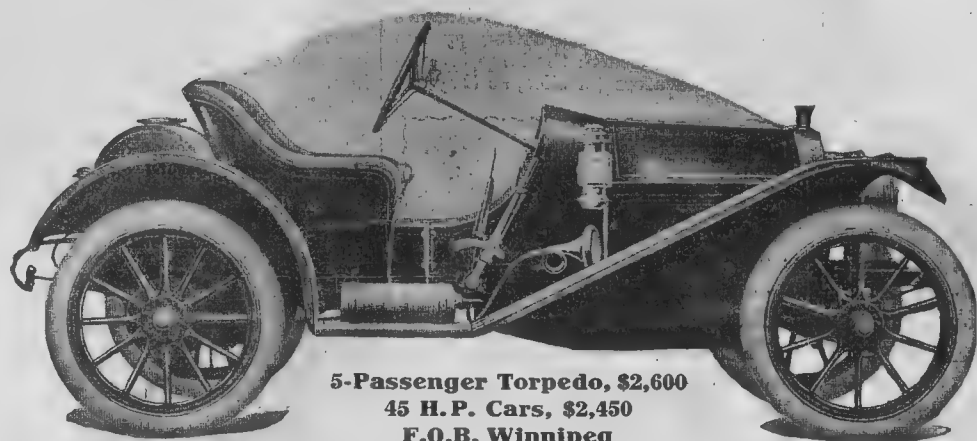
Loading Grain Carrying Boats at Fort William.

THE FARMER'S AUTO

Are you searching for the very best, most durable, most comfortable and handsomest looking car that is made to-day and that has all else in the field beaten for

DOWNRIGHT VALUE?

If we say that we can supply it, this is no mere salesman's "chin-music," but what we have ascertained by the most severe tests and dearly-bought experience gained in the automobile world. We hold a clean record, so far, that we value beyond anything that can be expressed in figures, and we make this announcement with the full consciousness that one little flaw in a single deal can blight that record beyond repair.



5-Passenger Torpedo, \$2,600
45 H.P. Cars, \$2,450
F.O.B. Winnipeg

THE GLIDE SETS AN ABSOLUTELY NEW STANDARD IN AUTOMOBILE VALUES



A big, roomy, powerful machine, every constructional detail of the "Glide" is fitted to a mathematical accuracy and runs, as its name suggests, with the freedom of the air. If you are looking for a permanent car—a machine you will be proud to exhibit many years hence, when other cars which are now the subject of highly colored advertisements have gone into oblivion—you cannot possibly meet with a disappointment in singling out the "Glide." Having regard to what is put into it, the price is exceedingly moderate, and you don't pay a dollar that is not represented in all that goes to make a perfect car. It is years ahead of its time.

EMPIRE "20" THE NEATEST SMOOTHEST RUNNING ROADSTER OF THE YEAR



Model "C," 1911
\$1,300, F.O.B. Winnipeg

SPECIFICATIONS

MOTOR—Four cylinders, cast en-bloc, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches; unit power plant ignition, either by Remy or Eiseman H.T. Magneto.
TRANSMISSION—Unit with rear axle; selective sliding gears, three speeds forward and reverse.
TIRES—32 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches front and rear; Q.D. rims.
SPRINGS—Semi-elliptic front, three-quarter elliptic rear; exceptionally long and easy.

SPECIFICATIONS

WHEEL BASE—96 inches.
BODY—Sheet metal, semi-torpedo type, enclosed dash.
COLORS—Body blue with cream running gear; finish equal to highest priced cars.
EQUIPMENT— $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch gas lamps, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch flare, brackets included, oil side and tail lamps, horn, complete kit of tools, tire repair kit, tire pump, irons on rear for extra tire.

Beautifully Illustrated Catalogs describing these cars in detail sent on request

HAUG BROS. & NELLERMoe

Fountain and Henry Streets, Winnipeg, Man.

countries is purchased F. A. Q. (fair average quality). The purchaser knows the quantity of his purchase but is uncertain what the quality will be. By drawing a small quantity from each cargo arriving from that country a fair average sample is obtained and kept on hand by the Corn Trade Associations, and a board of arbitration compares the cargo in question with this fair average quality and fixes the amount of premium to be paid by the purchaser to the seller or vice versa. This standard sample is made up monthly. It will be readily seen then that Canadian grain leaves our shores only after it has been carefully classified by the State and under a state guarantee that the identity of each class will be preserved while in transit, and a purchaser knows exactly what his cargo will be when it arrives. That of several other exporting countries is classified only in a crude way and the variations in cargoes adjusted upon arrival according to certain fixed rules of the various Corn Trade Associations.

The complaint is often heard that our standards are too high, and there is a mistaken belief abroad that if our standards were lowered to coincide with those of the United States the Canadian farmer would obtain a better price than at present. The great home market of the United States, and not the difference in standards, is the main cause of the difference in price obtained on opposite sides of the international boundary line. The London buyer would pay just the same price for Manitoba I Northern as he now pays if one named it No. 10. The name signifies little.

Discrepancy Between Dakota Prices and Ours Explained.

To those who are puzzled over this difference in price referred to and are anxious to find the proper solution, I would say that no hard spring wheat from the Dakotas or Minnesota is now exported as wheat, and though a very small percentage of it may reach Europe in a blend of flour it is sent there as a suitable dumping ground for the surplus of the output of the great mills of the United States, and seldom, if ever, brings a profit to the mill owners.

I cannot leave this matter of inspection without paying a tribute to one of Canada's greatest benefactors, Mr. David Horn, whose recent resignation from the office of Chief Grain Inspector has brought forth expressions of regret from all sides, and rightly so, for Mr. Horn, with his untiring zeal, good judgment and character beyond reproach, has been able to render services to Western Canada during her formative period, the value of which is beyond estimation. "Give me," said a prominent grain importer of England, "a certificate with David Horn's name to it, and I will take it like a bank-note," and all there are of like opinion.

For the most part Canada's surplus of grain and flour goes to the United Kingdom where it is highly esteemed because of its excellent strength. There are no better blenders in the world than those of the Mother Country. Frequently Canadian grain or flour will form part of a blend containing known quantities of grain from three or four different

countries or flour ground from the grain of those countries.

One Reason for Price Fluctuations.

An important fact that should be noted here is the necessity of keeping strictly to a blend once established. A slight change in a blend of flour may cause serious confusion and consequent loss to the large baking concern purchasing it, even though the flour may be as good or even better. This fact often causes an importer to pay a higher price for wheat than that which would purchase wheat equally good but of a different type and this is one of several factors that cause the price of Canadian wheat and that of Australia and Russia to change relative positions in a measure that has puzzled some of our farmers. In many such cases the suspicion that manipulation was responsible for the prices being as they were has had no foundation in fact, though it is admitted that manipulation does at times play a part in price making, but it is also true that a greater majority of the members of the trade regret the manipulation as much as the producer, and are more likely to lose thereby. In fact, the manipulator is usually hated by the trade because he is constantly introducing a factor in price-making that cannot possibly be foreseen or reckoned with, and those whose information and judgment of world conditions were absolutely correct find their calculations entirely upset and their prospective profits taking flight.

Liverpool Great Price Making Market.

While Canadian grain goes in considerable quantities to nearly a dozen different ports scattered over the United Kingdom, Liverpool and London receive the greater portion. For reasons which lack of space will not permit me to give here, London is not a price-making market, and the prices quoted on the London Exchange are but a poor guide. Liverpool, on the other hand, with its storage facilities and its features of future trading, is the great price-making market of Europe, and is to the grain world what London and Berlin are to the financial world.

The hours of the Exchange are from 10.30 to 4.15, and there is a lack of the excitement and nervous tension characteristic of the Chicago "pit." An average day's trading on the Liverpool Exchange is 1,500,000 bushels.

If the big traders of Chicago decided to influence the price, it is to this market they would send orders to buy or sell.

On Tuesdays and Fridays of each week a cash or "spot" wheat market is held, and millers from a considerable area attend this market for the purpose of examining the sample displayed and making purchases. Though no exact figures are obtainable, a writer was informed by a group composed of leading importers that 60 per cent. of Canadian wheat was sold on grade. Nearly all grain distributed from Liverpool is sacked—250 lbs. in the sack—which costs ¼c. per bushel.

Efficiency of Reporting Service.

London and Liverpool are the centres for information from all parts of the

world regarding grain crop. There is constant cable communication with all exporting countries. It is known here what Chicago, Minneapolis, and Winnipeg markets opened at, what weather prevails in the wheat States, and in Argentina and Australia. It is known how many cars were received at Fort William and Duluth that morning. From Russia comes the latest news regarding the Odessa laborers' strike, and if there is frost, drouth, or too much rain in any of the wheat districts it is known. Not only this, but it is known whether the farmers are coming forward with their grain freely or holding it back. By knowing the amount of grain loaded at all the great ports, adding this amount to the total afloat, and deducting the amount unloaded, it is known how much is afloat. This information is available every Monday. The amount afloat is another factor in price making, for if this decreases it is likely to alarm some importers who have sold "short." They may bid till they get the wheat, but in so doing they have increased the price.

Another valuable part of information gathered is the amount of the "world's visible supply" of wheat and flour. This is the amount in store at central points, and is published monthly; while that of Canada and the United States is published weekly. The average amount of the "world's visible supply" on January 1st for the last five years has been approximately 2,000,000 bushels.

Grain Carrying Service.

It requires a vast fleet of vessels to move the export grain of the world. It has been estimated that if every vessel carrying wheat and flour would carry 100,000 bushels at a cargo, it would require about 400 steamships the year round to move this surplus wheat.

Sources of Production.

No doubt our American cousins take pride in the fact that their country is the greatest wheat-producing country in the world, but the production of Russia so nearly equals that of the United States that she can scarcely be called a second. We of Canada are sometimes led to speculate as to whether or not the time will ever arrive when our fair Dominion will hold the proud position of exceeding any other nation in the production of wheat. There are good reasons to believe that it will.

The United States may increase her production somewhat if her farmers co-operate as have the farmers of France and Germany to raise the standard of farming. The average yield per acre has been materially increased in those countries in this way, and more intensive farming and more intelligent tillage may do wonders for the United States, but the vacant lands of the States are practically all gone; and, after all things are considered, one cannot but conclude that the country has pretty nearly reached its limit of production. It will before many years cease to be a factor in the world's markets, as, like France, it will neither export nor import any considerable amount in any one year.

Russia has the area suitable for wheat. The land of the Black Belt in Southern Russia is much like Eastern Saskat-

chewan in appearance, and, under intelligent cultivation, has great possibilities; but from the "peasants" of Russia, with their present environment, the present average yield of 10 bushels per acre is not likely to be materially increased.

In Argentina conditions are somewhat better so far as implements of tillage, storage facilities at railway stations and transportation facilities are concerned, but the land is mostly sandy and should be carefully nursed if a good average yield is to be maintained indefinitely. This is almost too much to expect of the "settler" of Argentina; he is not likely to rise to the occasion.

The drouths of India and Australia will seriously hamper these countries in the race for first place.

We do not rejoice in the disadvantages of other grain-producing countries, but we merely point these out as reasons for believing that Canada may some day head the list of countries that supply the foodstuffs of the world. Let us, as true Canadians, strive towards that end.

A Rooty Proposition.

J. C. L., Winnipeg Beach, Man., writes:—"I have some land with heavy bush on it. I intend to clear as much as possible next spring. I find that I cannot plow the land unless I could hire an engine, owing to the roots being so thick in places. In the spring, water lies on the land until about the 1st of June. This land grows wild grasses abundantly. Could you tell me of a cultivated grass that would kill the roots? Would a mixture of clover and some other grass have the desired effect? The land in a good loam on a gray clay."

In answer we would say that of course the quickest way to deal with this land would be to use a good stumping machine. But as we presume that a larger part of the trees are poplar, and as the roots of these soon rot out when the trees have been chopped down, this may not be considered advisable.

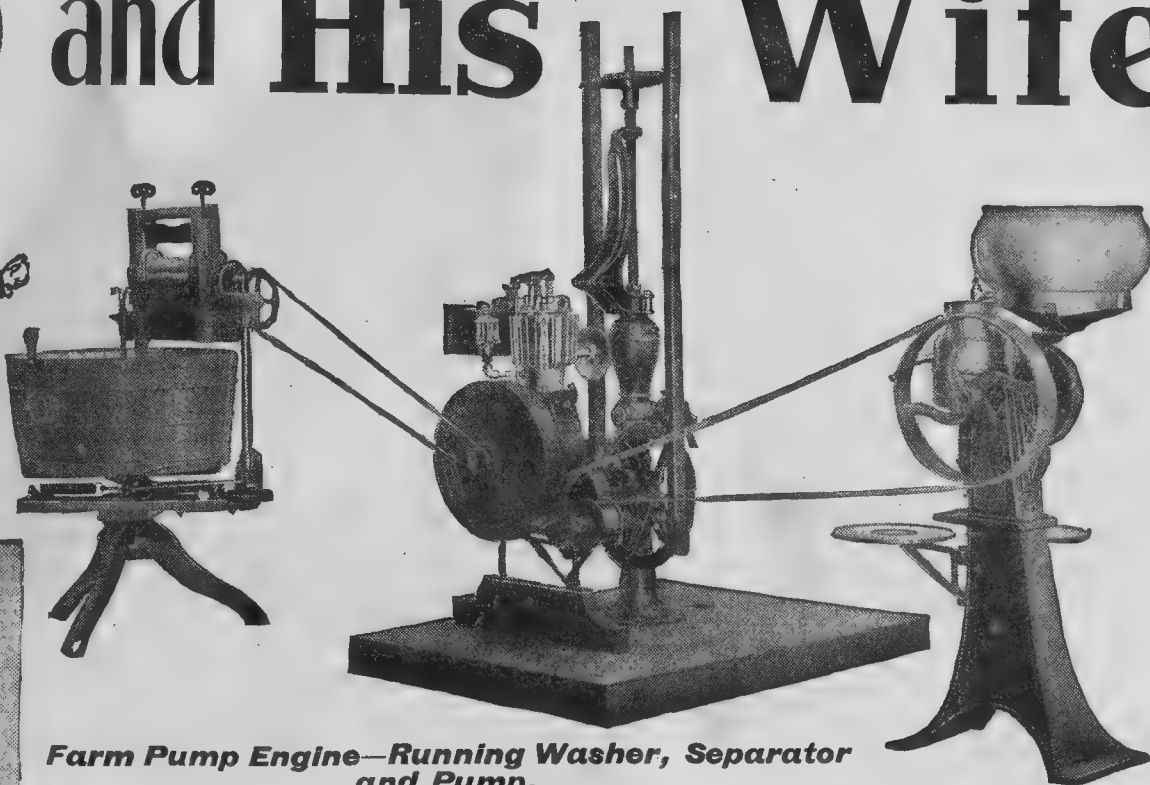
Now as to grasses. If it were not for the lying of the water on this land, no doubt timothy and red clover would do well here, as they both grow well in that vicinity. But neither could stand the month of May under water. We assume, however, that when the trees are removed, letting the sun in, and a few surface outlets are opened, the water will escape in good time in the spring. If this is so, we think that a seeding of timothy and clover seed will likely make a good pasture here until such time as the plow can be used. One of the troubles will be the difficulty of securing a covering for the seed without plowing. Probably, however, the seed will germinate fairly well even if sown just on the top of the ground while it is still moist in the spring. One of the best crops of timothy the writer ever saw grew from seed sown on the snow in the late spring and never even harrowed in.

While poplar roots will soon rot off, those of the willow, green ash, oak and elm will take a long time, and will require to be cut or pulled out in the end.



A Busy Day on a Moose Jaw Farm. Where the Wheat comes from.

I Am The Friend of the Farmer and His Wife!



Here are Some of my Favorite "Stunts":

- Running
- Corn Shellers
 - Fanning Mills
 - Washing Machines
 - Churns
 - Cream Separators
 - Grindstones
 - Drag Saws
 - Spray Pumps
 - Bone Cutters
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 - Polishing Wheels
 - Printing Presses
 - Clipping Machines
 - Bilge Pumps
 - Water-Supply Systems
 - washing Buggies, Windows, etc.

Farm Pump Engine—Running Washer, Separator and Pump.

I am a mighty good friend of the Farmer and his Wife. I'm the Silent Partner of the farm and I work without pay, for a lifetime. I'll tackle any task that comes my way. I'm so chock full of Power that I've got to keep busy. I'm the Handy Man that helps the wife—the mother—do the very hardest work.

When Washday comes, I'm on the job, running the washer and wringer and pumping the water besides. I run the cream separator. I churn the butter. The busier I am the better I like it.

When I'm not helping the women folks you'll find me helping the men. I run the fanning mill, the feed cutter, the wood saw, the cider press, etc. I even turn the grindstone.

I run any kind of hand-power or foot-power machine that is ever used on the farm. I'm a star performer at pumping.

I can pump 800 to 1,000 gallons per hour and keep it up all day long without getting overheated. I hook up to a pump in

less than no time and need no cement foundation—no belts, no pump jacks, no arms, no anchor posts, tanks or towers. I'll run outdoors, in a snowstorm, as well as under a roof.

I worked in Labrador last winter, when it was 40 degrees below zero.

The coldest weather can't knock me out—I simply refuse to freeze. Believe me, I'm worth while.

I can save so much time, work, wages and worry that you and your folks will wonder how you ever managed to run the place without my assistance.

Let Me Help You Run the Farm!

On Exhibition at Leading Dealers

We have a very important proposition for implement dealers in territory where we are not represented. ASK FOR THE CATALOG. Be quick!

FULLER & JOHNSON

FARM PUMP ENGINE

Woman's and Man's Greatest Work Saver.

The success of the Fuller & Johnston Farm Pump Engine is unprecedented in the history of gasoline engines. We worked on this engine for years before we sprung the surprise. It took the farmers off their feet when we showed them what we had. This engine is different from anything ever known. It is a PERFECT air-cooled engine—without fan or cooling attachments of any kind. Working parts protected by Metal Case. Self-Cooling as explained in the catalog. It has the most complete lubricating system ever

conceived. The oil is carried up to the piston by capillary attraction, just as oil goes up a lamp wick. A "dry piston" is an impossibility. Starts instantly. Needs no attention while running. It is as high grade in every way as automobile engines. Has pulley for running all kinds of light machines.

The whole thing comes to you complete—no extras to buy. Ready to run inside of 15 minutes after being uncrated.

Successor to Windmills on Thousands of Farms.

Thousands of Windmills are being torn down and replaced by Farm Pump Engines. For the price of an ordinary windmill you can get this great little engine, which not only outpumps the best Mill built, but does scores of other tasks about the place which no Windmill could ever touch.

Get a Farm Pump Engine and have an unlimited fresh water supply. Use its surplus power for running all the light machines on the place. Don't depend on wind for your water supply. Give your stock fresh tempered water—not ice water from a tank. You know what that means. Don't put off ordering a Farm Pump Engine until the next big storm rips your windmill from its anchorage and hurls it to the ground.

The engine will pay big dividends on the small investments required. You spend a great deal of money for machinery that you use only a few weeks in a year. Here's one that is available every day in the year and costs you less than a windmill.

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If interested in larger engines, ask for Catalog of the world famous Fuller & Johnson Double-Efficiency Engines. (2)

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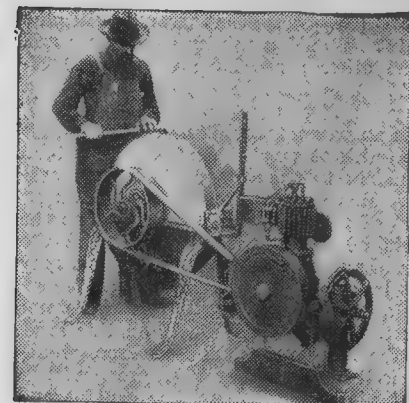
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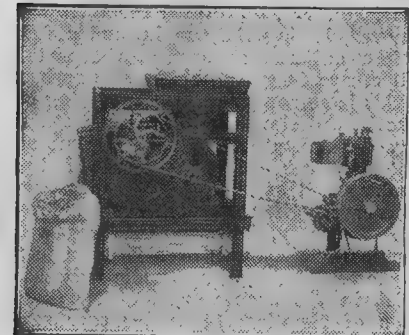
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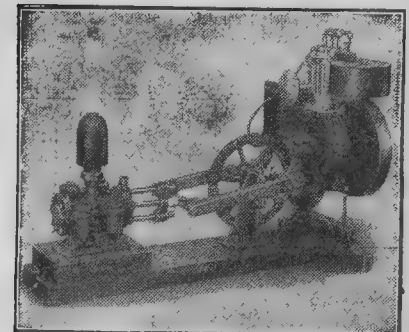
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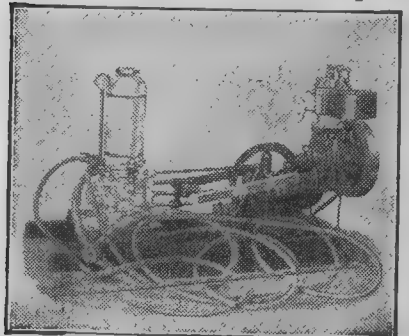
Engine Turning Grindstone.



Engine Running Fanning Mill.



Engine Running Volume Pump.



Engine Running Sprayer.

The Peace River Country.

First-Handed Observations by L. H. Stanton.

There are hundreds of men living in Western Canada today who may be classed as pioneers of the Prairie Provinces. Not the men who have made their homes here for a mere decade, but men who came here in their young days to carve out homes, and who have grown wealthy and raised families on their homesteads. Again there are thousands of men who have arrived in the last decade who have taken up the vacant places and they too have carved homes on the prairie. A day's journey in almost any direction through Manitoba will disclose hundreds of these homes where the owner rates his holdings in five or more figures.

What of the Pioneer?

We have been accustomed, for many years, to look upon the prairie lands of Western Canada as boundless. In fact, few of us could believe that within our lifetime it could ever be wanted—there was enough for all and to spare. But already we find that there are restless spirits, men of the true pioneer breed, who are looking for new worlds to conquer. It is the spirit which sent those first pioneers past the Great Lakes, demanding a new land—another frontier. Where will they go?

Look about you and see if you can answer. Is there a frontier in Canada today? There are men who will tell you—perhaps they are recently from Eastern Canada or the United States—that Edmonton and Prince Albert mark the northern boundary of settlement in Canada. There is no frontier there, for,

taking the North Saskatchewan as the boundary of their area, we find that the railroad maps of today criss-cross the whole of the district to the south with a network of constructed or projected lines. No frontier was ever enclosed by railway lines. Where then will you go? The United States has nothing in the way of a frontier to offer, Europe is overcrowded, the yellow hordes teem in Asia, Africa is not a white man's land if he is to work with his hands, and interior Australia is largely a barren. Where, then, will that pioneering spirit find an outlet for its energies?

The Answer.

There is but one answer—North of the Saskatchewan. Years ago a man wandered down from the north, an employee of the Great Company, and in an unthinking moment confided to a friend that away up there off the map was a huge tract of land, than which there was no better in the world. A Frenchman, true to the poetic instincts of his race, had named it le Grande Prairie. Next day he begged that friend not to mention it for fear the chief factor would find it out and he would be reported to headquarters. Next year the same thing was whispered to a select circle from another source, with the same injunction to keep back the name of the informer. And so it went for some time.

That whispering gradually became louder, and when the new world became a subject of conversation the rumors came to the ears of the Great Company.

Only rumor—nothing to it—country is no good for anything but Indians and furs, were some of the expressions of opinion given out. And then a government official was sent to report. That report is historical, but the reason why the country was given a black eye is another story, which may not be told here. There are people who know it, however. Since that time many people have visited the Grande Prairie, and today there are thousands who know something of what that far north holds in promise.

What One Man Thought.

But there was one man who was not content that Dame Rumor should spread the gospel of that country. He wanted everyone to know, everyone to have an opportunity, and greatest of all he desired that within his lifetime he should see thousands of homes where he once had travelled weary weeks and months without seeing a white man. That man was J. K. Cornwall, member of the Alberta legislature, and representing the Western half of that great territory known as the Peace River country. Jim Cornwall, for he is Jim to everyone who knows him, traded, hunted and trapped throughout the Peace River country for years. He knows it as a politician knows his constituency, but further he loves it and it has become a religion with him to see it settled.

To Tell the News Abroad.

One year ago Jim Cornwall asked himself the question, "How can I let the world know?" And the answer was, by means of the press. He is a man of action and he at once set about organizing a party of writers who were to visit the Peace River, the Grand Prairie and its subordinate territory, invade the choicest limit of the Hudson's Bay Company,

and afterward let the world know what they found. If it was good, he wanted them to say so. If it was not good, they were to be frank and unafraid. He asked no favors and expected none for he was confident that they would see it as he did.

A True Frontier.

If there are men in Canada today who feel the stirring of the pioneer blood, men who are resourceful and not afraid to face minor hardships and discomforts in the working out of new homes in a new land along a new frontier, the Peace River offers every possible gratification. There lies the last frontier open to the Anglo-Saxon race. Now the country is a true frontier, there are no railroads, few trails and the bulk of travel and trade follows the river routes, the routes which have been followed by the Hudson's Bay Company for ages. Needless to say, transportation is slow and costly. No man should attempt that country today who is afraid to face difficulties and overcome them by his own unaided efforts. But that time will be short lived. We know that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is preparing to build a branch line into the Peace River country from Edson, the Alberta government is cutting a trail from the same point, the Canadian Northern is building north from Edmonton, the Dominion government is building trails and telegraph lines there, and a project is on foot to run a wagon road from Athabasca Landing to Fort Vermilion, the present northern limit of wheat growing. Does that sound as if the country is a waste? Would it appear that this work is being carried on without some positive guarantee of a return?

The Pioneers Now There.

There are pioneers in the Peace River country today, a couple of thousand of them, men who fought their way in, some of them a decade ago. From Edmonton they hauled their meagre possessions a half a thousand miles or more over rock and swamp, through muskeg and timber to the land of their desire. Now they are happy and there is not one of them but will tell you that he occupies the finest piece of land out of doors. "Just give us transportation," is the constant cry. Taking advantage of the winter trails, when they may follow the bed of the rivers or the ice of the lakes, they have taken in modern equipment for their farms and you will find threshing machines, binders, and all the implements of the prairie farm. The cost in labor has been great, but the results are greater. They are in on the ground floor, and their faith tells them that some day they will be in the same fortunate position as their brothers to the south—a railway at their very doors. "Then watch us go," is their smiling comment. That they will "go" no person who has even seen the country can doubt.

The Climate.

If the Peace River country is 700 miles or more further north than Winnipeg, why do they claim that the climate is so much better? A scientist will explain that it is because the isothermal lines bear sharply to the northward from Winnipeg. The country comes under the influence of three mountain passes, the Yellowhead, the Pine and the Laurier, through each of which the Chinook wind finds its way, tempered by the warm waters of the Japan current of the Pacific coast. While the thermometer may fall to 25 below zero in the winter, it never remains there for any considerable period, and winter thaws are common. Then too there is an absence of the heavy winds which drive home the cold of the more southerly portions of the prairie provinces. It means a great deal for the stock raiser, for there is but a short portion of the winter when stock cannot run at large, when the animals cannot rustle their own living from the rich native grasses. Horses and cattle which have not been fed a forkful of hay come out in the spring in splendid condition to make flesh rapidly when the spring grasses come.

Markets for Products.

Ranching is at present a most profit-



Strathcona

This map is on a scale of 51 miles to the inch. It shows Edmonton on the south and Fort Vermilion on the extreme north. The perpendicular line near the left of the map is the 120th meridian, which also serves as the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia from where it crosses the continental divide to the northern boundaries of these provinces. Crossing this meridian near its top are marked the 57th and 58th parallels of latitude

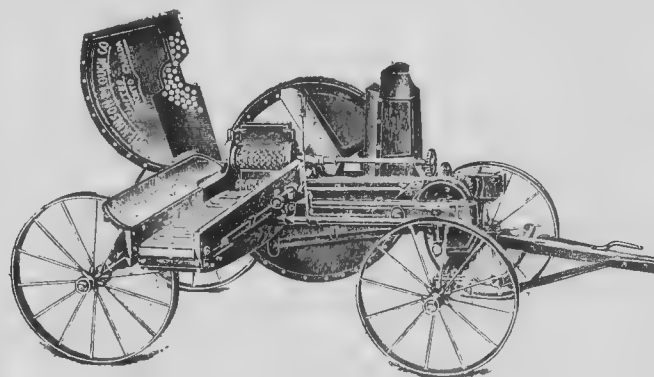
Well Bred ^{Must Be} Well Fed

If Your Live Stock is Going to Pay

It pays to keep well bred animals, but it is a losing game to raise scrub cattle. A well-bred beast has no less repugnance than a well-bred person to a badly served meal: so it pays to tempt the palate of the discriminating beast.

You can't Handle Feed Successfully without a Climax Straw Cutter

Graduated to cut $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Cleans the feed of all dust, you can't raise healthy cattle on dusty, dirt-impregnated feed. The knives are so arranged that the machine will cut from a quarter to a third more feed than any other machine with the same amount of power. Knives of highest grade English knife steel, retaining edge longer than any other



Only Satisfactory Straw Cutter on the Market

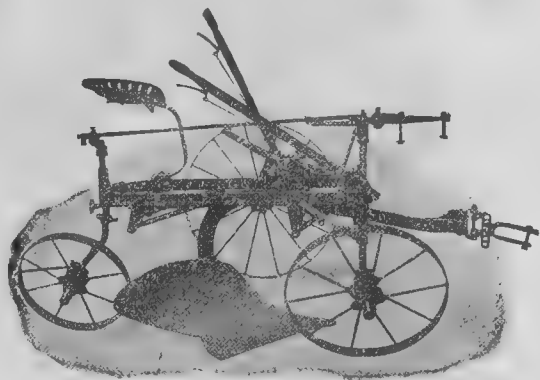
"Climax B" mounted, is a strongly built machine that tracks with a waggon. Constructed of highest grade material, with capacity only limited by amount of straw that can be fed to it. No choking or clogging possible.

"Climax B" Standard. A machine mounted on legs at convenient height for operator. No back-breaking job to feed this perfect straw-cutter. Every machine is equipped with safety lever. You can't get drawn into this machine. Write to-day

The Brandon Implement and Manufacturing Co., Brandon, Man.

A Record in Riding Plows

It has been ascertained most definitely that the greater portion of the crop failures in a dry season in Western Canada have been due to poor cultivation; not to lack of moisture but the failure to make a reasonable provision for keeping the moisture in its place at a proper depth until the grain has been fully fed and ripened. The land that will yield next season's bumper crop is the land that has been plowed deep and plowed at a uniform depth. The only plow made that will do this, that will positively take the proper depth in the hardest soil and stay down all the time, is



THE NEW ECLIPSE (WITH PATENT LOCKING DEVICE)

made by the

FULLER & JOHNSON MANFG. CO., Madison, Wis.

"THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS," the New Eclipse, has the lightest possible draft under all conditions. If the land is stony, you can by the change of one bolt, arrange the plow so that it will raise over any obstruction and re-enter the ground without breaking shares. On every point of efficiency, economy and lasting quality this plow has given unqualified satisfaction wherever it has been operated.

Write for all information to the General Agents.

The Brandon Implement and Manufacturing Co.
Brandon, Manitoba

able occupation, and the traders as well as the farmers run large herds of cattle and horses. The market is good, despite the fact that the settlers are so scattered. Trappers are the heaviest buyers during the winter months, for they find it more economical to buy beef than to spend a day or two in hunting a moose for their meat supply. At Fort Vermilion and at Grouard, where there are grist mills, there is considerable wheat raised for local consumption, the former mill grinding the flour for all of the trading posts to the north, where supplies are sent in along the great MacKenzie River, the Peace, the Liard, the Athabasca and their tributaries.

Historic Wheat Exhibit.

In 1876 the world first learned that wheat could be grown along the Peace River, and for a time the world marvelled, only to forget. At the Centennial, held in Philadelphia that year, was shown a sample of wheat better than anything the world had ever seen before. It was awarded a first prize, and a ticket attached to it showed that it had been raised at Fort Chipewyan, near where the Peace River empties into Lake Athabasca, 800 miles northeast of Lesser Slave lake. The man who raised that wheat still lives at Fort Vermilion.

A Mixed Farming Country.

One of the great attractions of the prairie country is that there is no obstruction to the plow. A mile or a four mile furrow may be run without hindrance. But that attractiveness has its drawback. There is no timber for building purposes or for firewood. And then, too, in many locations the question of water is a vital one. In the Peace River country the mile long furrow is just as possible, but there is always timber in sight, poplar or spruce, and the water is not alkaline, while the country is cut in many directions by streams and rivers or dotted with lakes.

Wheat will always be a standard crop, but it is an ideal mixed farming country.

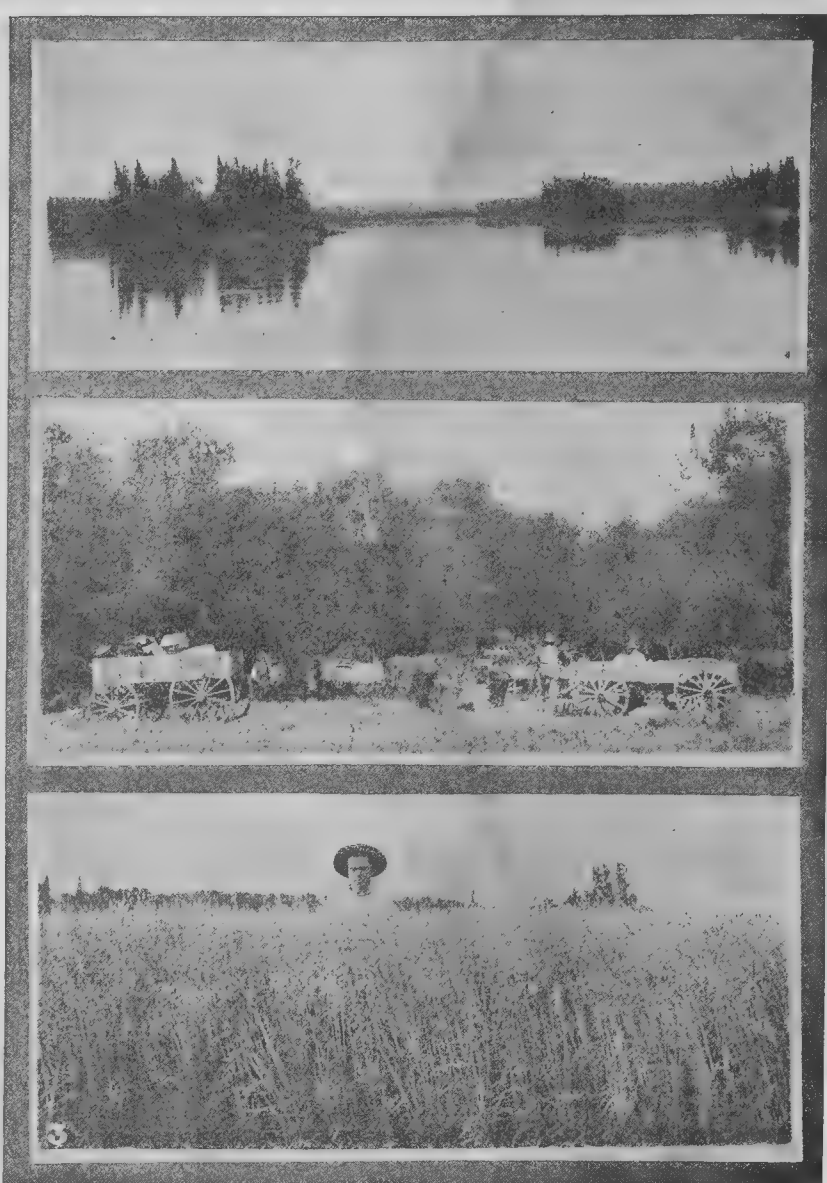
The Soil.

Especial attention was paid to the question of soil on this exploring trip. for Mr. Cornwall had invited two of the best experts available, men who held prominent positions with United States agricultural colleges. They sounded and dug, measuring the depth and taking samples of the surface and subsoils at hundreds of points along the march. And the trip covered 2,100 miles after leaving Edmonton. In the Peace River country proper the soil for a depth of four feet is a rich alluvial silt or clay, with a few gravel ridges. There was evidence to show that at one time the greater part of the country had been covered with a dense forest growth, and there the silt was mixed for a depth of from four to ten inches with humus and vegetable mould. Other sections showed that they had always been prairie, and there the humus ran to a greater depth.

Growth of Vegetation.

Grain and vegetables grown in this soil were a surprise to all. Though last season was the driest in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," there was no crop failure. Not a field of grain was seen that ran less than three feet in height, while the heads were long and well filled. We were told that the vegetables were not up to the average, but on August 10 the tomatoes were two and a half inches in diameter, cucumbers eight inches in length, squash, 14 inches in length; cabbage, ten inches through and remarkably firm, and potatoes showing evidence of running 150 bushels to the acre.

One of the reasons given for the phenomenal growth of vegetation in that north country is the sunshine. During the month of June when the sun



1. Looking up the Athabasca.
2. Stopping Place on the Road to Grande Prairie.
3. Oat Field in Grande Prairie.

is farthest north, it is never really dark at night, the sun disappearing for only a few hours. For this reason wheat ripens some ten days earlier than it does in Manitoba, and all vegetation matures more rapidly. It has to. We were told that we might expect a killing frost any time after August 22 and this year it came in some localities a day ahead, and the first snow flurries were seen on August 26. Whether the frost date will be pushed back by advancing cultivation, as has been the case in Manitoba, remains to be seen. Scientists tell us that it will.

A Big Out-of-Doors.

Mr. Cornwall told us that his electoral division covered an area of 65,000,000 acres. Of that 33 per cent. was open prairie, 10 per cent. untillable, and the balance covered with timber or scrub. In Ontario, west of the line from Toronto to North Bay, there are 11,000,000 acres of land, yet the area which is tillable produces over \$200,000,000 of farm products every year. The Peace River country has a tremendous market waiting for it, just across the Rockies in the mining country. There it may sell vegetables, butter, cheese and beef, while a railway across the divide will make a short haul to the Pacific ports and then by steamer to the markets of the Orient. How many millions should the country produce under full fruition? How many of a population should it support?

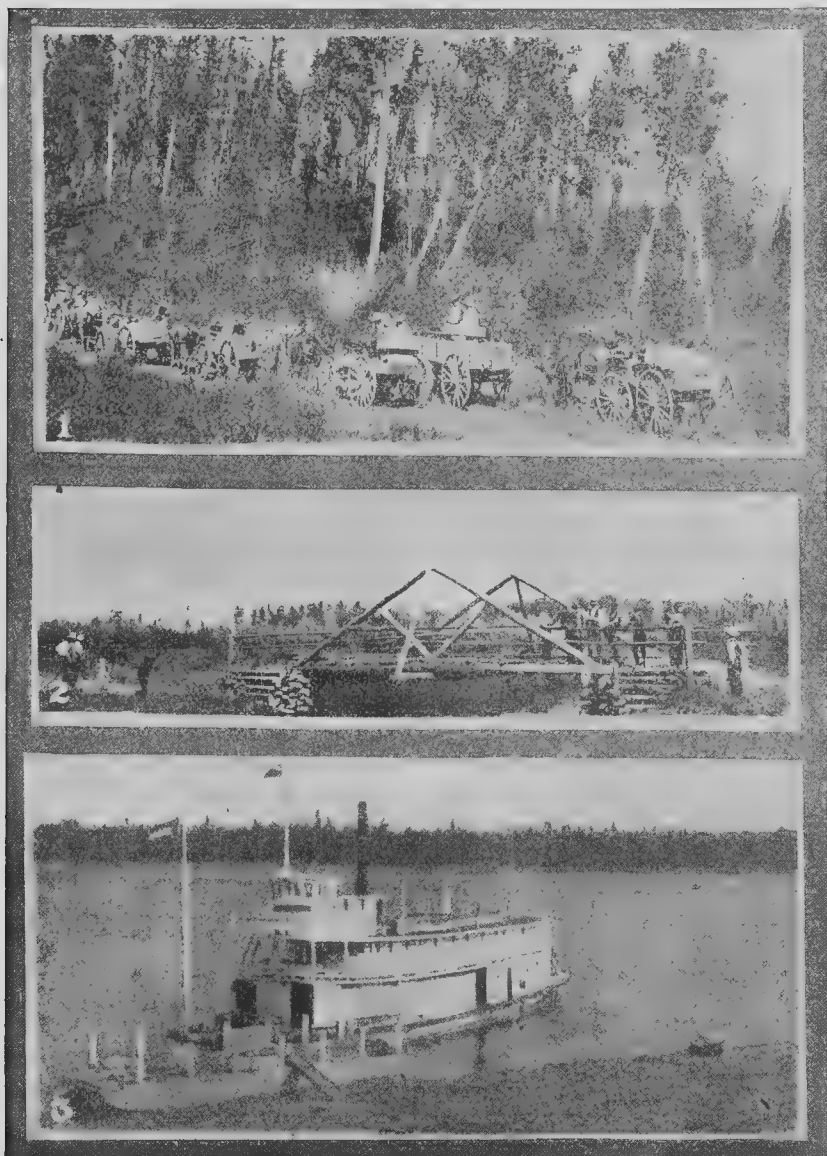
Topography of the Country.

There are several tracts along the Peace which we had not time to visit, but from enquiry we found that there was a marked similarity in their character. From Edmonton to Athabasca Landing the country is patchy, rich bottom land, more like a garden than a farm, is divided by gravel and sand ridges covered with jack-pine. Back from the Athabasca the land is good, but largely timbered, while along the Little Slave River for fifty miles there is one continuous hay meadow from ten to fifty miles in width. Hundreds

of square miles of luxurious slough hay, producing from one to three tons to the acre, lies there waiting for the mower. This valley is surrounded by mountains the drainage from which keeps the soil always damp. To the northwest opens a pass and there lies Grouard, a district which is already comparatively well settled. The valley swings to the west, running through to the foothills, and at the head the town is already well-equipped to supply the needs of the settlers. The Hudson's Bay Co. and Revillon Brothers have large trading posts, there is a gristmill and sawmill, Mounted Police barracks, telegraph office, two large missions with schools, a resident doctor and several small business houses and stopping places.

On to Fort Vermilion.

The Dominion Government has cut a broad roadway through the heavy timber to Peace River Crossing, 90 miles away. This section will probably be one of the last settled, for while the soil is of excellent character, it will cost a great deal to clear it. The Crossing, as it is briefly called, is the point of departure for the north and west. West the trails run to the now famous Grand Prairie and Pouce Coupe Prairies, with branches to St. Johns, Hudson's Hope and the Liard River. North lies the River route to Fort Vermilion, Lake Athabasca and the Far North. Vermilion marks the northern boundary of the farming country at present, but the settlement stops there with a jar. You find a tract more densely settled than many parts of southern Manitoba and nothing beyond. The government maintains a striking experimental farm there, and the Hudson's Bay Co. has several hundred acres under cultivation to supply the wheat needed for their grist mill. The farmers are well-to-do and happy. The four hundred miles of navigable river passed in arriving there is a revelation. Flat bottomed steamers of almost any dimensions may navigate the river in safety from Hudson's Hope to Vermilion, there being an easy



1. Settlers on the Way to the Peace River Crossing through the Big Timber
2. Government Bridge across Little Slave River.
3. Hudson Bay Co.'s Steamer, Peace River, which carries supplies and passengers between Hudson's Hope and Fort Vermilion,

Why Tudhope's Selected for Canada the "EVERITT"

We Needed a Car

In our 60 years of building horse vehicles, pressure from our customers demanded that the Tudhopes produce in Canada a horseless vehicle—a motor car—which would be in that field of transportation as superior as the various Tudhope horse-drawn vehicles are in theirs.

We wanted an ideal car at a low price—a car that would be handsome, comfortable, safe, efficient, simple and strong. This would answer the demands on us.

Points? Cost? Worth?

After months of searching, testing, judging and comparing, we decided that the car for Canada was the "Everitt." We had to get a car that would stand Canadian roads without breakdown, would have a high clearance for the roughest roads, would have a staunch simple motor that wouldn't break down twenty miles from anywhere, would be operated and fixed easily by the owner himself. This car had to be comfortable under all conditions—light enough to be easy on tires. We found cars that nearly met these demands, but with selling prices high above fair intrinsic values. Slow methods of making and costly experiments made these high prices. We would avoid them for Canada. We would cut out the experiments and slow factory methods, and give a car the equal of cars usually sold at \$2,500.

Same price as
in U.S.

\$1,450

Two Years'
Guarantee

With Extra Tire and Special Equipment

You Pay EXACTLY U.S. Prices

Canadians are not charged \$250 to \$400 over American prices in the "Everitt" car. The cost of the "Everitt" with extra tire and special Canadian equipment in the U.S. is \$1,450. The Canadian special equipment costs extra there—is not furnished in the United States—is furnished in Canada. \$100 extra is charged in the United States for the extra tire and special equipment that come with the Canadian "Everitt."

You pay the same price here as in the United States—no "duty" to add—no extra cost.

A Powerful Motor

The "Everitt" motor has 152 less parts than our nearest competitors. One-piece main casting includes upper-half crank case and crank bearings, cylinders, combustion chambers, intake and exhaust manifolds.

Tremendous strength is possible through this simplicity. All strain comes between the crank-shaft bushings and cylinder heads on nickel-steel studs—3 simple parts, which cannot rack to pieces.

The weight saved means speedier and longer-wearing qualities in the car. It means the motor cannot get out of order easily.

It is an owner's motor.

How Simple The Motor Is

The motor is simple in other ways, too. The oiling, for instance, is automatic. All four connecting-rod bearings dip in the bottom half of the crank-shaft housing. This is like a dish, with oil in it.

The bearings dash into this oil each revolution. They oil themselves. The splash oils the pistons, and the pistons oil the cylinders. The splash also oils the crank-shaft bearings, the cam-shaft, the cams, the push-rods. You personally need have only one care—to fill the oil chamber.

Power At The Tires

The power transmission in the "Everitt" is "flexible." We mean by that that the motor, clutch, shaft and speed-gear box, leading to the rear-axle drive, have "give and take" in them.

If a rear wheel rises over a rock in the road, the axle tilts, the gear box and shaft rise slightly, the clutch accommodates itself—there isn't an ounce of strain on motor, shafting, tire and wheel.

To show how much power the "Everitt" can really get to the rear tires, we use only two universal joints, just behind the clutch. Universal joints consume power as they are out of line. In the "Everitt," unlike many shaft-drive machines, the transmission gears are placed at the rear axle, doing away with one universal joint. The clutch and its universal joints are at the far end of the propeller shaft, where the movement is least. Minimum universal joint movement is in this design. Little power is lost. It means speed, and little strain on motor, shaft or rear axle. It is almost the only way to build a car for the roughest roads in Canada.

Big Wheels, Wide Bodies, Low Hung Car

We wanted the "Everitt" to be far ahead of anything ever offered either in Canada or the United States. The "Everitt" has 34-inch wheels. You find such construction only in \$3,000 models and higher.

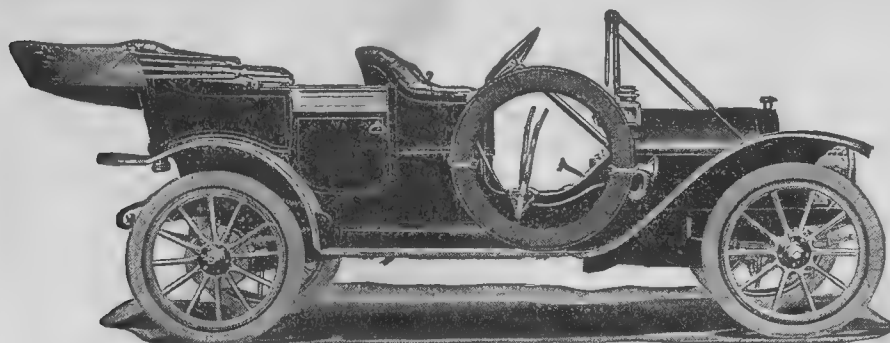
Rear seats are extra wide, easily taking 3 passengers. This is a luxurious feature. All upholstery is hand-buffed leather—a feature not to be looked for in cars under \$3,500.

Long wheel base and short-turning features make an easily handled car. The double-drop "Everitt" frame permits a low centre of gravity, pulling the load close to the ground, preventing skidding, at the same time permitting 11½ in. road clearance.

We Meet High-Price Standards

Jigs and fixtures both standardize and lower cost. "Everitt" cost savings allow us to use 3½% nickel steel. This gives you \$4,000 car material in a \$1,450-machine.

We meet high-price car standards in essential points. Cars at as high as \$3,000 offer no more than the "Everitt" \$1,450.



"EVERITT" STANDARD TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$1,450

Double-drop frame, 110 in. wheel base, 56 in. gauge, 34 in. wheels, 3½ in. tires, universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels, Bosch high-tension magneto, improved adjustable cone clutch, selective speeds, 3 forward, 1 reverse. Motor: 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke on block, 4 in. x 4½, self-lubricating. Equipment: magneto, horn, 5 gas and oil lamps, generator, extra tire, fire cover, brackets, foot-rest, robe-rail, shock absorbers and tool kit. (Molair top, dust cover and windshield, \$125.00 extra.) F.O.B., Orillia.

Yet, though we gave \$2,500 value, as understood in quality and perfection, we aimed to make the price \$2,000 or less. The problem was first one of design, then one of manufacturing methods.

We Sought "High-Price" Standards

In our search we planned to make a car that in material, design and wearing quality would be a de luxe car. This meant using 3½% nickel steel in transmission gears, for instance, getting Bosch magnetos, large wheels, and other "high price" details. It had to be a long-stroke, large-capacity, four-cycle engine, simple and long-wearing. We wanted our car to be consistently good, through and through.

Jigs and Tools

These things added to car value immensely—made the car better. But they also added to cost. Could manufacturing cost—labor cost and material—be reduced, and how? We found they could be by using "jigs." "Jigs" are glass-hard metal fixtures. These hold each automobile part absolutely true while being made. They guide drills, planers, and other machines working up these parts to plane, drill, etc., exactly right. These parts must not vary 1-1000th of an inch, are always absolutely true. A jig is a rigid, exact guide that forces absolute accuracy of work, so no pieces are spoiled, no pieces are imperfect, no pieces vary, no labor-time is lost, no time is consumed in adjustment.

The first cost is great. The labor-saving is immense. The speed of production is tremendous, once work is started, after jigs are made.

We Find How To Give Canada Car Value

This was the new way to make automobiles. The old way was to make pieces roughly by working drawings, assemble these pieces, and fit them together by slow and laborious processes, and slowly turn out a few cars at a high cost per car.

The design of the car being correct, the car we would give Canada would be a "jig" car. We could turn out a hundred such cars at the labor cost of turning out a score of cars made the ordinary way, and fitted together. This reduced cost. It gave value. It gave room for value in materials—in the quality of metals used.

If we could get such a car, we could give Canada the greatest value known in car manufacturing. We could reduce the price. We could entirely make such a car in Canada, having its "jigs" already designed for us.

This is something new in Canada—making a car entirely from "jigs."

We Find The Car

Lack of "jigs" for making such a car as we wanted cut out many cars. Finally we found the "Everitt" a car of perfect design for Canadian roads, with 782 special jigs to build it by. Experiments on both car and jigs were avoided.

Our search was ended. We selected the "Everitt." It was right. It met Canadian needs, the Canadian market price, the substantiality and accommodation needed to give a "consistent" car. We took the car itself. We erected a special factory. We built the 782 special fixtures, duplicates of the Detroit fixtures. The "Everitt" car has behind it all the advantages of fifteen years' automobile design, and of modern making, without the cost of experimental work. By doing this we make in Canada, entirely out of Canadian raw material, a car with \$2,400 value and \$3,000 quality in bearings, etc., at \$1,450.

Equipment Complete

We equip the "Everitt" to be a complete car at \$1,450.

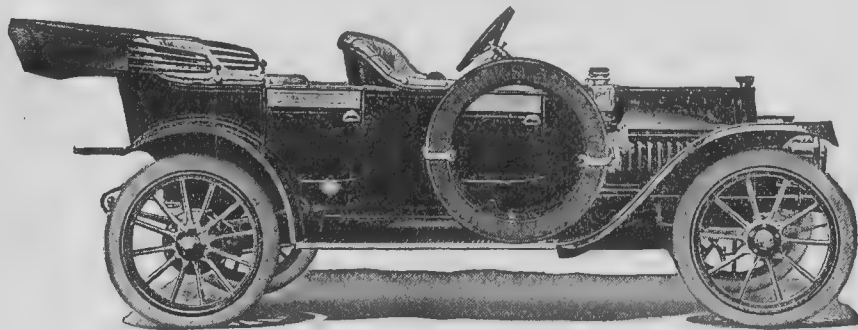
You don't have to spend \$100 to \$200 extra after you get your machine.

A complete extra tire, with brackets and cover, is included. Set of 5 lamps and gas generator are included.

Shock absorbers on rear springs are regular equipment. Robe-rail and foot-rest are regular equipment.

The "Everitt" is a complete car at \$1,450 "as is." No other car approaches it.

This regular equipment is the most liberal and complete ever offered.



"EVERITT" FORE DOOR TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$1,500

Double-drop frame, 110 in. wheel base, 56 in. gauge, 34 in. wheels, 3½ in. tires, universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels, Bosch high-tension magneto, improved adjustable cone clutch, selective speeds, 3 forward, 1 reverse. Motor: 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke on block, 4 in. x 4½, self-lubricating. Equipment: magneto, horn, 5 gas and oil lamps, generator, extra tire, fire cover, brackets, foot-rest, robe-rail, shock absorbers and tool kit. (Molair top, dust cover and windshield, \$125.00 extra.) F.O.B., Orillia.

The "Everitt" — Two Years' Guarantee

5 Models

"Everitt" Chassis—the mechanical part of the car, engine and framework—is identical for the following models which we will make in Canada for 1911.

The 5-PASSENGER TOURING model will be beautiful finish and design. The FORE-DOOR TOURING Model with 5-passenger body, inside control.

The DEMI-TONNEAU Model, with detachable tonneau, transforms the car as desired to a two-passenger roadster.

The TORPEDO ROADSTER Model will have gasoline tank behind driver's seat.

The LIGHT DELIVERY Model conforms in general lines to the best standards.

Perfect Motor

Four-cylinder, 4-cycle, long-stroke motor has cylinders, valve chambers, valve seats, magneto and pump, and upper half of crank-case and seats for upper half of crank-shaft bearings, cam-shaft bearings and push-rod bearings in one piece.

This prevents racking of motor and lost motion between parts. Motor has long life.

CAMS are large, lessening wear by doubling area of frictional contact, and giving long life to cam-shaft and motor, with perfect valve action at all times.

CRANK-SHAFT. Drop forging, 2½ in. throw, 4½ in. stroke; 3 nickel babbitt die-cast bearings.

CAM-SHAFT. Drop forging, 1½ in. diameter, came forged integral. VALVES. Operated by push-rods leading through upper half of crank-case to valve stems. All valves on left side of motor.

CARBURETOR. Special "Everitt" design, on right side of motor.

SPLASH OILING. Lower half of crank-case is an oil container, and auxiliary oil reservoir, vacuum type, keeps oil at constant level.

LOWER HALF OF CRANK-CASE is aluminum, and by removal gives access to all parts of motor individually.

PUMP. Centrifugal, gear-driven.

BOSCH MAGNETO. High-tension duplex model, driven by pump shaft.

BATTERY ignition in reserve.

TAKE DOWN SIMPLICITY. All parts of "Everitt" 4-cylinder engine accessible to owner for inspection or adjustment by removing lower-half of crank-shaft housing with 16 bolts. Any piston, connecting rod, valve, etc., may be removed without disturbing any

other part or disturbing timing. Replacements absolutely true to gauge, all parts being standardized.

CLUTCH. Of aluminum with bulging facings of chrome-plated leather to prevent clutch gripping suddenly.

STEERING. Worm and sector type, with knuckle protected by front axle; 17 in. wheel, with throttle and spark levers on sector below wheel.

FRAME. Double-drop type, giving low centre of gravity, 11½ in. clearance. Best channel steel side members, 1½ x 4 in.

SPRINGS. 38 in. semi-elliptic at front, and 40 in. full scroll elliptic at rear.

FRONT AXLE I-beam drop forging with drop between springs.

REAR AXLE and TRANSMISSION incorporated in one unit.

REAR AXLE SHAFTS encased in seamless steel tubing.

BRAKES. 2 sets on rear hubs—internal expanding and external contracting.

CONTROL. Gear shifting lever and brake lever at driver's seat. Direct pull on all gear and brake rods beneath body of car. Service brake operated by push-pedal.

GAR LUBRICATION. By dope and oiling device, requiring little attention and easy of access.

Ultra Class Features

These are not found in cars that class with or near the \$1,450 "Everitt" in price.

Large 34-in. wheels.

Large brake capacity.

Nickel-steel transmission gears.

All parts standardized to within 1-1000th inch.

Long-stroke motor.

Motor simplicity.

Wide rear seats.

Two Years' Guarantee

The "Everitt" is made throughout from the best materials and entirely manufactured with "jigs," by which all parts are interchangeable and an absolute fit without machining or hand work.

On the "Everitt" car this extreme quality and perfection of design enables the makers to offer a guarantee of two years—12 times as long a guarantee as on ordinary cars.

Comfort Devices

DEEP UPHOLSTERING on all seats, doors padded. Upholstering best hand-buffed leather, straps on seat.

SHOCK ABSORBERS supplied on "Everitt" car as regular equipment.

LOW HUNG BODY gives low centre of gravity, but double-drop frame gives high road clearance of 11½ inches.

SPRING equipment, full scroll elliptic springs at rear.

DOUBLE-DROP FRAME allows "Everitt" to accommodate itself to road inequalities.

LONG-STROKE MOTOR reduces motor vibration, found in no other \$1,450 cars.

LARGE WHEELS reduce road shocks by bridging ruts.

STEERING COLUMN set at comfortable angle—avoids shoulder strain.

Large 17-in. wheel.

DOORS open 90 degrees, giving easy access to car.

INTERNAL BRAKE RODS leave running board clear, no tripping.

GASOLINE GAUGE at footboard shows amount in tank without trouble.

Deliveries

The "Everitt" car, being made by means of 782 special "jigs," templates, fixtures, etc., as explained, not only has its individual parts made very rapidly, but many of the smaller parts are made on automatic machines.

This speed in making absolutely standard parts that are interchangeable from one "Everitt" car to another means easy and early commencement of "setting up."

Unlike cars made by old methods, building an "Everitt" car from its parts simply means joining by their proper bolts and other attachments pieces that are already true, and a perfect fit.

This means deliveries. "Everitt" cars will be finished and ready on delivery dates promised.

An Owner's Car

In considering a car purchase, remember that the "Everitt" is entirely Canadian-made. It is consistent, reliable, made of as few pieces as possible, especially the motor. You get with your "Everitt" a complete equipment.

You can operate the car and do all the inspection it needs, all the adjusting, all the minor attentions it may need. You do not necessarily need either a chauffeur or a machinist. It is an owner's car in every sense.

The \$1,450 you pay for your "Everitt" with its extra tire, and other regular equipment, means an absolutely complete purchase at the same price you would pay in the United States for the car and its Canadian equipment. Without this equipment you would be compelled to purchase a similar equipment, in purchasing any car. This is explained in the catalogue.

Two Years' Guarantee

In place of a 60-day guarantee, the "Everitt" car is guaranteed for two years. This is possible because each part is inspected many times during the process of making, and each part that is finally put into stock, is a perfect part.

This means to you ample time to bring out any flaws in the material of the car that may have escaped inspection. It means that the Tudhopes stand behind the car.

Tudhope, Anderson & Co.

Western Showrooms

LIMITED

Winnipeg Calgary Saskatoon Regina

TUDHOPE
MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED

ORILLIA

Tudhope, Anderson & Co.

Western Showrooms

LIMITED

Winnipeg Calgary Saskatoon Regina

four feet of water under their keels the year through. The Peace is navigable for 600 miles of its length, and there are waterfalls which will supply all the electric energy needed for generations to come. The country back from the river is still the domain of the trapper, but it is a farming country of the finest. Transportation facilities will reclaim it.

Grande Prairie.

It was to the west that our attention had been directed from the time of our leaving Edmonton. The Grande Prairie was our Mecca, and that Frenchman who named it must have been inspired. A huge saucer shaped basin, seven thousand square miles in extent, nestles in the hollow of the hills, sloping to the centre in a series of terraces, almost imperceptible to the naked eye. A series of rivers drain it to the south into the Big Smoky, while small lakes dot the surface. At one point there were seven of these in sight at one time. It has been said, and in the main it is true, that a homesteader does not have to see his land before filing. It is all so good. Many choice locations have already been taken and there the prairie grass has given way to waving fields of oats and barley. But little wheat is grown because of the absence of mills or markets. That soil will grow anything that can be raised in Manitoba or the greater part of Ontario.

A Park Country.

Pouce Coupe Prairie we did not see, but we drove for a couple of weeks over the country to the north of the Peace between Dunvegan and The Crossing. In general appearance there was little to distinguish it from the choicest land in the older settled areas except that there are many small bluffs of timber and deep ravines where the water-courses find their way down to the valley of the Peace, which is from seven to nine hundred feet below the level of the bench. These patches are so numerous that from a distance the whole country looks timbered, but on closer inspection it is found that the timber does not cover more than five per cent. of the land, while the open areas extend for from a hundred acres to a couple of square miles. In many respects it resembles the park country to the north of Regina.

The Drawbacks.

The writer has been asked if there were any detrimental features. Yes there are several. One at least is important and the others can and will be corrected. In the first place no man should go there now who is not able to do without many of the little luxuries of everyday life. Seven hundred miles by team through an unsettled country means prohibitive prices for goods delivered. The market for produce is limited in size and wants little variety. Supplies will cost from twice to four times the Edmonton prices, and at times



1. Excelsior Oats in an experimental plot on the Experimental Farm at Fort Vermilion.
2. Prof. Bull of Minnesota State Agricultural College testing the sub-soil.
3. Bishop Joysard of Lesser Slave Lake and one of his assistants.
4. Vegetable Marrow grown at 58.30 North in a garden at Fort Vermilion.

they are hard to get even at that price. Mails are delivered but once a month. Trails wind through broken country in many places and by no stretch of imagination can they be called roads. On the prairie they are good. But the increase of settlement and the construction of railways will correct all these. The Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern have their eyes on that country and are racing for first place.

Light Rainfall.

No secret was made of the fact that the rainfall there is not all that it might be, and that in all probability dry farming or at least semi-dry farming methods will have to be employed during many seasons. We were given access to the records wherever kept and copies of these records showing the rainfall over a period of some six years are attached. It will be noted in extenuation that the season of greatest rainfall is during the growing season when crops will derive the greatest benefit. We saw the country when it was at its driest, and the crops were far in advance of those farther to the south in Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan while there had been no attempt at dry farming. Heavy dews are the rule, and roots of all kinds seemed to reach development despite the small rainfall. Government blue-books show the returns of the Fort Vermilion experimental farm, and this should be a sufficient criterion of what may be accomplished.

Huge Coal Deposits.

Before leaving the subject, it should be said that there are huge coal deposits of great value within easy reach and plans are already being made to develop at least two of these. It is the same formation which outcrops at Edmonton, but of a rather higher grade. What other minerals will develop re-

mains to be seen. Natural gas, salt and tar oil flow from a number of springs which have been located in widely scattered districts, but exploration of the source of these is for the future.

In conclusion, let it be said that today the Peace River is the country for the pioneer, the last frontier open to the Anglo-Saxon. Tomorrow it will be open to the world with a homestead office every few miles and farmers flocking in in thousands. The question is, what class of people is going to possess it?

Precipitation of Moisture.

Rainfall at Fort Vermilion, Alta., from the records of Robert Jones, in charge of the Dominion Experimental Farm:—

	1908-09	1909-10	1910.
June	.19	1.27	1.73
July	2.26	2.96	4.66
August	2.26	2.30	
September	.86	3.30	
October	.28	1.40	
November	.85	.18	
December	2.50	.05	
January	3.48	.22	
February	.82	.12	
March	.45	.50	
April	.48	.02	
May	3.05	1.11	

Total17.68 13.43

Mr. Jones took over the operation of the farm in June, 1908.

Records of rainfall as kept at the English Church Mission, Fort Vermilion, Alta:—

	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
March	1.03	2.30	1.10
April	.05	.28	.25
May	.75	3.44	.45
June	.61	.59	2.15
July	.29	.88	3.49
August	1.92	2.38	.99
September	2.05	.54	.64
October	.53	none	.60

November	.20	.30	1.40
December	.40	.30	.20
January	.30	.20	.57
February	.70	none	.25

Total8.83 11.21 12.07

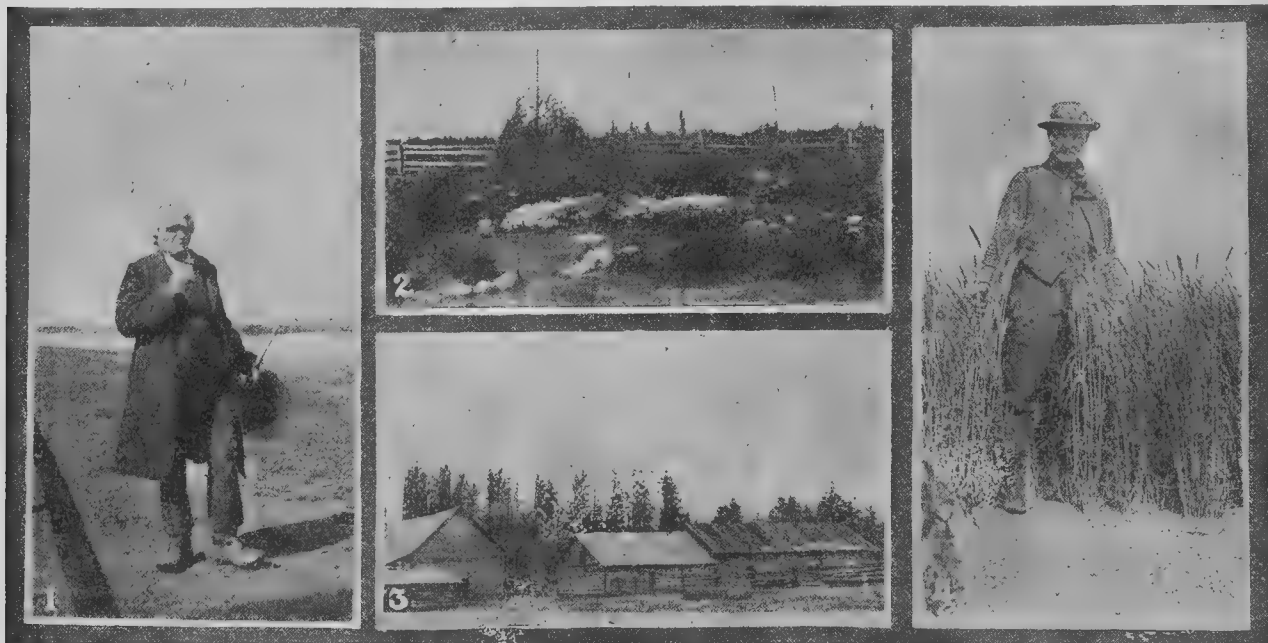
Rainfall at Dunvegan, from records of Hudson's Bay Company:—

	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Aug.	2.20	.19	3.65	1.59
Sept.	1.20	.95	1.35	1.10
Oct.	1.10	.04	.57	.79
Nov.	1.17	.14	.07	1.20
Dec.	1.95	.15	.31	1.40
Jan.	none	.25	1.60	.37
Feb.	1.47	1.	.23	.20
Mar.	.45	1.40	.25	.60
Apr.	none	1.48	.63	none
May	.68	.35	1.28	.44
June	2.01	3.33	2.30	2.24
July	1.88	.87	.75	1.15
Total	14.11	10.15	12.96	11.08

Rainfall at Peace River Crossing from the records of the Hudson's Bay Co:—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
September.....	1.13	1.20	Not in
October	.29	.28	.90
November	.28	.10	1.70
December	.08	.60	.40
January	.10	1.20	.18
February	.23	.20	none
March	1.15	none	.65
April	.21	.18	.50
May	.97	5.02	1.54
June	2.92	1.35	1.98
July	2.38	2.52	1.70
August	1.74	.65	Not in
Total	11.48	13.30	9.55

In compiling these records ten inches of snow are taken as equivalent to one inch of rainfall.



1. The Winner of 1st Prize Wheat Shown at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The Grain was grown at Fort Chipewyan.
2. Garden scene at the Experimental Farm, Fort Vermilion.
3. Type of stables built in the Peace River Country.
4. Red Fyfe Wheat at Fort Vermilion.

Barn Roofing

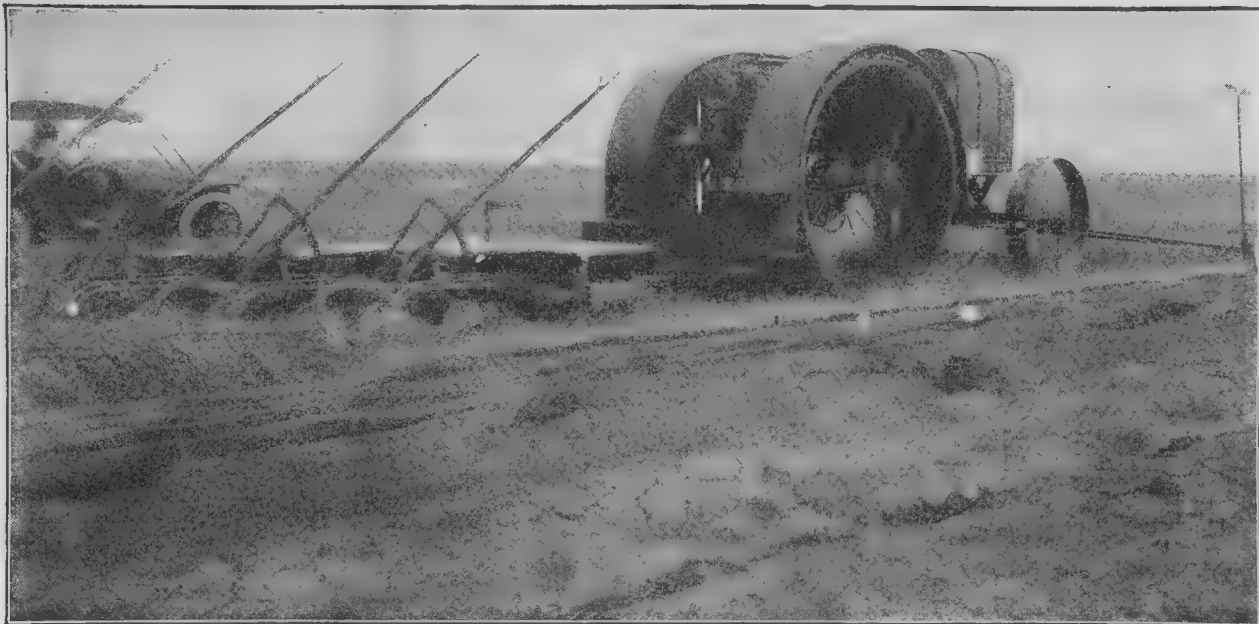
Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.
Western Canada Factory

We Want Every Farmer in Western Canada to Know The Gas Traction Engine



If You Know The Gas Traction Engine, If You Know What It Will Do and How It Does Things, You Will Buy The Gas Traction Engine

We can't too often tell the men of Western Canada about our "Golden Rule Guarantee." A man wants a square deal. We are here to give it to you. Could you ask for anything fairer than the following proposition?—You test it thoroughly on your own farm before you pay for our Engine, and we guarantee:

1. The absolute accuracy and labor-saving ability of the self-steering device.
2. The fuel consumed in plowing an acre of ground.
3. The number of breaker and stubble plows the engine will pull.
4. The size of separator it will continuously and steadily drive.
5. The material and workmanship for one year from date of engine's acceptance.

Don't be satisfied with less when you buy. You get a sure, dependable, workable, economical, all-round farm power when you buy a Gas Traction Engine.

Send to-day for a new publication "A book of Gas Traction Engines." So great has been the demand for "The Passing of the Horse" that every copy has been given out. Our new book is even more attractive and interesting.

Tells all about Gas Traction Engines. Magnificently illustrated. It is free. Send for it.

Our New Book is Out.

It is FREE to YOU.

Read What It Tells About The Gas Traction Engine

This book deals with:

- The Gas Traction Engine, Past and Present.
- Gas Traction Plowing and Breaking.
- Steam Traction Plowing and Breaking.
- Gas Traction Threshing.
- Steam Threshing.
- Gas Traction Discing, Drilling and Harrowing.
- Horseless Harvesting.
- Horse Traction.
- The Manufacturing Plant.
- Construction.
- Specifications.
- What Others Say of us.
- What Users Say of the Hannsman Binder Hitch.

Read What Users Say

MAGNUS WILSON, Gladstone, says:—

"Engine has given me entire satisfaction. We pulled an 8-bottom Cockshutt Engine gang plow, and a set of harrows as well. We plow and harrow at the rate of two acres per hour. in heavy gumbo land. I consider your engine the best plowing engine made as it does not injure the land the same as the small-wheeled, heavy engines do."



S. E. HAW, Springstein, says:—

"Last year it plowed about 700 acres. This season in summer fallow and fall plowing it has turned over 1000 acres, hauling eight 14-inch plows, and using not more than 1 1/2 gallons per acre."



WM. D. MANSELL, Hanley, Sask., says:—

"We first seeded 1000 acres with it, pulling four seeders and harrows behind. We can plow as high as 25 acres stubble in 14 hours. We have used about 1 1/2 gallons of gasoline per acre plowed."



THOS. JACKSON & SON, Winnipeg, say:—

"The following will give you an idea of the amount of ground covered this season with the Gas Tractor:

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Agriculture as a Profession.

ITS DIGNITY, IMPORTANCE AND POSSIBILITIES.

By W. J. Tregillus, Calgary.

It has often occurred to me that if those engaged in agriculture—whether tilling the soil, raising cattle, or any of its many branches—only realized the nobleness, healthfulness and the thoroughly uplifting influence it has on them, and understood its absolute importance, we should find fewer farmers dissatisfied with their vocation, and more of the young folk would remain on the farm. Can we find a reason why agriculture—the all important industry of the Universe—does not occupy the foremost position in our minds?

Ascended from Serfdom.

In the early centuries the land was owned by the favored few. These men had no love for the soil, and took little or no interest in it; the care of the land was left to their serfs, and from these vassals descended the agriculturists of later periods.

As time went on these serfs, who were regarded as belonging to and part of the soil, became tenants, and it is practically only since the discovery of the American continent that land could be owned in any general sense by the actual tillers of the soil, and the farmer has been able to throw off the servile attitude to which he had been obliged, by the lords and owners of the soil, to submit; even today in the older civilized countries the tenants are in a state of servile compliance, which is a disgrace to the twentieth century.

Be these—or any other—the reasons, the fact remains that the farmer has not lived up to his opportunities, nor has he impressed the importance of his calling on others. Why has not the farmer pushed his calling to the front? Every other occupation has been extolled and forcibly displayed before the public by its followers, yet no other vocation has as many claims for pre-eminence as agriculture.

Dignity of Agriculture Unappreciated.

Agriculture is rated far below its real importance by everybody, and (to his shame, be it said) by the farmer most of all. If the farmer does not think enough of the business in which he is engaged to push it right to the front as the chief industry of the country—in fact the one on which every other depends—no one else is going to do so for him.

R. W. Emerson says: "The first farmer was the first man, and all historic

ability rests on possession and use of land," showing that the calling of agriculture is time honored, as well as being the most natural and healthful life we can live, the only one in which we may breathe the air of freedom and enjoy health, space and sunshine.

In what other path of life may we regulate, to such an extent, our own hours of labor, and walk abroad among our fellow men, with feeling of absolute equality?

Conducive to Strong Character.

Those engaged in tilling the soil are not subject to the temptations to rob and ruin their fellows, as in so many other lines of gainful endeavor, for in agriculture integrity and absolute honesty must be observed. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," while true of all men eventually, is strikingly so of the husbandman at all times. When he ceases from the strict work of the agriculturist, and becomes a tradesman, then he may be tempted to trickery, but as long as his dealings are with the soil, he finds that the behests and encouragements of Nature are all—and only—on the side of that which is recognized as the most worthy in man—the side of truth and righteousness and rectitude.

There is no other calling which is so conducive to thorough going manliness as that of farming, nor in which he may so nearly attain his full stature. The characteristics which are found in heroes are found also in the farmer:—power, or capacity to do things; courage, or the quality to face and overcome obstacles that lie in his way; and faith, that quality that makes us believe that our work will make for us something that is worth working for.

Freedom of Thought and Action.

Nobody expects the farmer to cringe or curry favor, he is never tempted to hide his opinions in the hope of more successfully dealing with his fellow men, nor is he afraid that if outspoken he will curtail his prospects of prosperity. He may be orthodox or heterodox as to religion, have any shade of politics, may teach any sane convictions at which he has arrived, and neither Nature, on the one hand, nor, on the other, the market to which he sells will be affected by any of these things. Nature asks only that a man be intelligent and industrious and the market asks only that his offerings

be of real value. In almost every other avocation man is handicapped in the exercise of his most profound convictions.

In great corporations presidents and vice-presidents are frequently under the restraint of influential stockholders and have to shape their policies to please the heads of their departments.

In political life it is even worse. High officers—premiers of provinces—mayors of big cities—have often to be deaf to the reasonable complaints of a long suffering public, stifle their personal convictions and be blind to the misconduct of other officials, who are supposed to be subject to, but are in fact, independent of, the chief executive. Who shall say to the farmer "Sow this field with wheat, barley, or oats," when in his judgment another crop should be sown, or it should lie fallow? Who can dictate to the farmer in any particular? The farmer knows that he is not expected to maintain any view, or confess any creed that is not in accord with his deepest convictions, nor to yield to the opinions, prejudices of any man or set of men, save only as his conscience may lead him.

In what other walk of life has the individual, to the same extent, the right and power to regulate his own life, think his own thoughts, express his own convictions, carry out his own theories, and strive without let or hindrance, to the attainment of his own ideals, in so far as this may be done without trespassing on the rights of others?

Success of Agriculture Assured.

Agriculture is the only calling in which success is anything like a certainty, notwithstanding the fact that the present methods of production and distribution outside the farm leave much to be desired, also that almost unthinkable sums of wealth, which the farmer annually creates, is also annually appropriated by a few powerful corporations.

The percentage of failures in the pursuits of traffic, trade and professions of all kinds, as given by reliable statisticians in old and settled countries, is so high that one hesitates to quote them; and but for the fact that for every man who fails, another immediately takes his place, thus clearing away the wreckage, the accumulation would be fearful to contemplate.

If a dozen men set up in any business in a community which can support only three, it is certain that nine of the twelve will fail, and, after a fierce struggle, it will be a case of the survival of the fittest; if you double or treble the number of farmers in any community, you will not doom one of them to failure, or affect to any extent the profits

which any one of them may reap as a reward of his toil.

At the present time the consumers are trading so closely on the heels of the producers that if the entire body—and it is a vast army—of business and professional men, who, in their present pursuits, barely maintain an existence, should move to the soil tomorrow, it would not reduce the profits of those already engaged in agriculture, but would be a great blessing and benefit to all.

A competent business man, or an up-to-date, wide-awake professional, may, from no fault of his own, be starved out of a locality, but who has ever heard of an intelligent, energetic and careful farmer failing to make a comfortable living and providing an independent income—although possibly but a modest one—before being prevented by old age or decrepitude from following his labors?

Every day the importance of the farm and the farmer, as the foundation of our national prosperity, is being more generally recognized, and in no line of endeavor, especially in this country, is there a brighter future, than in farming.

The intelligent, industrious land owner, who reads, knows his opportunities and honestly takes advantage of them, has a business that is the peer of any that the great cities can offer. The man who gathers the fruits from the soil, dealing at first hand with nature, is the only independent one. The honors of creation are all in the earth, the air and the sunshine.

The Creative Industry.

If we want to realize the importance of agriculture let us briefly consider that aspect of it. Mother earth is the great storehouse of all things. She has enclosed within her crested walls the raw material for everything within the imagination of the human mind. The vegetable kingdom contains the instruments that gather the elements from the storehouse, which makes all animal existence possible, and the farmer, by tilling the soil, uses these instruments for bringing into being that which is necessary to maintain animal life.

The manufacturer (although important) simply alters things, transforms them from the raw material, that finds its origin in the soil, into required articles, for the food and use of man; the transportation company—also important—employing also large armies of men and an immense amount of capital—simply changes the places of things, raised from the earth; the commercial man but changes the ownership of things; the farmer alone—of all occupations known to man—adds to the common wealth, he is a man among men, with a business so complex and many sided, that he touches civilization at



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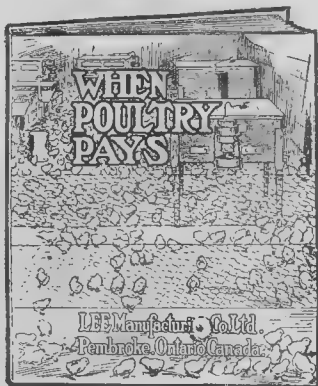


Send right away for a full description of this money-making method. Let us explain to you just exactly why The Peerless

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LEE

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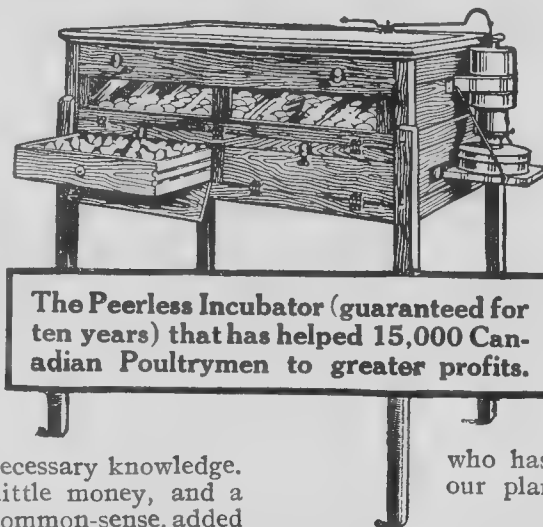
The Peerless Way Has Over 15,000 Successful Users



Over fifteen thousand poultrymen in Canada have made a success of poultry raising by The Peerless Way. They have made no heavy investments—they have started with no elaborate equipment—nor have

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they given up a big tract of land to their poultry yards. They have simply done what you, or any other capable person, can do—adopted our system, followed the plain, practical method it teaches, and used freely



The Peerless Incubator (guaranteed for ten years) that has helped 15,000 Canadian Poultrymen to greater profits.

the advice of our experts. Most of them, without knowledge or experience, have stepped into the business that guarantees high dividends on a small investment. Some of them are devoting only part of their time to it, and a few of them are devoting all their time to it—though mighty few of them gave it all their time on the start. But every man

who has consistently followed our plan has achieved success.

You Can Have Free Advice From Our Poultry Advisory Board



If you are a user of The Peerless Way, you are entitled to consult our poultry experts at any time without charge. The Peerless Way covers everything in poultry-raising that it is possible for any method to cover; but if, at any time, a point comes up that is peculiar to you alone, all you have to do is to write us. Our experts will consider your case individually and write you personally. This service is free to every member of the Peerless Family.

We Will Show You How To Market Your Poultry And Eggs.



The Co-Operative Marketing plan, that forms so important a part of The Peerless Way, has helped our 15,000 co-workers to make more money than any one of them could have made, working individually. The poultry market is a real market—if you know how to take advantage of it. We are constantly over-run with orders for both eggs and poultry. As a matter of fact, poultrying as a business is a long way from being over-done in Canada—there is plenty of room to make good money out of it. Be sure to send for our book.

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PEMBROKE **ONTARIO**
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more points than does the man who is a unit in a large city.

The world gets it best from the farm. When it wants good things to eat, it sends to the farmer and is never disappointed in getting what it wants. If it wants the choicest fruits, it is to the farm it must send—if it is not plentiful in the East, there is the West to draw from. The farm grows the finest timber and our mines never fail to produce.

Breeds the Best Men.

When the world feels the need of men to do great things, it looks also in the same direction, and from the farm a steady stream of men goes to answer the call; we find them in the offices, in the factories and in the stores of the great cities; they are doing much of the world's work today and they will always be doing it; and it is to the farm the world is sending her thousands, who are seeking homes and prosperity.

The world gets its best from the farms—let us be thankful that there are yet plenty of these best left, and the farmer who throws the environments of the farm around his children provides them with the food to develop their minds and makes them men and woman, possessing the greatest gifts of mankind, namely, strong characters and noble ideals.

Illimitable Possibilities yet Unrealized.

Now let us consider the possibilities of agriculture. We are at the beginning of an era in which experiment, foresight, skill, invention and learning will transmute as never before the labor bestowed upon the land into wealth, health, length of days and happiness; equal in progress and development to any that has hitherto been accomplished in other lines of industry.

Agriculture will, for progress, take her stand side by side with any, or every, other occupation, notwithstanding that in the past intelligence and mental training have not been considered necessary. Muscle was considered the all important feature; but the farmer of today believes in the four M's—Mind, Money, Machinery and Muscle—but as little of the latter as possible.

Those on the farm are realizing that the highest education and the best mental equipment are none too good for the til-

lers of the soil, and that the brightest and brainiest of our citizens can find full scope for their ability and ample remuneration in return for the labor expended. It is becoming generally known that agriculture offers immense fields for investigation and development by strictly scientific methods; successful men with large business experience—merchants and well to do professional men—are taking it up as a feature of their summer life, or are exchanging the city life for life on the farm, finding in serious contact with the soil a worthy exercise of their highest faculties, and reaping from their labor a delightful experience of things actually accomplished; realizing in the words of Thomas Carlyle, "The land is the mother of us all; nourishes, shelters, gladdens, and lovingly enriches us all; in how many ways from our awakening to our last sleep on her blessed mother-bosom, does she, as with blessed mother-arms enfold us all."

Those now engaged in agriculture are demanding schools, colleges and courses of practical instruction for themselves and their sons which shall fit them to make of the farm a plant for scientific and skilful production of all that it will yield.

Triumphs of Agricultural Science.

The soil is being searched for its mysteries just as are the sea and stars; and is being made to yield its secrets. Lands hitherto considered worthless are now, by the aid of irrigation, brought to the highest state of production. Roads, bad and at times impassable, are now—by the magic of mind and muscle—transformed into highways of pleasure and profit.

The loss in the production of fruit and grains from the frost is being overcome by the production of new varieties of plants which will live under conditions that were fatal to the original plants. Noxious weeds are being transformed into valuable foods for man and beast, and what has been attained is simply a foretaste of what will be accomplished. We have the seedless apple, the pitless plum, the white blackberry, and the blue rose. "The wizards of agriculture," Webber, Burbank and Hansen, are only showing the way to an era of development which will be as wonderful as it will be profitable.

The pests of plants and the diseases of animals, which cause so much anxiety, are being brought under control and cure; information in regard to probable weather is being obtained for our convenience and profit; if what has been promised by the American weather bureau is accomplished, 95 per cent. of the future scientific forecasts of the weather will be absolutely correct, and will be given at least three months, and possibly a year in advance; this will give the great advantage of knowing whether a season will be late or early, wet or dry, hot or cold.

Starch can be increased in potatoes or corn; gluten can be increased in wheat; if the eggs from our poultry are smaller than we like, the size can be increased; if there is not enough nitrogen in the soil we can sow it broadcast with bacteria at a trifling cost, and these microscopic organisms will extract it from the air and feed it to our plants.

If, for ordinary crops, there is too much alkali in the soil, seeds and plants can be obtained which will thrive even there and return a profitable crop. Drainage is being appreciated, irrigation applied, scientific culture being developed to defy drought, and so, all in all, the uncertainties of the agriculturist are becoming fewer than those in any other vocation, and agriculture may, in this great country, be entered upon with less capital than any other business which will produce equal returns, and can be made a greater success by those who are determined to make it so; but of course it depends entirely upon the individual. The incompetent, the shiftless, and the indolent, will always fail; those who have a distaste for the farm, who would tire of the solitude, and see no beauty in nature, have no interest in the growth of things, in the marvellous development of seeds, and the process of seasons; to such the farm would be wearisome and unendurable, and they must seek a livelihood in the cities and busy towns.

Attractiveness of Western Canadian Farming.

Every section of this great Dominion offers its own particular inducements to those who follow agriculture; but none are more attractive than the western provinces. The recital of some of the

not uncommon successes, one hears of in this western country, although told in perfect truth and soberness, seem romantic to those who live in the older countries, where possibilities are more restricted.

If those who live in the congested farming districts and over crowded cities of the old country could but understand that we have only about one per cent. of our fertile soil under cultivation, we should have such a rapid settlement, as no country has ever experienced.

Plea for Greater Consideration of the Farm.

The citizens of this great new country want to realize the absolute necessity of a prosperous agriculture, to the existence of a prosperous nation, and want to indelibly impress this fact upon those with whom they entrust the government of their affairs.

History has many examples of the decay of nations, due to the neglect of agriculture. The land that was once flowing with milk and honey is now a barren waste; the great Roman Empire, with all its power and civilization, passed into oblivion when it forgot that agriculture was its foundation and main-spring. When but four bushels of grain was all that could be gathered at harvest time, from one bushel sown at spring time, her doom was sealed; such examples should be kept in mind notwithstanding our present prosperity. Those who give thought to questions which make for lasting prosperity recognize with regret that we are much too prodigal with our natural resources.

The Growing Opportunity of the Farm.

We are reaping unthinkable sums of money from the farms of the country, and, notwithstanding the exploitation of trusts and combines, the excessive tariffs, market and transportation difficulties, we are rapidly making for a condition unsurpassed by any other class of citizenship.

The social life of the farm is more attractive than ever before, and the improved educational facilities, the labor saving appliances, the rural delivery of mails, the increased railway accommodation, improved roads and country telephone lines, are daily adding to the attractive features of farm life.



Cutting the Wheat Crop on University Farm, Minnesota Agricultural College. Photo by B. E. Mowrer.

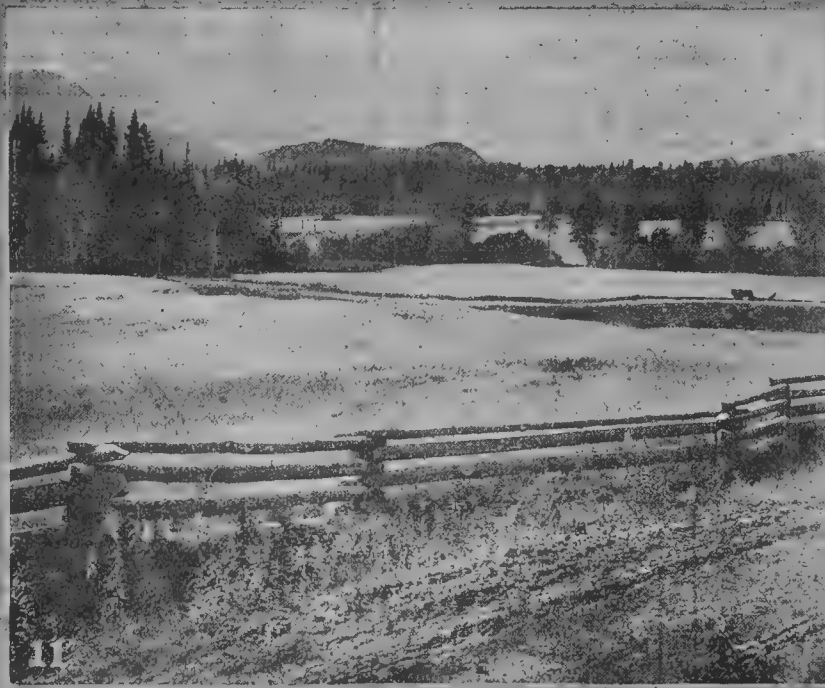
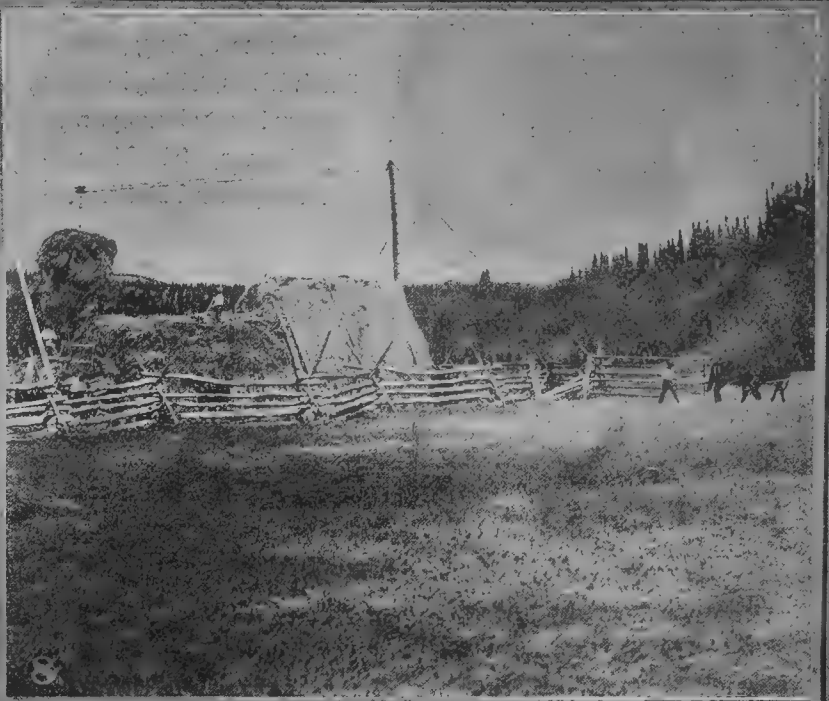
ALONG THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC



1. Timothy in the South Bulkley Valley, northern B.C. Pioneer Ranch, McInnis Bros. Props.
3. Lake Kathlyn, northern B.C.
5. Typical Bulkley Valley country. Rancher's house in foreground.

2. Native hay near Morristown, Bulkley Valley, B.C. Rainfall, 18 to 20 inches.
4. Canoeing down the Fraser River in Northern B.C., 390 miles in 6½ days with nearly 15 cwt. baggage. R. C. W. Lett, G.T.P. Colonization Agent, in charge.
6. Aldemere, B.C., one of the richest mineral districts in British Columbia—silver-lead, copper, silver and gold ore. In the Telkina and Babine ranges.

IN NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA



7. T. Talbot, English Journalist, driving pack team used by surveyors and contractors in Northern B.C. Photo taken at Thompson's Mill.

9. Oat field at Ft. George.

11. Oat field, Bulkley Valley, B.C., 650 miles west of Edmonton.

8. Stacking native hay on Pioneer Ranch, South Bulkley Valley, McInnis Bros. proprietors.

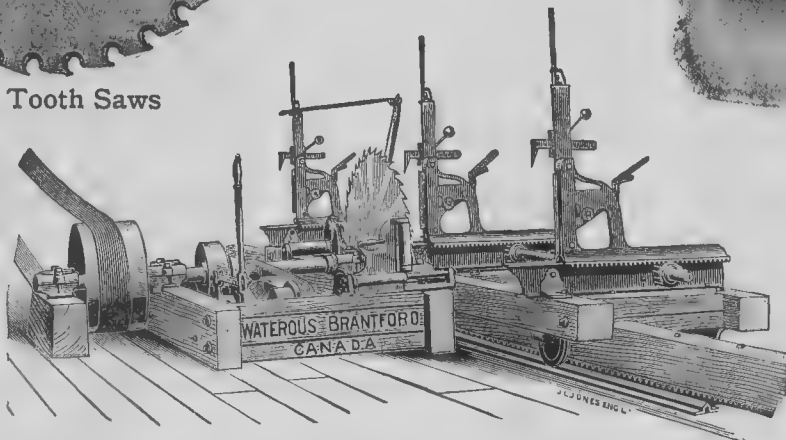
10. Native hay in South Bulkley Valley.

12. Turnip field on Pioneer Ranch.



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Advertising Farm Lands on a Large Scale.

During the last week in November and the first week in December there was held in Chicago what was known as a land show. The idea of holding such a show originated, so we were told, with one of the Chicago daily papers. It was widely advertised throughout the United States, and, being held the same week as the International Live Stock Exposition, it attracted a large number of visitors. The writer was in Chicago that week and dropped around to see the Land Show one night. It was held in the Coliseum building, a massive structure, the floor space of which must be measured by acres. To those of our readers who attended the Dominion exhibition at Calgary three years ago and saw there the splendid display of district exhibits we can easily convey some idea of what this land show was like. The prime movers in the undertaking seemed to be the railway companies that were building new lines of road into unsettled territory and also those whose lines operated in old sections where the population was moving out on account of the decreasing fertility of the soil. Second to the railway companies were the real estate men. The show was one mammoth display of district exhibits in which were displayed the products of farm, field and orchard from all parts of the U. S. Tons and tons of literature were being distributed, most of which was thrown away soon after being received. We thought that the caretakers must have had a bewildering task each morning in removing so much discarded literature. A few people no doubt carried home loads of these pamphlets and we surmise that some effective advertising was accomplished.

In one booth would be displayed exhibits from some district in northern Michigan. An automatic gramophone was reciting the good things about that country while at the same time a moving picture machine, also automatic, was presenting to view colored picture scenes of the place being described by the talking machine. At the same time two or three prosperous looking gentlemen were handing out pamphlets, circulars, and sheets galore to all who would take one. Alongside of the booth might be an exhibit from the east coast of Texas where "more money is made growing figs than in raising cotton in the south, corn in the cornbelt, or wheat in the Northwest." The scope of the exhibition included displays from the fruit lands of Michigan and the wheat fields of the Northwestern States to the cotton fields of the South, and from the worn out

hills of New England to the orange groves of California. If there was one feature more than another that predominated in all displays it was the exhibits of fruit, and especially apples! Yes, there were tons of apples on display, red ones, yellow ones, and green ones. One day of the show was apple day and every person was given all the apples he could eat, free. After visiting this show one would think that the entire United States was one gigantic apple orchard. We just forget how many thousand dollars one man told us could be made clear, per acre, in Michigan. Whatever it was, the man from Texas had him beat by raising figs in the Gulf Coast country.

A big lecture room was fitted up at one end of the Coliseum in which lectures were given every half-hour. Prominent men from all over the U.S., including state governors, congressmen, college professors and other distinguished personages addressed the crowds which assembled in the extemporized auditorium every half-hour.

Many who visited the show were city people. Of evenings, husbands and wives of the working classes would spend three or four hours at the show. We watched many of them looking anxiously at the attractive booths which displayed the agricultural products of the farming districts. The "back to the land" movement must have received a great impetus by means of this gigantic land show. In fact, we were told that that was the original idea which prompted the inauguration of the show—to get the city people interested in the land, and thus to relieve the congestion of the cities.

But for one thing we would have enjoyed the show much more thoroughly. The Lethbridge and Edmonton Boards of Trade applied for space in the Coliseum and were refused admission. They were granted space in the Industrial Building at the International Live Stock Exposition which, by the way, is an unimportant part of that great stock show. The exhibits of these northern and southern sections of Alberta were splendid, but the land show people did not want them. This, however, was only to be expected. Among the railroad people and the real estate firms, especially, and a few short sighted newspapers there is a genuine fear of anything that savors of showing up Western Canada in a favorable light. Well, we thought while visiting the show, that the Canadian West doesn't need any more booming, anyway. We will get settlers as fast as we can take care of them and we'll get the best class too. The wheat fields and pasture lands of the West stand on their own merits. The only thing necessary to attract settlers is to let outsiders know about what is being done here. And they know that pretty well already.

Ayrshire Herd Book.

Vol. 19 of the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book has recently been published. This volume contains the pedigrees of Ayrshire cattle from number 27637 to 29758 inclusive, together with the constitution and by-laws of the association, report of the directors' meeting, minutes of annual meeting, list of officers, scale of

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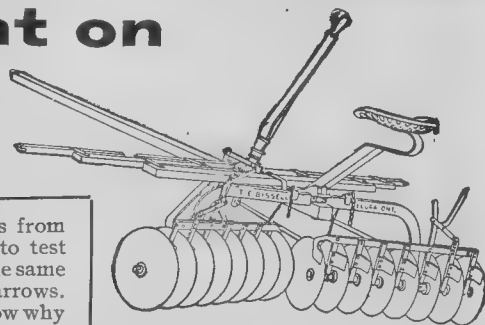
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points for the breed, history and description of the breed by Sec. W. F. Stephen, rules and regulations for record of performance, report of Ayrshire cows and heifers that qualified in 1909, and a list of members of the association. Most of the preliminary matter, preceding the pedigrees, is also reproduced in French. A very striking feature of the report is the splendid lot of half-tone reproductions of the leading present day Ayrshires, illustrations of Ayrshire exhibits at the leading shows, etc. A sketch of the life of the late Thos. Irving, Sr., a notable figure among the agriculturists of Eastern Canada, is also incorporated in the volume just received.

Who Gets the Screenings?

We have received the following communication from a Duff subscriber: "I shipped a car of wheat this fall which graded No. 3 Rejected, for wild oats. The grain was weighed on Nov. 5 and sold on Nov. 8 at 79½ cents per bushel. What is the margin in price between grades? What becomes of the screenings that are taken out? Does the farmer get anything for them?"

On Nov. 5, cash prices for wheat in store Fort William or Port Arthur were as follows: No. 1 Northern, 90½ cents; No. 2 Northern, 87½; No. 3 Northern, 83¾; No. 4, 80; No. 5, 74; No. 6, 68; Feed 60. That was the spread between grades on that date, and is, perhaps, representative of the comparative relation of prices for the different grades.

The screenings question is a most important one. Up until the first of September, this year, screenings were not paid for and the farmer got nothing for them; and besides had to pay the freight on them from the point of shipment to the terminal elevators. There was an exception to this in cases of cars marked "clean to clean," as for instance a car of wheat containing a large percentage of oats or other grain. Through the efforts of D. D. Campbell, Special Shippers' Agent at Winnipeg, the following regulations concerning screenings were promulgated by the Department of Trade and Commerce and came into force on Sept. 1:

The terminal elevators shall be required to—

"A. On all wheat carrying a dockage of five per cent. and over, to credit the owners with the quantity of dockage stated on the inspector's certificate, less a deduction by the elevators of one and one-half per cent. for waste. The elevators being allowed to charge for the cleaning of such cars.

"B. Cars showing a dockage of less than five per cent. shall be treated as at present, that is to say, no allowance for screenings shall be made, and no charge shall be made for the cleaning.

"C. For the screenings allowed, the terminal elevators shall issue a Warehouse Receipt to the owner and the elevator shall store the screenings for thirty days and be allowed a storage charge therefor. If at the expiration of the thirty days the owner has not ordered disposition of the screenings the elevator company shall have power to sell them for the owner at the market value."

Previous to the enforcement of these regulations, the elevators benefitted by getting all the screenings without charge; farmers now get paid for screenings, in wheat shipments only, where the dockage is above five per cent. The word "wheat" in clause "A" of the regulation has proven a boomerang and the elevator companies take advantage of it; and interpret it to mean wheat and nothing else. This means that on flax cars, for instance, nothing is allowed for screenings. Mr. Campbell has been endeavoring to get this word "wheat" in clause "A" changed to "grain," as that was the supposed intent of the word as interpreted by those who secured the adoption of the regulations. An effort has been made to get the elevators to make allowance for screenings in flax but so far to no avail. The Department of Trade and Commerce have informed Mr. Campbell that under the Act they can do nothing but have advised Mr.

Campbell that perhaps he can make an arrangement with the elevators which will obviate the necessity of legislation. Unless this can be done an amendment to the Act will be asked for at the present session of Parliament. In any case farmers stand to lose considerable if present conditions prevail. Some instances to wit:

At the present time heavy loss is being sustained by farmers because of the heavy dockage in flax cars due to weed seeds, foreign grain, etc., for which nothing is received. The commission men handling these consignments can get nothing for the screenings at Fort William and the result is that they have a lot of unsatisfied customers. Mr. Campbell has on file in his office the out-turns of a large number of cars of flax, which show what farmers are losing. Here are a few:

Car No. 70934, C.P.R., unloaded Oct. 8, graded No. 1 N. W. Flax C. C.; the out-turn was 825.10 bu. flax and 253.22 bu. dockage.

Car No. 77536 C.P.R., unloaded Oct. 4, out-turn was 914.26 bu. flax, 214.26 bu. dockage.

Car No. 97006 C.P.R., unloaded Nov. 6, out-turn was 919.16 bu. flax and 137.18 bu. dockage.

Car No. 45830, Craik, inspected Oct. 23, graded No. 1 Man. C.C., unloaded Oct. 27, 14 per cent. dockage for dirt and 2½ per cent. for wheat and oats.

Car No. 40920, Craik, inspected Oct. 25, graded No. 1 Man. C.C., unloaded Oct. 29, 13½ per cent. waste, 2 per cent. wheat.

Car No. 130354, Weyburn, inspected Oct. 25, graded No. 1 N. W. C.C., unloaded Oct. 29, 15½ per cent. waste, 4½ per cent. wheat and oats.

It requires only a glance at these figures to see the losses being sustained by flax shippers. There is no justification for nonpayment for flax screenings, excepting refuge behind the word "wheat" in clause "A" of the regulations.

In his effort to get the regulations changed, Mr. Campbell has the support of the grain commission firms as well as that of the farmers. Wheat screenings are now paid for at the rate of \$8 per ton or 25 cents per bu. where the dockage is five per cent. or more, and this amount is credited to the shipper, less a charge of one-half cent. per bushel for cleaning and also 1½ per cent. allowed for waste. Thus if the dockage were five per cent., payment for screenings would be made on the five per cent. less 1½ per cent., or 3½ per cent. net.

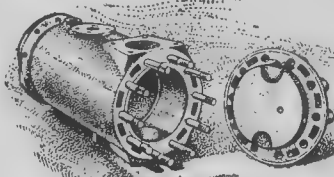
The following two letters from Winnipeg commission firms to Mr. D. D. Campbell will throw additional light on the subject. One reads: "Below find memo of three cars of flax on which you will note there is a very large percentage of dockage. According to the rules of the Warehouse Commission, we are unable to collect anything from the terminal elevators for the screenings cleaned from flax, although they pay us for screenings from wheat. This was evidently an oversight when the rules were made up and as you know, it is working a hardship on the shippers. Flax screenings are worth anywhere from \$15 to \$20 per ton and under these conditions it is quite essential that the shippers receive the money for the screenings. At the present time we are enabled to sell screenings to the elevator companies or to sell them to others.

"We would like to have you take this matter up with the proper officials and see that the rules are amended so that the shippers can get the benefit of the large amount of dirt contained in flax this year. The cars mentioned below are only a few of the many which we have received this year and the fact that we are unable to collect for these screenings means a loss of \$20 to \$60 per car to shippers."

Another commission firm writes Mr. Campbell as follows:

"We have had occasion at various times since the beginning of this season to draw your attention to the question of loss in shipments of cars of flax, both where dockage is fixed and where it is 'clean to clean.' Where the dockage is fixed, the shipper gets none of his screenings back, and where

About cylinders and combustion



The *oil* "B" is equipped with two horizontal twin cylinders of 9½ in. diameter and 12 in. stroke.

The cylinders in the *oil* are surrounded on all sides by a jacket for cooling. The construction of this jacket is such that it is adapted for either

Water or Oil Cooling

Great care is taken in casting these cylinders to overcome the effects of unequal heating, at the time the metal is poured. This obviates any internal damaging strains that might give trouble later when the engine is in operation.

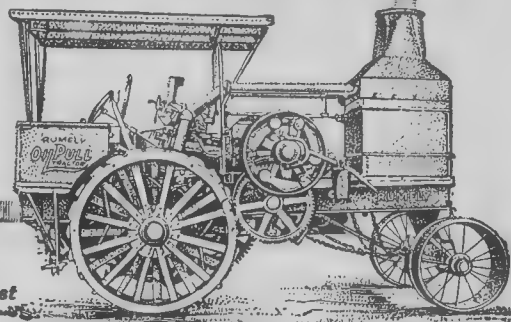
The cylinders are cast singly, finished singly, but rigidly bolted together on the machine in a twin construction. The heads, which are detachable and can be easily removed at any time, are held securely in position by ten large, strong stud bolts and nuts.

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The Secor system of oil combustion is so perfect that there is no more carbon deposited in the cylinder in burning kerosene than is commonly deposited in a gasoline engine when using the best grade of gasoline, hence, gumming and deposit in the cylinders, which, in kerosene burning engines, has always been the cause of unlimited trouble, is entirely done away with in the *oil*.

"Tilling the Soil" contains a great deal of valuable information on kerosene burning engines. Send for it.

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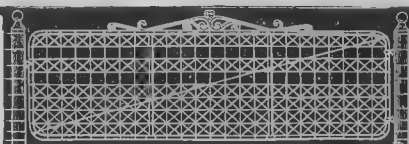
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it is marked C to C, he gets back only an out-turn for whatever domestic grain there is, and the cost of cleaning pretty well eats that up, leaving all the valuable screenings as a profit to the elevator.

"We claim that we should get not only the domestic grade grain but also the screenings when such expense is incurred. These screenings are worth at least the price of wheat screenings, \$8.50 per ton. We had a case in point today Nov. 10—Cars No. 309873 and 303872 were unloaded at the G.T.P. elevator on Nov. 5. The total waste in cleaning these cars was 384 bushels. Out of the one car we got 41 bushels of No. 6 wheat, for which a charge of \$11.10 was made for cleaning. The elevator company got out of the cars, therefore, about 10 tons of valuable screenings worth at least \$85. It is a gross injustice that the farmer should pay freight on that and have it confiscated because it is confiscation and nothing else.

"We have had numerous other cases in line with this. Out of car No. 47232 unloaded at Port Arthur Elevator, the total flax was 800 odd bushels, dockage 66 bushels, 2 tons at \$8.50 or \$17. Out of car No. 70238 unloaded at King's Elevator on Oct. 15, 1100 bushels flax, dockage 94 bushels or 2¼ tons at \$8.50, equals \$23.

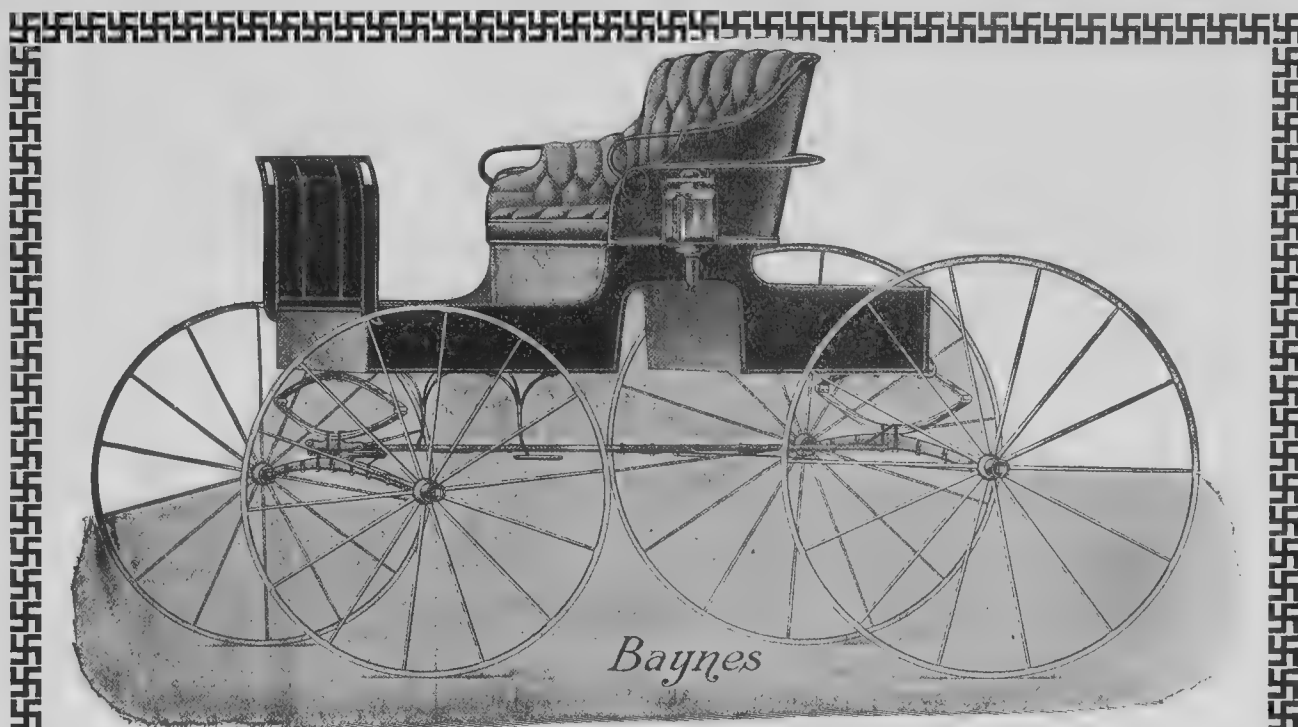
"If it is right that our customers should get the wheat screenings, it is of the utmost importance that they should also get the flax screenings. In a year like this when dockage is so very heavy, the loss to shippers has totalled to a very large amount. This is a matter that should be remedied at the coming meeting of Parliament."

We have treated this subject of screenings at this length in order to give as clear an idea of the situation as possible. There is no good reason why farmers should not receive payment for the screenings from all classes of grain, at least where the dockage is five per cent. or more. In regard to the flax screenings, there seems to be an unusually large percentage this year. While farmers have every right to receive payment for these, the fact is also apparent that no farmer has any economic right to send a car of grain forward containing 200 bushels or more of weed seeds and foreign grain. He pays freight on this to the terminals and when it gets there, receives nothing in return. Were this grain cleaned on the farm before it leaves, the trouble would not be so great.

The Problem of Pasture Grasses.

At a meeting of the Rockwood Agricultural Society (Manitoba) a few nights ago the general question of farm dairying was under discussion. When the subject of feed for the dairy cow was being considered the one point raised by practically everyone present was, what can we do to improve the pastures? The unanimous interrogation might be summed up as follows: "We can grow splendid meadows. We have little difficulty in getting plenty of tame hay, we can grow other forage crops, too, roots, and soiling crops, but we can't seem to get good pastures. Is there not some pasture grass that will give the luxuriant growth of the Ontario grasses? The native grasses don't produce heavy enough growth and we can't afford to let our cows run over so many acres in order to graze." This was the state of mind of every farmer present who expressed an opinion.

That none had as yet been able to grow satisfactory pastures would seem to be just reason for discouragement. We discussed this same question a few weeks ago in these columns and believe, as stated then, that it is one of the real agricultural problems of the Western farmer. It is not alone the dairy farmer that needs pasture, but every grower of live stock. In the newer districts there is open range and pasture in abundance for the taking. Such grazing is a thing of the past in many of the older districts and farmers are beginning to feel the real need of more satisfactory pasture grasses. Brome and Western Rye grass are the two most generally



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grown. Both are good for hay and make very satisfactory pasture grasses, too, in the hands of many. But brome is hard to eradicate and neither it nor the rye grass gives as good growth as is found in the Ontario pasture fields. Until recently no serious attempt has been made to improve pasture fields. The same field conditions that ensure a good growth of a one-year crop do not seem to produce correspondingly

good pastures. There is little doubt but that better and more thorough preparation of the seed bed will prove to be an essential part of working out pasture improvement. There is yet room, also, for improvement in varieties of grasses suitable to the West. Reports of satisfactory experience, or otherwise, in growing pasture grasses would be welcomed by a great many western farmers.

Tri-State Grain Growers' Convention.

The annual Tri-State Grain-Growers' Convention will be held at Fargo, North Dakota, on January 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1911. This is always a big gathering of farmers from North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. A strong programme has been prepared for this year.



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A Harvest You May Miss.

By P. B. Tustin, Chief of Dairy Division For The City of Winnipeg.

If the average farmer was told that he had not gathered in his harvest it would probably cause him some surprise, but the fact remains that there is a harvest that is missed in this wide Dominion of ours by thousands of farmers, a harvest which would bring many welcome dollars to their pockets and cost them nothing but their labor. I mean the harvest of ice.

Ice collected and stored in the winter months (and there is no scarcity of it nor is it hard to obtain) will be found of the greatest value to the farmer during the summer months for the purposes of cooling milk, poultry, cream, butter and meats. Ice can also be put to many other uses. Many farmers in the North-west ship milk to cities and towns, and many have probably been informed that on arrival their milk was sour and unfit for use and they have not received payment for it.

Souring of milk is caused by the bacteria which grow in the milk. These bacteria are so small that they cannot be seen by the naked eye but only through a very powerful magnifying glass or microscope. We know that if milk is kept in a warm place it soon turns sour, the reason being that the bacteria grow and flourish in the warmth. But if the milk is cooled to 45 or 50 degrees, these bacteria cannot grow—it is too cold for them. So, if you cool your milk as soon as possible after it is drawn from the cow it will keep much longer than otherwise. It is by counting the bacteria in a very small measured quantity of milk called a cubic centimetre (c.c.) that health officials are able to tell whether the milk has been handled properly or not.

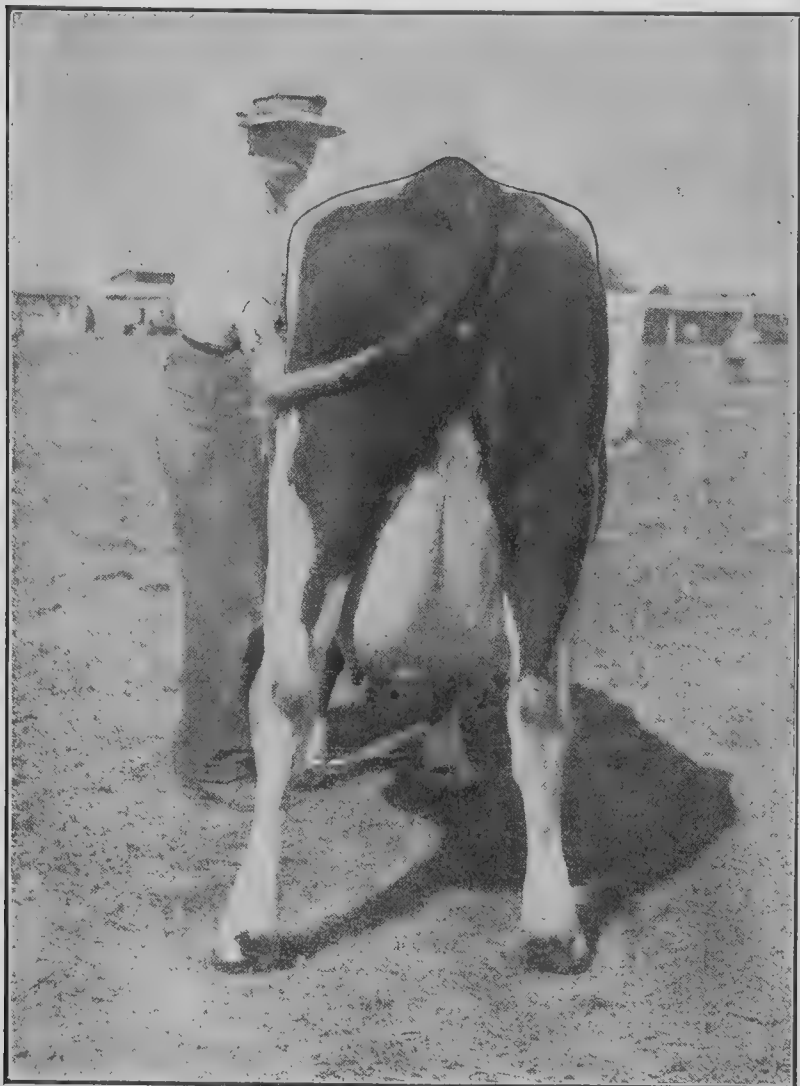
Milk, if it is clean, is one of the finest foods it is possible to obtain, but if it is dirty it is one of the most dangerous. Your milk is used as food for babies and invalids so see that they get it clean. Milk that arrives in the city ten or twelve hours old, it it is

warm on arrival, is certain to contain millions of bacteria, and, unless pasteurized, is a dangerous food. But if it is cooled quickly after it is drawn from the cow and arrives in town at a temperature below 50 degrees, it is a good food, provided, of course, that it has come from healthy cows and subsequently been handled in clean surroundings. Many cities have now made a standard temperature. Inspectors visit the milk stores with thermometers, and if they find any milk the temperature of which registers above 50 degrees it is promptly emptied down the sewer.

In all large cities a great quantity of veal and poultry which has been shipped in by farmers is condemned by food inspectors. It may have been perfectly good when it left the farm, but if any of the animal heat is left in the carcass it rapidly decomposes. This is also caused by bacterial action. Sometimes meat and poultry arrives in the city quite green. It is of course destroyed and the farmer gets nothing for it. It takes a long time to properly cool meat and poultry in the summer time without the use of ice. If you go into any butcher or grocery store in the city you will not have to seek far before you find the ice box, and their ice bill runs into many dollars while your supply costs you nothing.

When you intend shipping veal arrange to kill it in the evening when it is cool. Remove the internal organs and wash the inside thoroughly with cold water. Then hang it up in the ice house until ready to ship next day. If this is done it will keep for days.

With poultry, starve the birds from 24 to 36 hours before they are killed, but allow them plenty of water. This will ensure the crop and stomach being empty. Place them on ice until thoroughly cold. Pack in a box with some holes in it for ventilation purposes. If this is done you will never have your poultry condemned. Some farmers de-



Lady Boahour 5th, first prize age 1 Holstein cow at Regina Exhibition. Owned by H. Hancock, Dominion City, Man.



EVERYBODY HAVING COWS WILL SOME DAY USE A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

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If you haven't a De Laval Cream Separator already you can't be anywhere near the head of this tremendous procession that started thirty years ago, but it will be foolish to wait to bring up the tail end of it.

The use of a De Laval Cream Separator—with even a single cow—means more and better cream and butter, warm and sweet skim-milk, less labor and more profit, twice a day every day in the year.

A De Laval Cream Separator saves its cost in a few months, not only over any other method of creaming milk but over any imitating cream separator.

Then why not fall into the De Laval procession now? You can't recover the waste and worry of previous years, but you can stop it going further. Why not do so? Every day of delay means just that much more waste of product, quality and dairy comfort. Why prolong it?

De Laval Cream Separators are made for one cow to one thousand, in proportionate size, style and price, and sold for cash or on such reasonable terms that they actually pay for themselves.

They are sold direct or through local agents. If you don't know the nearest agent write for his name and a catalogue, which we shall be glad to send you.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal

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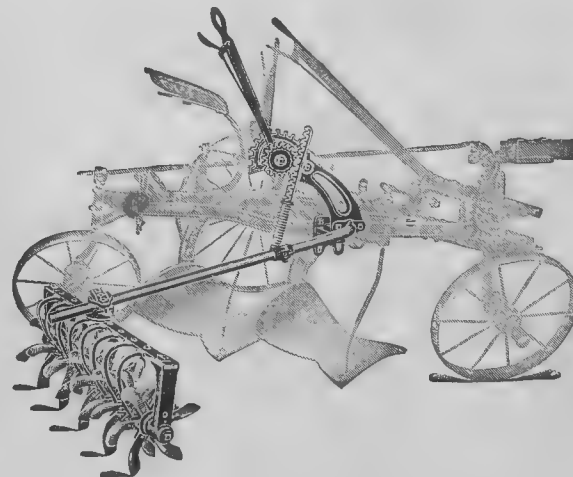
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For plow attachment it is the only implement for the job and this is confirmed by the fact that nearly 100,000 farmers are using it in preference to any other harrow that has ever been introduced. Highly recommended by the Manitoba Agricultural College. Price and terms will fit the purse of any settler.

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ceive themselves in this matter of killing poultry by heavily feeding the birds before killing them. This is done in the belief that they will weigh more. Perhaps they do, but the crop and stomach is full of undigested food which rapidly decomposes, and, on arrival of the poultry in town it is promptly condemned and the farmer gets nothing for it.

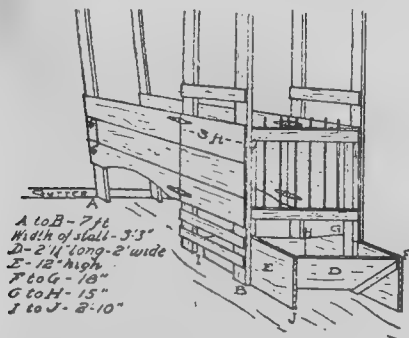
You have lots of time in the winter to gather a supply of ice. See that it comes from a clean place. Ice that is contaminated with stable manure or sewage is very dangerous as freezing does not kill disease germs; it only prevents their growth for the time being, and when it is thawed out and comes in contact with food it naturally spoils it. It is not necessary to build an expensive building in which to store ice. In winter, pile up the blocks of ice in a large square and in a shady place. Then build a covering over it, leaving a good space at the top and sides. Afterwards pack in the space at top and sides tightly with straw. You will have a good supply for the summer if you do this.

During the hot days of harvest time your wives will be able to supply you with pure ice cream, frozen jellies, and cold drinks. I don't think those will be altogether unacceptable to you when you know where they have come from. Townspeople have to pay for a supply of ice to keep their butter, lemonade, and other foodstuffs cool. You have the foodstuffs right at home, and at your very door is the means whereby you may ensure their preservation during hot weather—and it costs you nothing.

Get a hustle on and join hands with your neighbors—"Many hands make light work." Have an ice party once a week, at a different farm each time. The days will thus be pleasantly spent and you and your neighbors will find that it has been profitably spent when you survey your ice supply during the hot and sultry days of summer.

The Bidwell Cow Stall.

In a recent bulletin issued by the Minnesota Experiment Station, Prof. Geo. P. Grout describes a type of stall which affords the greatest degree of comfort to the cow. The accompanying illustration shows very well the distinguishing features which are the moveable manger and rack, whereby the length of the standing room fore and aft may be varied to suit the individual cow, and the fastening for the cow, which consists of a rope or chain across the rear end of the stall, to keep the cow from backing out. The stall should be 3 ft. wide on centres. The entire stall, from A to B (see cut), is 7 ft. in length. The gates (which should all swing one way), are about 4 ft. long. The rear posts, if used, should slant as shown in the cut, to allow the milker a little more room. In some stables these rear posts have



The Bidwell Stall.

been done away with entirely, the gates simply being chained or roped together. As usually built, the front rack or panel is made of a 2 x 4 framework with 7-16 in. iron rods; and this framework is fastened solidly to the manger; but the manger and framework are not attached to the sides of the stall, but left loose, so as to be adjusted to the length of the cow. In some cases, however, the rack is hinged at the top and the bottom allowed to swing in the manger, so that it may be swung toward the front several inches. This allows the cow a little more freedom in getting up and lying down. Wooden slats may be substituted for the iron rods, or, in some cases, a section of iron wire fencing is used in place of the rods. The rope across the

rear of the stall is usually stapled at one side and hooked with an ordinary harness strap at the other.

The provision for stout partitions is necessary, even when each animal is provided with a good stanchion to prevent them from injuring one another; particularly to keep one cow from stepping on the teats of another when lying down.

For an economical cut of lumber, a 32-foot barn is a good width; but it is rather narrow for two rows of stalls. A width of 36 feet would be better. The stalls should be 3 feet wide for common cows, and 3 1/2 feet for large ones. The length of the stall should be adjusted to the cow, so that her hind feet come just to the edge of the gutter. The gutters should be 18 inches wide, and not more than 6 inches deep, slanting toward the drain, where they may be deeper. Along this line, it might be added that the modern swinging stanchion is much more comfortable and humane than the old rigid one.

"Tuberculosis in Dairy Herds."

In a pamphlet bearing the above heading, the Food and Dairy Division of the Winnipeg Department of Public Health offers the following advice:—

Conditions Favorable to Growth and Spread of Tuberculosis.

Badly ventilated barns.—Stale air makes cows sick and lessens the flow of milk.

Badly Lighted Barns.—The tubercle germ grows and thrives in dark places.

Damp Barns.—Wooden stalls and floors absorb liquid manure.

Poor drainage.—Barns built on low ground always have dirty surroundings in wet weather.

Manure.—Remove the manure and spread it on the land, where the sunshine will kill the tubercle bacilli, away from barn and milkhouse. Remember cows can't spit, and the bacilli, or germs, of tuberculosis pass out of the cow in the manure, and grow rapidly in large manure piles, where it infects hogs, chickens, and healthy cattle.

Dirty water.—Dirty or insufficient water means sick cows.

Ungroomed cows.—If the pores of the cow's skin are blocked up with manure, this means a sick cow.

Conditions Which Prevent the Spread of Tuberculosis.

Well ventilated barns.—Lots of fresh air keeps cows healthy. Don't keep the fresh air out in winter; they need it most then.

Sunshine and daylight.—These are the best disinfectants. Don't shut the sunshine away by building lean-tos on sides of barn. Sunshine kills the tubercle bacilli.

Dry barns are comfortable for the cow. Don't let her stand in 2 ft. of filth all winter. You would not like it. Concrete floors and steel stanchions last forever, and are easily kept clean and dry.

Good drainage.—Build the barn on the highest land on the farm; the surroundings can be kept clean easier.

Manure is worth money if properly used. Spread it over the land, where it will enrich the soil, and grow crops of corn and alfalfa for winter feed.

Pure and plentiful water supply means good, healthy cows, and clean barns and milking utensils.

Well groomed cows.—Cows breathe partly through the skin. See that it is kept clean, especially in winter. Grooming is good exercise for man and beast.

One big advantage in connection with the cream separator lies in the fact that it enables one to feed the calves the skim milk while absolutely fresh and sweet.

"Comfort and contentment are touchstones of success in dairying. When a cow is comfortable and contented, she responds with a milk flow far in excess of that which she gives when she has been uncomfortable and irritated.

What a Trade Mark Stands For

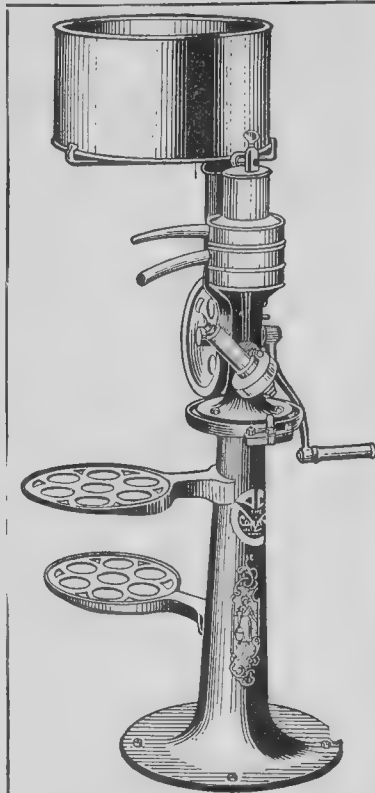
in a Cream Separator, is the ability to get MORE cream; a Separator that cannot get "more" had better be without a name altogether; for the name only serves to identify it to dissatisfied users.

This Trade Mark



stands for the Separator that gets 999-1000ths of all the cream in every drop of the whole milk—for the only Separator whose bowl is fitted with the wing cylinder skimming device. This trade mark is a guarantee of Separator satisfaction.

Write for our little book on The Capital.



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Factories: Ottawa and Brockville

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The season of 1910 in Western Canada has been a very exceptional one and owing to the want of sufficient moisture has cost the farmers millions of bushels of grain, which could have been saved if they had all used a

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and conserved the moisture in the soil. There is no packer built to-day which can compare with the class of work the Newton does. The experience of the past season should be a sufficient lesson to all to prepare for such conditions in the future. There is no question but what you all want the best packer built and the best reference we can give you is to ask the man who owns one.

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Room 14, Traders' Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada



* A TALK ON * * SHEEP *

* By *
Wm. Alison
MEADOWSIDE
STOCK FARM
DELORAINÉ, MAN.

Seeing that more interest is being taken in the sheep business now than has been for some time, perhaps a few notes on my experience with sheep might be of interest and of some little use to some who are beginning in that both pleasant and profitable industry.

Unlike most writers on this subject, I cannot claim a life experience amongst the "nannies." My earliest recollection of having to do with sheep was back in Scotland some thirty years ago and consisted in my walking to the smiddie (blacksmith's shop) with a sheep's head under my arm to have it singed.

My next and real experience dates back some ten years ago, when, after farming some ten years at Turtle Mountain, I began to look for some easier made money than by growing all wheat.

Sometime about January I secured eight head of ewes—Merinos crossed with Shropshire,—which had been bred to a pure bred Shropshire ram raised on the Government farm in Ontario. These ewes cost me \$7 per head, but I have thought many a time that the man I bought from did himself up at least \$3 per head. In spring they dropped me fourteen head of lambs, all of which I was fortunate enough to raise. I traded, where possible, the ram lambs for live lambs and bred the whole bunch the following fall.

But I have since then departed from the custom of breeding so young, as it appears to retard their growth, and the offspring are pretty poor apologies; besides, only about one-third get in lamb.

The first of the many mistakes that I have made in the business was made that year in the purchase of a grade Leicester ram to mate with these grade Shrop ewes and their offspring. Said ram was a splendid individual sheep, and left me some choice butcher lambs, but I came to the conclusion that they were too open in the wool for this country. Snow drifting on them remained on them until they entered some fairly warm building, where it would melt and leave the skin wet, only to freeze when they returned to the open. Another thing I had against these lambs was the disappointment received on weigh-

ing them, for, between their long open wool and their equally long legs, you figured by appearance on a much heavier lamb than you had.

I butchered all this bunch of lambs and invested the money in some more young ewes bred on the same line as my first lot, and I purchased a pure bred Shropshire ram to mate with them, and from that day to the present I have used nothing but pure bred Shropshire sires, as good as I can afford to pay for.

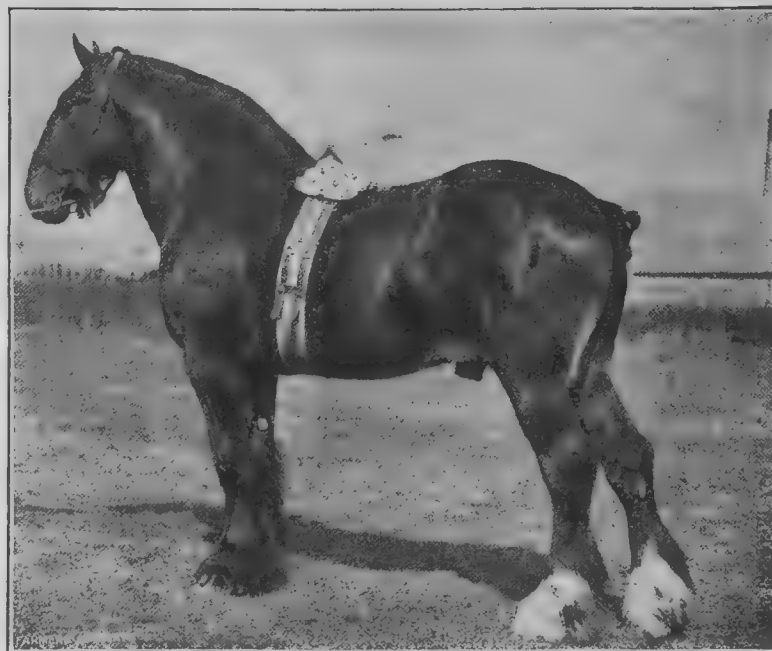
Up to this time I had allowed horses, cattle and sheep to use the one pasture field. But I soon discovered that other stock would starve where sheep would thrive. My pasture covered some 40 acres, part native and part brome grass. I cross-fenced this field and kept the sheep by themselves. But I soon found that I had not enough land for them, and as land here was worth around \$40 per acre, I concluded that it was too valuable to grow 5 cent mutton and 10 cent wool on. So I divided my cultivated land into three equal parts, each accessible to the pasture field. I fenced each field as summer-fallowed, turning the flock on there to keep down weeds and act as a land packer and manure spreader combined.

As my flock kept increasing, I still found myself short of pasture until I was able to clear the other two fields of their sheaves, so for the last five or six years I have turned in right after seeding and plowed half the land left for summer fallow (about 90 acres) and sowed it down to oats and rape mixed. I sowed in drills just as thinly as my old Wisner seeder can sow it. This and the small field of brome has given me enough feed to carry seventy-five ewes and their offspring.

A little care has to be exercised in getting the flock used to the green rape. We generally turn them in for a short time in the evening, when they are pretty well filled up with other food, and keep increasing the time left on the rape gradually until, say in two weeks, they can stand half a day at a time. But we never allow them on the rape when it is either wet through rain or frost, as they are very subject then to

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Hiawatha,
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Marcellus and
Suspensor.

Barns in Carberry. Stallions in town and mares on farm.



Cooper's Reserve (011958 R) imported in June, 1910, and now at the head of Meadowside Flock, Deloraine, Man. The sire of this ram was Minton (13211), owned by Sir R. P. Cooper, Shropshire, England, and sold for \$900.00.



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John Graham, Carberry, Man.

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Brandon, Manitoba



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For Sale**

On account of the death of Mr. Geo. Mutch, partner of the well known firm of A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., and in order to wind up the business of the estate, the Clydesdales now on hand at Craigie Mains are being offered at very reasonable prices. The firm has on hand now about 30 head mostly stallions, and the most of them sired by Baron's Pride or of Baron's Pride breeding. There are 12 stallions, rising three or over, 12 rising two years and the rest foals.

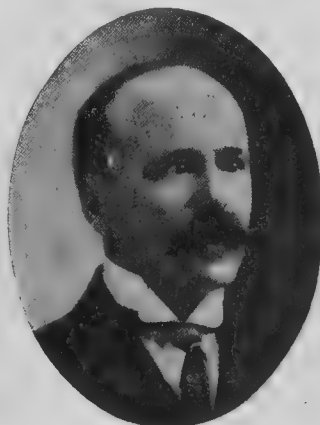
Write for descriptive catalog which gives all particulars. Business is still being done under the firm name of

A. & G. Mutch

LUMSDEN

SASK.

P.S.—These must be sold in order to settle up the business, when other importations will be made as usual.



ALEX. MUTCH

bloat. I find that lambs weigh better off this kind of feed than anything I have ever seen tried.

To give an idea of the value derived directly from this method of handling, I will just quote the returns of one small shipment made on the 2nd August, 1909.

Ten spring lambs, weight 871 pounds, price 6 cents, or \$52.26.

Same date, eight dry ewes that had failed to get in lamb (through my selling aged ram before the season was over and trying to finish season with spring lambs)—eight sheep, weigh 1195 pounds, price 5 cents, \$59.75.

I might just say here that the balance of my 1909 crop of lambs was carried over into October, gaining from ten to twenty-five pounds in weight, but losing in price on account of heavy shipments coming on to Winnipeg market from the western ranges, so that I consider that it is a point in early breeding to have them fit to market before the western rush and to be able to realize on them before the wheat money is available.

I generally mate about twelve or fourteen for show purposes about the end of September and mate the flock left about the first week in November, figuring one ram to about forty ewes, keeping the rams penned up during the day time, where we can feed them.

To keep up the standard of our flock, we cull out every year the oldest and poorest breeders and replace them with ten of our best ewe lambs, which we

much dry feed, we have this year raised some fodder corn.

We delay feeding by hand as long as possible, as in our experience when fed in the yard they will not leave to hunt their living, but hang around the building not taking exercise enough.

We feed grain in troughs, but rough feed and hay off the ground, as it keeps the wool cleaner than feeding from overhead racks, and there is no danger of them getting fast.

With regard to shearing, we used to employ an old country shepherd for this branch of the business, until our flock had numbered around fifty head, then we figured that the extra wool and time saved would pay us to buy an outfit, so we invested in a hand power flexible shaft shearing machine with plate grinder, costing around \$20. With a boy to turn the power, and the sheep dry and in fair flesh, from thirty to forty make a fair day's work. We generally sack the wool and ship before it dries out too much. Our fleeces will average us around ten pounds and one year with another will bring us \$1 to \$1.10 per head sheared. One good point about the wool selling is that it takes place about the time the wheat money has disappeared, or is fast doing so, so that a cheque for \$75 or \$100 along in June or July has always looked good to me.

With regard to diseases of sheep, I may say that in Manitoba we have next to none, and with shelter from draughts in winter with not too warm quarters,



A Corner in Sheep on Meadowside Farm, Deloraine, Man.

Alberta Live Stock Conditions.

W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, Reports on Condition of Live Stock Industry in that Province.

Horses.

The number of horses handled by the transportation companies up to November 1st, 1910, was in excess of that of any previous year. This was doubtless due in part to the increased demand which resulted in very high prices and to the shortage of pasture which resulted from the drought in the early part of the season.

In a portion of the Province there was a severe epidemic of contagious abortion. In some instances as many as 90 per cent. of the foals were lost. An inspector of the Dominion Health and Animals branch, Medicine Hat, was sent to the districts in which the greatest losses were sustained with a view to determining definitely the cause and to make such suggestions as might prevent a repetition of it. After making a careful examination he gave it as his opinion that the difficulty was due to contagious abortion.

Cattle.

The number of cattle handled by the transportation companies up to November 1st, 1910, was also far in excess of that of any previous year. The figures, however, are somewhat misleading because a much larger percentage of them than usual were stocker cattle and therefore do not represent finished animals but rather animals sent East or to more favored localities within the province for the purpose of finishing.

There has been some inquiry for breeding animals of the special dairy breeds though owing in part to the fact that no assistance was given by the provincial government in aid of the importation of these animals the number of inquiries was not so great as that of a year ago. There has, however, been considerable enquiry from outlying districts for breeding animals of what are commonly called the dual purpose

breeds. The settlers there claim that an animal of this type is better adapted to their conditions than one of special beef producing or dairy types and there is every reason to believe that bulls of the beef breeds from good milking cows, will find ready sale at remunerative prices.

Sheep.

A notable feature of the sheep industry during the year 1910 was a general movement northward in flocks of from 200 to 1000 head. The encroachment of the settlers upon the old sheep ranges and the scarcity of pasture in those districts which have been devoted largely to wool growing caused a large number of ranchers to reduce the size of their flocks. At the same time, conditions in the central portion of the province have tended to create an interest in wool and mutton production. For the past two years the coyote has not been as great a pest as formerly in most sections.

Institute speakers have been impressing upon the farmers the value of sheep as gleaners in the harvest fields and as cleaners of the land, and the result of their work is now being felt. In some instances, also, this movement of the sheep northward is due to the fact that the farmers are getting in a better condition financially and with the reduced price of fencing material they have been able to protect their flocks from dogs and coyotes by means of coyote proof fencing.

While I am pleased to note the great interest that is being taken in wool and mutton production, I am convinced that all efforts at stocking our farms with small flocks of sheep without first having them protected from their natural enemies is but temporizing with the business and I am convinced that the sheep industry of Alberta will not be on a permanent basis until coyote proof fencing can be secured by the ordinary farmer at a lower price than at present obtains.

With the assistance of the Poultry Superintendent I was able to secure reduced prices on certain makes of fence for the farmers, when ordered in carload lots through the secretary of their association. This resulted in several car-



Grade ewe and lamb, winners of six first and two second prizes at Killarney, Boissevain and Deloraine fairs, 1910.

allow to run until they are a year old before mating.

For shelter we built a shed 80x24 with 6 ft. walls with cupola for lights on top. This has wintered as many as 135 head and is simply a frame of 2x4 with rough lumber overlapping and is meant for a wind shield only. The early lambing ewes, which have all been marked, are separated before lambing time approached and removed to a warmer building until their lambs are a week or so old. Then they are returned to shed and penned up in small bunches and kept there until the weather is suitable for turning them out in the day time.

For winter feed we allow them to run on the stubble and at the straw stacks until the feed gets covered up or weather too rough. Then we feed wheat screenings from elevator as long as we have them with whatever roots we may chance to have, sometimes fanning back on the small potatoes. Oats and oat sheaves generally form their early spring rations with some highland hay for roughage. This year, on account of the short crop and the tremendous waste in harvesting, we took the horse rake and raked the rows where the stooks had set, and we have the rakings stored away under cover to use in rough weather.

We find that it pays to be liberal with grain some time before lambing and to counteract any evil results from too

with shade from the burning sun during the hot part of the summer day, and an occasional lick of salt (where the shale water is not used) with lots of room to rustle, your veterinary surgeon's bill will be very small.

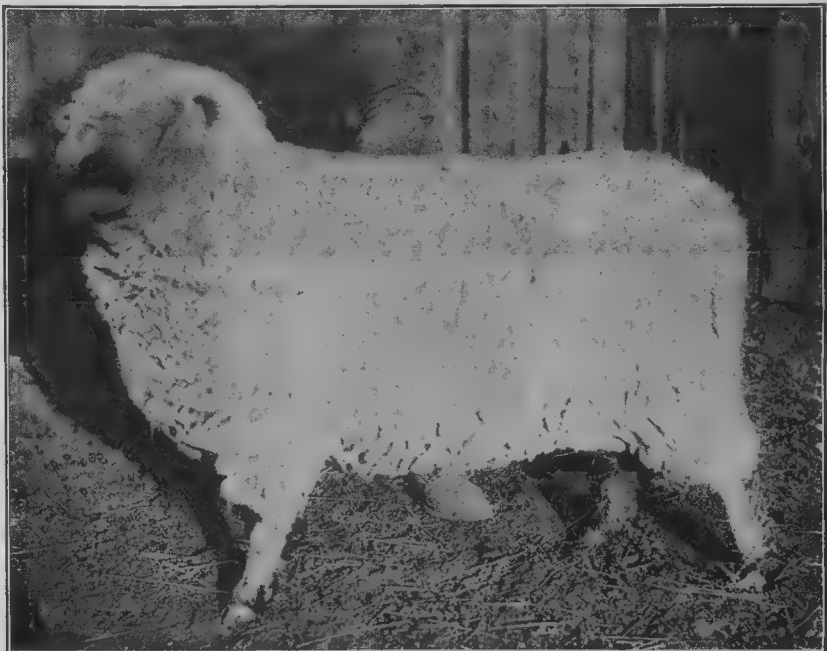
We make it a point to be close by at lambing, but unless with an odd young ewe we seldom have any call to interfere.

In breeding we like to have the ewes in good thrif shape, and, while we have ewes that nearly always drop twins and in odd cases triplets, we reckon that if at shearing time we can count from 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 lambs to the ewe, our lamb crop is satisfactory.

In regard to the all important part of sheep raising, that is fencing, I will just say that I build my own fences and the sheep pay for them. The subject is too large to take up here, and I may possibly say a few words on it at a more seasonable time.

Many a girl thinks she has broken her heart when she has only sprained her imagination.

Before we can bring happiness to others we must first be happy ourselves; nor will happiness abide within us, unless we confer it on others.



Cooper's Beauty (imp) (x11957E), bred by Sir Richard Cooper Bart. and imported in June, 1910 for Wm. Alison, Meadowside Stock Farm, Deloraine, Man.

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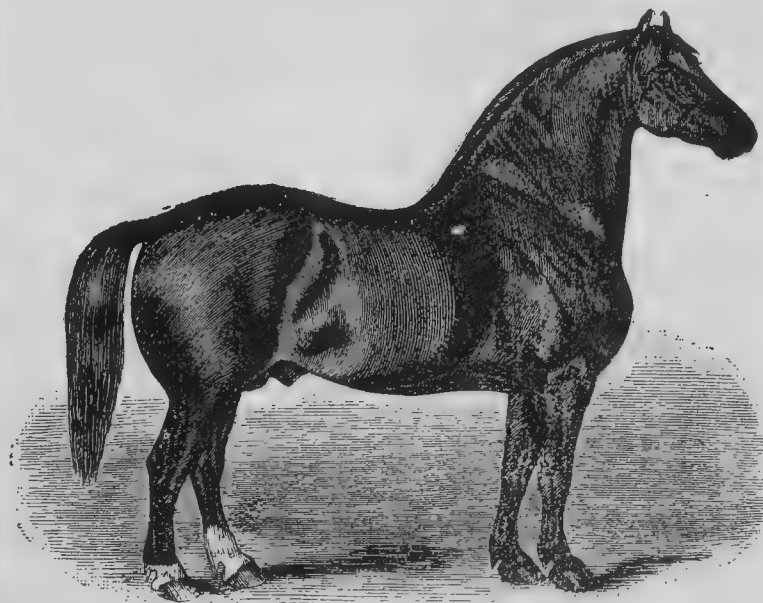


Clydesdale Stallion Allanefern (imp.) [9901] by Baron Hood, dam by Naceo (7528). Imported and in stud of John A. Turner, Calgary.

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A guarantee goes with every horse.

Write us for further particulars.

L. ANDRE DE MONTBEL, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.



Judging Registered Heavy Draft Teams at the Last Brandon-Fair

loads of coyote proof fencing being constructed but the price is still beyond the reach of many and an effort will be made to obtain a still greater reduction.

Swine.

There are many indications that the number of hogs marketed in 1910 will not equal that of a year ago. The number handled by the transportation companies from year to year is fairly representative of the progress of the industry. For the first ten months of 1910 the number reported is considerably less than for the same period of 1909.

During the months of April and May there was reported a heavy loss of young pigs. I made a personal investigation of some of the cases reported and in most instances it was evident that the loss was due to overfeeding, particularly with barley or wheat, or to a lack of exercise. There were some instances which, so far as I could ascertain, conditions were all that could be desired, and yet the losses were severe.

With a view to ascertaining if feeding some sort of supplementary food rich in protein and bone making material, would overcome this difficulty I secured from the J. Y. Griffin Co., of Edmonton, a ton of digester tankage. This was distributed among a number of the farmers who agreed to feed it to their brood sows according to directions supplied by myself, and to report the results of the experiment to me. The experiment was only partially successful. Some of the farmers who were supplied, have failed to report at all. Some reported that there was no difference in the number of pigs saved from sows that were fed with the digester tankage and those which had been fed in the ordinary way, while others reported a very marked difference. Some of the farmers who had obtained a supply of tankage did not feed all of it to their brood sows and fed the remainder to their weanling pigs. Those who did so reported excellent results.

With a view to obtaining more definite knowledge of the swine industry of the province, about 1500 circular letters were mailed to various growers of the Province asking for the number of sows they were breeding, how many of these were pure-bred, the number of litters they endeavored to secure from each per year, the number of pigs in each litter, their methods of feeding mature and immature animals, and also to state what difficulties they experienced in their efforts at swine growing in Alberta. As this work was begun but recently only a small percentage of the replies have been received. It is my intention to classify the information obtained

and to furnish the Institute speakers who will deliver addresses on this subject with copies of the same in order that their instructions to the farmers may have as direct a bearing upon conditions here as possible.

Brandon Winter Fair Arrangements.

The dates of the Manitoba Winter Fair for 1911, March 11 to 17, have been announced for some time now. Arrangements are being made for a great spring show as usual. For a time it may have been felt by some that the converting of the Winter Fair Building into a temporary hospital for the insane patients from the Brandon Insane Asylum, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, would have a bad effect on the winter show in March. The provincial government have made arrangements with the Winter Fair board to use the Winter Fair Building in which to house the asylum patients until new quarters can be provided for. This makes it impossible to hold the spring show in its regular home, so it will be held in the summer fair buildings. Mr. W. I. Smale, manager of the summer fair, has also been elected manager of the winter fair and everything points to the holding of an even more successful fair this spring than usual.

The partitions have been torn out of the large horse building at the exhibition grounds, a heating plant has been installed, and there will be provided every convenience that was enjoyed in the Winter Fair Building. This building is well lighted and will make it a good judging auditorium. Other of the buildings at the fair grounds will also be heated and the C. N. Railway will run trains out to the grounds at the convenience of the visitors.

It was decided some time ago to hold the annual meetings of the different live stock associations at the time of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention in Brandon. The live stock associations felt that there were so many other interests at the time of the Winter Fair that the annual meetings were never so well attended nor never the success that there should be or would be if held at another time. Believing that a better attendance would be secured if the annual meetings of the live stock associations were held in connection with the Grain Growers' Convention, it was so decided, a few weeks ago, to hold this year. The Winter Fair Board have always been desirous of increasing the

educational side of the fat stock show as much as possible by having the live stock associations hold their meetings in connection with the fair, and by encouraging the holding of other meetings also. When it was learned that the associations had decided to hold their annual meeting along with the annual convention of the grain growers, the Winter Fair Board made a move to have the live stock meetings held as formerly, in connection with the Winter Fair. Two weeks ago a delegation from their executive committee met a delegation from the executive of the live stock associations in Winnipeg and arrangements were made to have the annual meetings of the breeders' associations held in Brandon during Winter Fair week.

The annual meetings will be held in the city hall during the evenings, and there will be no programme at the fair grounds to interfere; so that a good attendance may be assured. The annual meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association will be held at 8:00 p. m. on Monday evening of the fair. The programme will consist of an address by A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, on Government Sheep Farms; Economy in Hog Production by A. Cooper, Treesbank; Sheep Fencing by Jas. Murray; and the election of officers.

On Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. will occur the annual meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association. R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask., will give a talk on Draft Horse Breeding for the West which will be followed by a discussion by Prof. W. H. Peters, Manitoba Agricultural College.

The Cattle Breeders' Association will hold their annual meeting on Wednesday evening. J. C. Barron, Carberry, will give a talk on Breeding and Feeding of Butchers' Cattle. This will be followed by a discussion to be led by Prof. W. J. Rutherford. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, will talk on Corn and Silage Feeding vs. Roots, and Jas. Murray, Brandon Experimental Farm, will discuss Silo Construction for the West.

Thursday evening, Principal Black, Manitoba Agricultural College, will give an address on the Sheep Interests of the West. J. H. Grisdale will speak on How Best to Improve Our Agricultural Conditions. S. Benson will discuss the report of the Abattoir Commission, Jas. Murray will talk on Growing and Feeding Alfalfa, and it is also expected that Dr. J. G. Rutherford will be present to address the meeting.

One of the surest ways for farmers to improve prices for finished beeves is to produce more and steadily supply the market.

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Fourth importation for 1910 arrived August 4th. Our present lot, we believe, equals or surpasses any we have heretofore collected. More horses of bone, size and first-class quality than ever. Numerous important prize winners.

W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham

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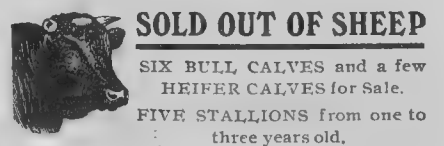
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FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Oakner, Man.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

Owing to extreme drought, and having no hay and practically no straw, I offer my entire herd of Shorthorns and Clydesdales for sale, at most extreme low prices. Knowing I have got to sell is the time for those that have got feed to take advantage of securing exceedingly well-bred, grand show animals at half-price. Apply to

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SHORTHORN CATTLE

One Imported Bull, three years, herd header, price, \$400.00

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3 COWS 8 HEIFERS 2 BULLS FOR SALE

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

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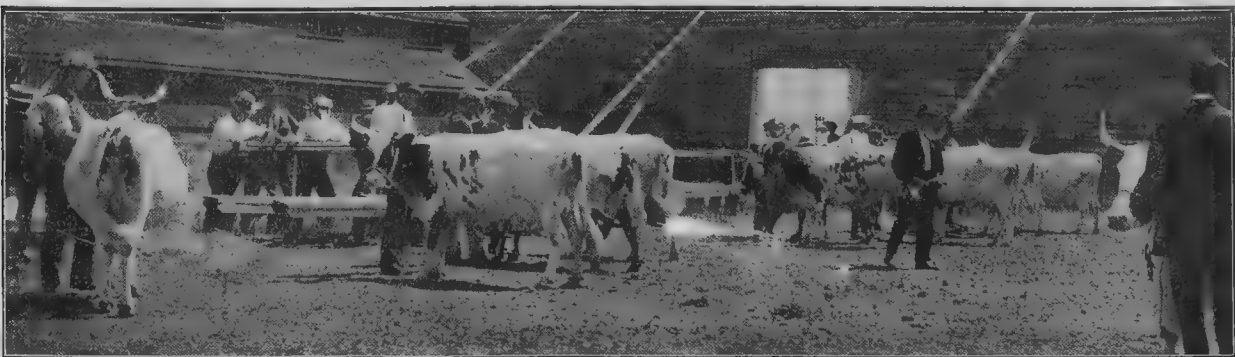
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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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Fresh from the International Live
Stock Exposition

THIS consignment was selected from the greatest string of Percherons and Belgians ever shown in America. In the bunch are some of the Prize Winners.

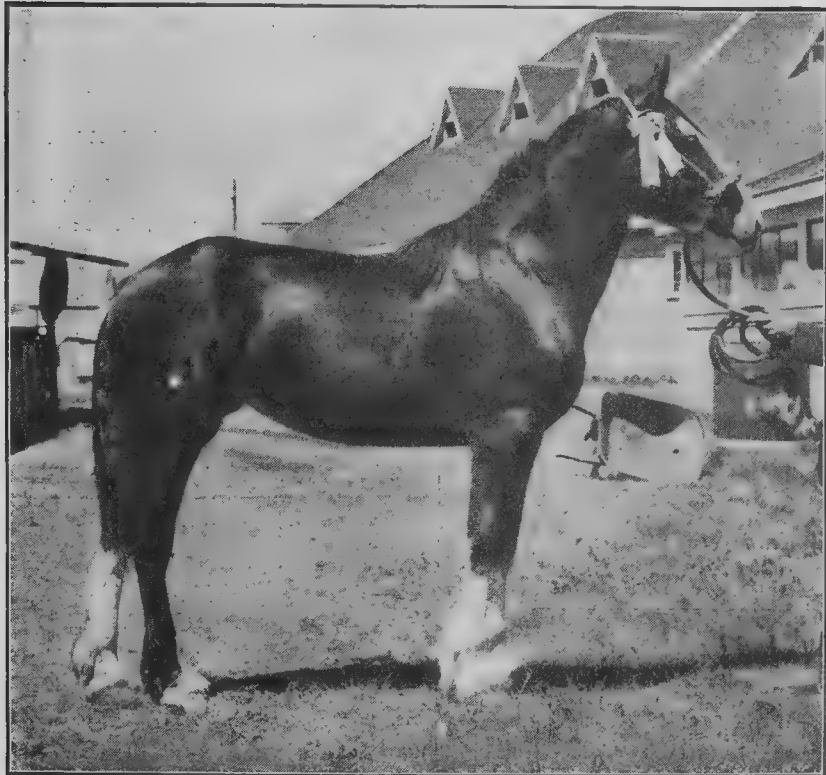
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Fillies and Stallions, Recently
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Marguerite of Throsk, first prize yearling Clydesdale filly at Edmonton Exhibition.

Imported by Ben Finlayson, Lacombe, Alta.

These horses are characterized by **SIZE, QUALITY and GOOD BREEDING**, having as sires such noted horses as **EVERLASTING, UP-TO-TIME, MARCELLUS, REVELANTA, BARON O' BUCHLYVIE**, etc. Clydesdales imported by me won the principal prizes at leading exhibitions in Alberta last summer.

Having studied the Canadian market for the last four years, I find that it pays to **IMPORT ONLY THE BEST**. I have a better connection in Scotland than other importers; therefore I can sell at better prices than any other man in the business. Address all communications to

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PHONE 755

Gains Made by the International Grand Champion Steer.

The Angus breed of cattle again carried off the honors at this year's International Stock Show in both the individual and carlot fat classes. The grand champion steer was Shamrock II., a grade Angus fed by the Iowa Agricultural College. He was an exceptionally well finished piece of body beef, weighing 1120 pounds at 10 months 10 days old. He was calved Jan. 10, 1910. On May first he weighed 364 lbs.; on June 1, 461 lbs.; July 1, 589; Aug. 1, 700; Sept. 1, 822; Oct. 1, 941; Nov. 1, 1060; Nov. 20, 1130 lbs. He was sold at public auction for 60 cents per pound and weighed when killed, 1120 pounds, thus netting \$372.00. He is the second highest priced grand champion steer ever sold in America. His average gain from birth until Nov. 20 was a fraction over 3½ pounds per day. From May 1, when feeding first started in earnest, until Nov. 20, a period of 203 days, a gain of 784 pounds was made. This was an average of more than 3.86 pounds per day for over six months and a half. The Irish judge, Richard C. Carden, of Fishmoryne, Tipperary, Ireland, in placing the grand champion ribbon on this steer, said: "I have never before seen such a ripe beast for its age; I cannot say too much for him. He is the best animal I have ever seen. I did not conceive such a ripe beast at his age existed. He could win at any show in Great Britain."

Wintering Horses on Short Rations.

In the southern part of our territory many farmers are finding themselves somewhat short of feed this winter. A letter from a southern Manitoba subscriber is typical of others received. He asked if young horses and brood mares could be wintered satisfactorily on a ration of 5 lbs. oat chop, one pound of boiled pig weed seeds, a little hay, wheat straw and all the water they will drink. He proposes feeding 2½ lbs. oat chop in the morning, half an hour later a small feed of hay, water when they have finished this, after which they will stay out of doors until night when they are watered and put in again, fed 2½ lbs. oat chop and one pound of boiled pig weed seeds. Two hours later their mangers will be filled with wheat straw which they will clean up during the night. There is some dirt in the straw, not rust nor smut, but dirt which got mixed with the straw on account of the grain being cut so close to the ground.



Pride of Cherokee, two-year-old heifer, owned by J. D. McGregor and shown at International Live Stock Exposition recently.

This ration means slightly more than one gallon of oats per day, besides the pig weed, the value of which for feeding most classes of animals is fairly satisfactory; also the hay and straw. It certainly is not an ideal ration for young horses and brood mares, both of which should receive good treatment in the way of feed during the cold weather. It will winter them alright, but they may come out in rather poor shape in the spring. Brood mares need good feeding to keep them growing well. The dust in the straw will not do much harm while the horses are not working, although it is not very good for the wind. When it is fed indoors it would be well to dampen the straw slightly, thus laying the dust.

When farmers are short of feed they can get their stock through the winter on surprisingly small rations. Oftentimes when stock horses are made to rough it around straw piles they come through the winter much better than would seem likely.

We would suggest that full grown work geldings and mares not in foal will stand scrimp feeding better than the colts and brood mares. A six year gelding, for instance, can be let down to pretty short rations from now to the beginning of March. If given some boiled barley and a little flax occasionally, so as to keep him from becoming too costive, he will subsist on a ration largely of straw. Then he can be fed much better at the latter end of the winter and built up for spring work. Of course, horses given such treatment

must not be driven or worked too hard while thin, as they have not the endurance to stand such treatment.

A Winter Fair for Edmonton.

The progressive spirit of the citizens of Edmonton and district is manifested in the determination of the people of that locality to hold a winter or spring fat stock show. The secretary of the Alberta Provincial Live Stock Association, Limited, Mr. A. G. Harrison, Edmonton, has been visiting a number of places that have winter fair buildings, to get ideas that will be of use in planning a live stock pavilion for Edmonton, which it is proposed to construct this coming spring at a cost of \$110,000. Among the places visited by Mr. Harrison were Brandon, Quelfh, St. Paul, Detroit, and Chicago, each of which cities have live stock pavilions for the use of winter shows as well as for other purposes. In conversation with Mr. Harrison, the writer was informed that the Manitoba Winter Fair Building at Brandon is a style of pavilion that comes nearer suiting the purpose at Edmonton than any of the others. We are informed that it is the intention of the Alberta Provincial Live Stock Association, Limited, to hold a fat stock show in Edmonton this coming spring if proper arrangements can be made. The new pavilion will be built on the exhibition grounds at Edmonton and will be used for the summer show as well as the winter fair.

Red Poll Qualities.

By W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man.

I have been having many inquiries, of various kinds, about Red Polled cattle and take this opportunity of answering them through your paper. I wish to appeal to the average farmers of this country, those who are so situated that they cannot keep a very large number of cattle. To such I would say that I do not believe there is a breed of cattle better adapted to their needs than the Red Polls. They are an ideal cattle as regards the production of both beef and milk. It is not profitable to keep a limited number of cattle for beef alone nor yet is it practicable to farm without the milch cow and the feeding steer. And the one must produce the other.

There is an impression among many farmers that the Red Polled breed comes from the Shorthorns. This is not true—they are a separate breed altogether. They are natives of Norfolk and Suffolk counties, England. The exact time at which the breed came into existence is not known, but evidence goes to show that the hornless or mooley cow has been in existence for many years and that she was greatly prized as a milker. However, we are not particularly concerned about ancient history so will not dwell longer on the matter of the origin of the breed. We will look at our present needs and see how well the Red Polls fill the requirements of the general farmer.

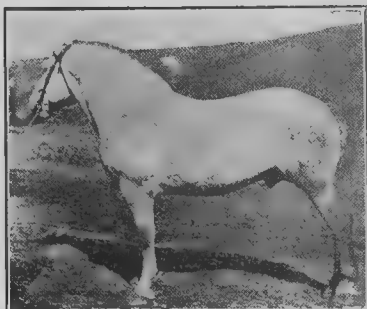
As beef cattle, I know from experience that Red Polled steers are good feeders. They take on fat rapidly and finish quickly. Repeated tests have been made showing that they make excellent gains per feed consumed. Slaughter tests show that they dress out right up amongst the best ones, and the quality of the beef is unexcelled. If anyone has Red Poll steers and does not want to feed them for market himself, he will have no trouble in selling them to some feeder at a long price. I could submit a great array of statistics which would show that Red Polled cows excel all other dual-purpose animals as beef, milk and butter producers. The cows have large and well-shaped udders with large smooth teats, which fact adds greatly to the pleasure of milking. The cows give good rich milk in abundance. No need of a nurse cow in breeding Red Polls.

An impression seems to prevail that Red Polled cattle, as a breed, are not as heavy as some other breeds. They are short legged and really heavier than they appear to be. The bulls, at maturity, weigh from 1800 to 2600 pounds; the cows, from 1200 to 1600 pounds. In



Grand champion carload of fat steers at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition. This year the Angus breed again triumphed in the carload contest, the winners here averaging 1200 pounds and winning a total of \$1125 in prize money for the owner, an Illinois feeder. At the conclusion of the show they were bought by a Pittsburg firm at \$13.50 per cwt. In 1909 the champion carload were Shorthorn grade steers; in 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905 and 1904 it was Angus grades that were made the champions; Herefords in 1903; Anguses in 1902; Herefords again in 1901; and Anguses in 1900, the first year in which this feature of the show was held. Prices per cwt. paid for the champion load from 1900 to 1910, in order, are as follows: \$15.50, \$12, \$14.50, \$8.35, \$10.50, \$3.35, \$17, \$8, \$11, \$15, \$13.50.

George Lane and Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., Ltd.



Garon, Champion Percheron Stallion,
Calgary, 1909 and 1910.

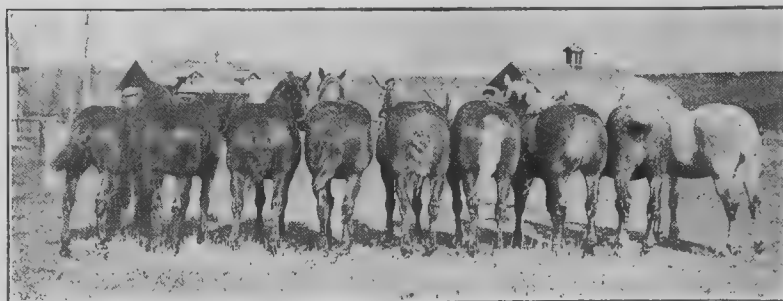
PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE

We have some very choice two and three year olds, bred and raised in Southern Alberta from the very best stock to be obtained in France.



Bichette, Grand Champion Percheron Mare,
A.Y.P. Exposition, Seattle, 1909; Calgary,
1909 and 1910; Spokane Inter-State
Fair, 1910.

Also some imported ones that are the pick of the Perche Country.



One, two, three and four year old Percheron Mares from the U stud,
all first winners.

Prices moderate.
Quality of the best.

Come and see them before purchasing elsewhere, or write for particulars.

Address George Lane, Bar U Ranch, Pekisko, Alberta.

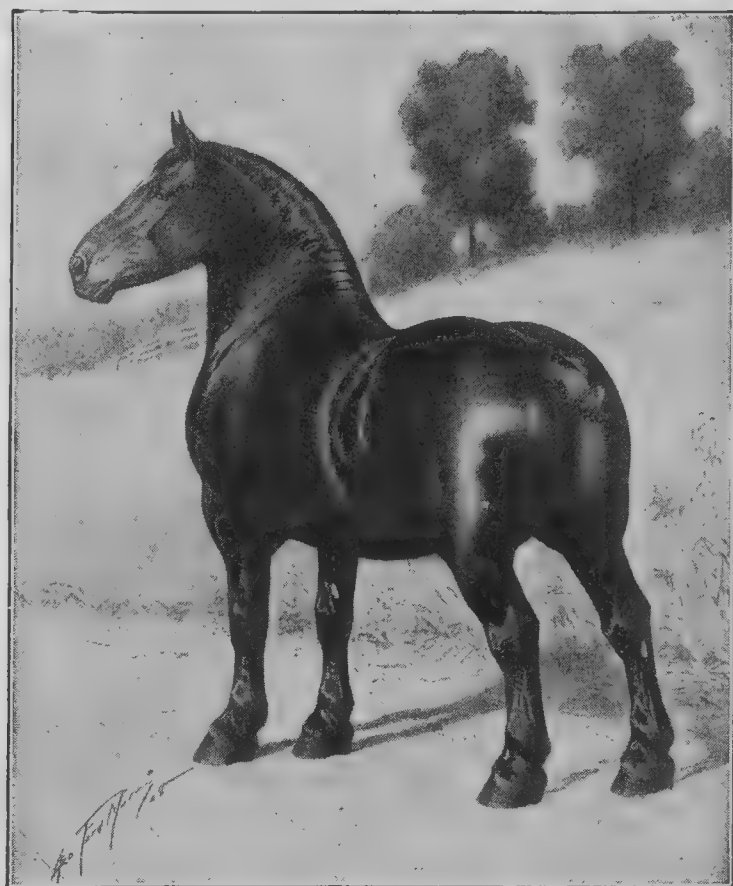


W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man.

Importer and Breeder of **Red Polled Cattle**

Gold Medal Herd of Canada

Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 680, the unbeaten Red Polled bull. Stock of all ages for sale. 12 pure bred Yorkshire sows for sale, will breed them in January. Young boars all sold.



Gudet 57609 (71210), Two-year-old, Weight 1900 lbs.

The above is typical of what you will find at Rosedale Farm. My drafters excel in weight, size, finish and bone. New importation will arrive February 1, direct from France. Also have some Canadian-bred two-year-old stallions. Always have work horses for sale.

R. W. Bradshaw, Rosedale Farm, Magrath, Alta.

Breeder and Importer of Percherons



Wa-Wa-Dell Farm

Shorthorn Cattle

Leicester Sheep



Am pricing for immediate sale, to make room for winter: 3 young bulls and 5 heifers. These are milk-and-beef Shorthorns, the real double-deckers, from the family that has produced most of the winning shorthorns in the dairy tests at Canadian Exhibitions. These calves are deep, thick-bodied and well fleshed. I price them at \$45.00 to \$60.00 each—about 1/2 their value next spring. Cattle are going higher; a good time to buy.

Come and see the herd and flock or write for full information. Money refunded and return charges paid on all shipments that are not satisfactory. Can ship direct over C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R.

A. J. MACKAY

Macdonald, Man.



Roun James, Reserve Grand Champion steer, 1910 International Live Stock Exposition. Owned by Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ontario

size, they thus rank well up with the beef breeds and excel all other dual purpose breeds. Red Polled cattle are a beautiful dark red in color. On registered animals no white is allowed excepting on brush of tail and some white about the udder. They are quiet of disposition and have no horns. When crossed with horned cattle the calves are fully 90 per cent. mooley and of a beautiful dark red color. There is no breed, perhaps, that will make a better showing in a herd the first cross. If you have all colors in your herd get a Red Polled bull and you will soon have a herd of red cattle. Red Polled cattle are hardy and have a good heavy coat of hair which makes them particularly suited to the climate of the Northwest. They are rustlers and will take care of themselves in the winter time. They are:

The cow that suits the farmer best,
That gives more milk than all the rest,
Makes him butter so nice and sweet,
Without the best of food to eat,
Will raise a calf which makes a steer,
That has beef form without a peer.
Sleek is her coat, so soft and red,
No treacherous horn upon her head.
The cow that meets the farmers' need
Is our Red Poll, the dual breed.

An Outsider's View of Canadian Horse Breeding.

Dr. Alexander, of Wisconsin, gives Some Good Advice.

As a business proposition, it pays best to breed mares to pure-bred stallions, although the service fees of such horses are higher than those of the grade or mongrel and scrub. The fees of the latter are \$5 to \$10 less at the time of service, but when the colt reaches market age the saving is lost. There is at that time a difference of at least \$100 in value in favor of the colt from the pure-bred sire, so that the higher service fee has proved a profitable investment. Then, too, there is a

ready, appreciative outside market for the good grade colt, while the scrub goes to the local buyer at low figures and there is little, if any, demand for such horses.

While some farmers are beginning to appreciate the importance of using sound, pure-bred stallions, the equal importance of using sound mares is not yet generally understood. When a mare by reason of unsoundness no longer is fit for anything else she often is set aside for breeding purposes, and so long as this absurd and ruinous policy persists the penalty will be paid in the prevalence of unsound horses on our farms. For corroboration of what has been asserted here, one has only to examine the brood mares on a number of farms in different districts. The unsound mares will be found numerous and many of their adult offspring are similarly affected.

The success achieved in the breeding of Clydesdale horses in Canada serves as a good example of what can be accomplished by persistency and expert selection. The Scottish element of the Dominion's population has been partial to the Clydesdale breed and conversant with its good qualities and utility, hence imported Clydesdale stallions of the best character have been largely employed in the breeding operations of that country since the year 1842. Practically speaking, no alien crosses have been made, and the average farmer has been capable of selecting suitable mares and of adequately developing the horse stock along right lines. Canada has but one type of draft horse, and it is a good one, showing, to a high degree of excellence, all of the breed characteristics of the pure-bred Clydesdale. The same thing is true, to an even greater degree, in Scotland, where the Clydesdale breed predominates and has been developed to a high state of purity, breed character, and utility. On the contrary, if we examine the average team horses of Milwaukee or Chicago, we shall see every possible type and character represented



Grand Champion Pen of Barrows at the Northwestern Live Stock Show. Owned by H. O. Wickre, Webster, North Dakota.

and plain evidences of mixed breeding, careless selection, and incomplete nutrition.

Aged Sows the Best for Breeding.

An investigation at the Iowa experiment station to discover the influence of the age of sows upon their prolificacy and the weight and growth of the pigs they produced gave some interesting results. It was found, for example, that fifteen sows, bred at eight or nine months, averaged seven and two-thirds pigs per litter, while 14 sows about 24 months old averaged nine and six-tenths pigs per litter, and aged sows averaged ten and six-tenths per litter. Pigs from the younger sows weighed on an average 2.39 pounds per pig; from the two-year old sows 2.63, and from the aged sows 2.61 pounds. When about six weeks old the pigs from the young sows made an average daily gain of 32 pounds, while the pigs from the two-year old sows gained 40 pounds. No data is given on the gain of the pigs from the aged sows.

Stated in another way it was found that the two-year old sows farrowed 24 per cent. more pigs than the young sows, while the old sows farrowed 30 per cent. more. The weight of the pigs from the two-year old sows was nine per cent. greater than that of the young sows, while the pigs from the old sows were 12 per cent. larger than from the young sows. The pigs from the two-year old sows made a more rapid gain than those from the young sows, amounting to 26 per cent. In each instance the older sows farrowed more pigs at birth, and their pigs made the most rapid growth after birth.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Winter Housing of Sheep.

By an Alberta Sheepman.

The sheltering of sheep, like the feeding of them, is inexpensive. Except in the case of early lambing open sheds are all that sheep require in northern latitudes. Sheep suffer very little from cold as the fleece prevents the easy radiation of animal heat, and the skin is rather unsensitive owing to the secretion of yolk. Open fleeced sheep are sometimes injured by heavy falls of snow on the middle of the back. They contract colds from this cause and pulmonary troubles very speedily reduce the strength and condition of sheep.

The two main points in the sheltering of sheep is to keep them dry and to keep them protected against winds. When sheep are enclosed for the winter the litter is not removed until spring. On this account it is well to begin with a heavy straw bed about a foot deep. This, with subsequent litter, will make a dry bed all winter and will be a better lair than the bare ground and will prevent reduction of temperature in thin woolled sheep lying in contact with the ground. The straw is an effective shield from dampness from the ground. In any case the shed should be on high ground. It should be protected on the north, west and east sides and open to the south. A shed allowance of about ten square feet per sheep is enough except for the very largest of the breeds.

Feeding should be done outside as far as possible. There should be a roomy yard on the south and east sides of the shed. The sheep should be protected from other stock, especially cattle and horses and especially in-lamb ewes. Sheep will come through all right on snow if they have a run out in winter but are the better of a chance of water regularly, especially if their quarters are limited. Where root crops are grown sheep, especially growing sheep, are fed sufficient roots to enable them to do without water but we have not developed root growing very much in Western Canada. Our feeding is mostly dry feeding and the right housing of sheep in winter should take account of convenient and regular watering as far as farm flocks are concerned. Range sheep appear to do fairly well on snow alone.

The material for sheds need not be expensive. Single board sheds are suffi-

If Not, Why Not?

Know all about DR. WARNOCK'S ULCER-KURE. The greatest antiseptic and healing preparation known. Used alike on human and animal flesh. Heals without leaving a scar or any white hairs. If you have never used it, we would like to send you a \$1.00 bottle.

READ THIS—Have you a photograph you would like beautifully tinted? If so, mail it to us with \$1.00, giving color of hair, eyes and complexion. This will be tinted and returned to you together with a large \$1.00 bottle of DR. WARNOCK'S ULCER-KURE, postpaid, all for \$1.00. We have secured the services, for a short time, of an artist of rare ability in photo tinting. First come, first served. Nothing larger than cabinet size photos accepted.

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Middlechurch P.O. (7 miles North of Winnipeg; electric cars every hour).

The Premier Herd of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS in Western Canada

12 bulls from 12 months to 3 years, all sired by imported Scotch bulls. Several out of imported dams.

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Elsie Stock Farm, Breeder of **NINGA, MAN.**

Shorthorns & Clydesdales
STOCK ALWAYS FOR SALE



Holsteins, Yorkshires
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Some good ram
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BROWNLEE STOCK and GRAIN FARM

HOME OF

Imported and Homebred Percherons

Choice Young Stallions and Mares for Sale.

H. O. HUTCHINS,
P.O. Box 66 Keeler, Sask.

Old Basing Stock Farm Jerseys

Why not buy a bull calf from a cow that has made an official record in Alberta. Our "Rosie of Old Basing," bred and raised here, holds the Jersey Record for Canada, fifth of any breed. Only cows that have made or are making

RECORD OF MERIT

are kept in Old Basing Herd. Headquarters for Jersey cattle. Write for what you want.

C. A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer, Alta.

THE THORNCLIFFE RANCH

Breeder and Importer of

High Class Clydesdales

Mares and young stock of both sexes for sale

John D. Simpson, Moose Jaw

Belgian Horse Ranch

The leading importers and breeders of Belgian draft horses in Western Canada. The firm has imported many grand champions, and its reputation stands behind every animal sold.

R. PIRMEZ, Prop., Calgary, Alta.

T. C. NORRIS, Live Stock Auctioneer GRISWOLD MAN.

Thoroughly acquainted with the different breeds of live stock and their values. Will conduct sale anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T. on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date of sale.

LEASING OF LANDS The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half section. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

cient, but a first-class shelter of poles and straw can be made without expense save the labor of putting it up. Straw covered sheds must be so built as to avoid drip in the spring.

Buying Stock by Correspondence.

The matter of making business deals by mail in live stock is a necessity in many cases, particularly in the West, where distances are so great and breeders not too plentiful.

It is, no doubt, an evidence of healthy growth in business morality that the purchase of breeding animals by correspondence has become so common. The habit of buying stock unseen has tuned up both the honor of the seller and the faith of the buyer. If the seller's representation and the buyer's expectation can be made to match up by letter-writing it will mean considerable progress in economy in improving live stock interests. In the case of low priced animals like sheep and swine, the cost of travelling is prohibitive of direct dealing.

In spite of the progress that has been made there are always cases of disappointment. In the first case the buyer is seldom educated up to the prices falling to the established breeder, and he expects too much. He usually expects stuff with exhibition finish at field prices. The experienced breeder does not as a rule wilfully misrepresent, but every young animal stands with him for a possibility, and while his management would develop an animal into relative perfection a buyer may think he is all-right as soon as he has paid for the blood and paper and may allow his purchase to deteriorate into common feature and appearance. It is not wise for the novice to buy exhibition stock.

Even though a buyer may feel that management and care are constantly necessary, he should not expect to immediately reap the returns falling to the established breeder. The breeder of good reputation gets returns not solely because his stock is good but because it has likewise become fashionable and popular. The most successful beginner cannot expect his stock to become immediately popular. It is a well established connection that enables a breeder to sell prices. There is no publicity equal to the boost of a satisfied customer, and it takes time to build up a good name in breeding stock.

For successful mail business the breeder should not represent his stock beyond what it will measure up to. A description of a ram lamb weighing one hundred and twenty pounds is not satisfied by a sheep actually weighing ninety pounds. The request for a male of good male character and constitution is not satisfied by a heavy butted sheep with light shoulder, thin fore end, long neck and a ewe face. The buyer should state clearly what he wants in definite, simple language, and the seller should not put down on paper what he cannot show the goods for.

Perhaps more dissatisfaction arises from the mistakes of the buyer than from those of the seller. The live stock business, while not at all a gamble, is attended with great chances. Stock may not turn out well in spite of both buyer and seller and the buyer is apt to push the blame back on the seller. Persistence and faith are necessary to success in live stock. Low prices and bad luck should not interfere with the aims of the stock producer. Experience will bring wisdom and care will bring suitable rewards.

Brood sows need exercise in the open every day.

The following quaint summing up of fifteen points of a good horse is said to have been written in 1496 by Wynkyn de Worde:—"A good horse sholde have three propyrties of a man, three of a woman, three of a foxe, three of a haare, and three of an asse. Of a man—Bolde, proude and hardye. Of a woman—Fayre breasted, faire of heere, and easy to move. Of a foxe—A fair taylle, short eers, with a good trotte. Of an asse—A bigg chynn, a flat legge, and a good hoof."

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM—J. G. Barron, Prop., Carberry, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Young stock always on hand.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Tamworth Pigs and B. P. Rocks, eggs \$1.50. Rye Grass seed, no noxious weeds. Prizes won at six fairs in 1909, cash \$1500, two gold medals and four silver cups.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Port de Vendome at head of Stud, Championship for stallion and four mares, Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes Imp. "Wyomyo," winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer Prize Herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHETLAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmsfield, Man., breeder of high grade Oxford Down Sheep. Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

HOLSTEIN AND HEREFORD CATTLE, also **SHETLAND PONIES**. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

W. ALISON, Meadowside Stock Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shropshire sheep and large improved Berkshire swine. Young animals from imported stock for sale.

BERKSHIRE HOGS, Sunnyside Farm, Gladstone, Man., J. K. McLennan, Prop. Young stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Bulls and heifers for sale. W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alberta.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man. Prize-winning stock for sale. Both sexes, all ages, trio not akin.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man., breeder and importer of Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

J. MORISON BRUCE, Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and Milking Shorthorns.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride—28855.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of registered Clydesdales, Ayrshires and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., importer and breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM, Shorthorns and Berkshires for sale. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Wm. Walker, Ashford, Sask.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., one two year old Shorthorn bull; several younger ones and heifers of all ages for sale at present. Inspection invited. A few Yorkshires lately farrowed at \$10.00 each when ready to ship.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM—Shorthorns for sale at farmers' prices. Sixty head to select from; Alberta bred. Farm also for sale. Jas. Wilson, Innisfail, Alta.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Shire horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE at Bellview Farm. J. S. McKelvie, Prop., Brandon, Man. Bulls for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires. Young hogs for sale.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

J. A. DAVIS, R. F. D. No. 1, Strathcona, Alta., breeder of Improved Yorkshires, young animals from imported stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

D. A. FRASER, Lake Louise Stock Farm, Emerson, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Young bulls for sale.

J. A. NICOLL, Rossendale, Man. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Write.

G. H. CAMPBELL, Reston, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Yorkshire Swine and Barred Rocks.

RED POLLED CATTLE, Young bull for sale. J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Lake View Stock Farm, Irma, Alta.

DUNFIELD BROS., Dauphin, Man. Ayrshires, White Wyandottes and Bronze Turkeys. Young stock for sale at right prices.

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R. J. BRAY, Lenore, Man. Breeder of Shetland Ponies.

ROBERT KERR, Virden, Man., Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FRED T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask. Shorthorns, Shropshires and White Wyandottes.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask. Breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

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Report of Alberta Live Stock Commissioner.

Alberta Live Stock Commissioner, W. F. Stevens, Issues Report—Co-operative Pork Packing Plant—Special Meetings in New Settlements—Improvement of Wool and Mutton Industry—Marketing Live Stock—Weekly Stock Train on C. & E.—Feeding and Watering En Route—Difficulties at Moose Jaw.

As regards the work in the interest of a farmers' co-operative pork packing plant, I beg to report that for this work the assistance of Mr. Henry Jamieson, of Red Deer, a prominent member of the United Farmers of Alberta; Mr. D. W. Warner, of Edmonton, a director, and Mr. E. J. Fream, of Innisfail, the Secretary of the above organization, was secured.

As the members of the United Farmers of Alberta were the leaders in the movement to secure a co-operative plant, the local unions of this organization throughout the swine growing districts were made use of as a means of getting in touch with the swine growers who were most interested in the subject and who would be most likely to support the undertaking.

Circular letters were also sent to the secretaries of the local unions of the organization outside the swine growing districts, also to the secretaries of agricultural societies and creamery associations at points where there were no unions of the farmers' association, advising them that if their members were interested in the matter and signified a desire to have it explained, a speaker would be sent to explain it. In all, one hundred and sixteen meetings were held and a patronage of twelve thousand seven hundred and sixty-four hogs secured.

Special Meetings in New Settlements.

With a view to acquainting myself with live stock conditions in the settlements to the north and west of Edmonton, and to ascertaining the attitude of settlers in the newer districts toward institute meetings, a meeting was arranged for at each of the following places:—Riviere Qui Barre, Lac la Nonne, Belvedere, Paddle River, Moss Side, Heaton Moor, Manola and Edison.

I was accompanied on this trip by Mr. Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who spoke on the subject of soil cultivation with a view to conserving moisture and eradication of weeds; by Mr. A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, who spoke on up-to-date methods in poultry raising, while I spoke on dairying and successful swine growing.

The average attendance at these meetings was forty-two, the largest attendance at any one meeting was 75, the lowest 21. The interest manifested was, I think, all that could be desired.

Improvement of Wool and Mutton Industry.

Complaints having been received from the wool growers of Alberta that unless additional pastures could be obtained, wool growing as a ranching proposition would be a thing of the past in Alberta, and it being represented that there were several valleys in the Rocky Mountains which were admirably adapted to sheep grazing during the summer months, that some of them were practically unstocked with horses or cattle, and acting under instructions from the Minister, an arrangement was entered into with the Dominion Government and the Wool Growers' Association for a joint inspection of those valleys south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which were reported to be unstocked.

The party started from Pincher Creek on August 6th and examined the valleys of Pincher Creek, the south branch of Yarrow Creek, the district about Beaver Lake and Table Mountain, Pass Creek, the south branch of the South Fork River, Caudon Creek, Daisy Creek, Race Horse Creek, the north-west branch of the Livingstone river up to the falls, and the valley of the Livingstone up to Township 12, Range 4, west of the 5th.

The first two valleys we found fairly well stocked with cattle and horses. In Pass Creek Valley there was no live

stock of any kind at the time of our visit while on every hand there was from two to three years' growth of grass decaying on the ground. The district about Beaver Lake and Table Mountain we found was stocked but slightly; there was no stock in the valley of the south branch of the South Fork River. The valleys of the Caudon and Daisy Creeks were heavily wooded but recently burnt over. The valleys of Race Horse Creek and the north-west branch of the Livingstone river contain a fair amount of open country but is entirely unstocked. The valley of the Livingstone, though an ideal one for stock grazing, contained only twenty-five head of horses.

Marketing Live Stock.

For several years there have been numerous complaints regarding inadequate facilities for shipping live stock. These complaints came chiefly from districts devoted to mixed farming or small ranching. Acting in conjunction with the Western Live Stock Shippers' Association, these grievances were taken up with the Railway Commission in February, 1909, and an order was issued providing for an inspection of all the stock yards in Alberta by the Assistant Operating Railway Commissioner, the General Live Stock Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway and myself. Upon the conclusion of this inspection the Operating Assistant Railway Commissioner indicated the points at which new yards were required; those at which old ones should be remodelled or repaired and those at which feeding racks and watering troughs should be installed. It was also recommended that a well with suitable pump should be provided at points where water could be obtained within a distance of thirty feet from the surface. At other points, special arrangements would have to be made according to the needs of each particular place and conditions as to water supply.

These recommendations were agreed to by the officials of both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway Companies and the assurance given that the work would be proceeded with at once.

As regards the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches there has been little to criticize in the amount and character of the work done in 1910 toward stock yard improvement. New yards have been built at Castor, Stettler, Erskine, Clive, Tees, Granum, Acme and Arcana. Additions and improvements have been made to the yards at Bittern Lake, Olds, Ponoka and Claresholm and arrangements have been made for a new five pen yard at Ponoka and for watering facilities at Red Deer, Penhold, Innisfail and Strathcona.

As regards the yards along the line of the Canadian Northern, conditions at the time the inspection was made were not good. Nearly all the yards were faulty in design and lacking in equipment and there has not been the effort displayed to provide the improvements recommended that was hoped for. I may add that I have begun a personal examination of the yards along this line with a view to informing myself as to that part of the work which still remains undone for the purpose of submitting a report of the same to the Railway Commission in support of a request for an order specifying the time within which the recommendations of the Commissioner shall be completed.

The difficulties connected with the moving of live stock are largely due: To the inadequate supply of stock cars and the consequent necessity of substituting box cars therefor; to the dearth of law and specific regulations governing the receiving, moving and unloading of live stock; to the reluctance of shippers to make use of such laws as have already been enacted in their inter-

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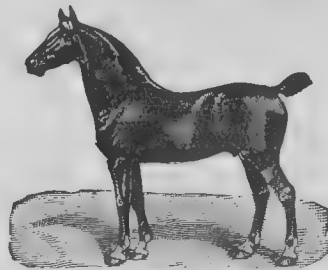
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est; and to the indifference of many station agents and train men as to the comfort of live stock and the complaints of shippers and their requests for information regarding the arrival and departure of stock trains.

As regards the shipping of live stock in box cars, I am convinced from personal interviews with shippers and from my own observation, that fully one-third of the stock coming off the Wetaskiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the past year have come out in box cars. The same is true, though probably in a less degree, of the Lacombe branch, and one instance has been brought to my notice of four hundred and fifty head of cattle billed for export going off this line in box cars.

Additional laws and regulations governing the transportation of live stock are needed specifying the time within which stock cars must be spotted for unloading after arrival at point of destination or a feeding point; and requiring transportation companies to provide double decked cars for the transportation of hogs and sheep.

I am free to admit that the officials of the railway companies, particularly the Live Stock Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have always been very prompt to remedy individual grievances and particular requests made by myself. The difficulty lies in the fact that this readiness to oblige and give prompt service is displayed by too few of the men with whom the shipper, particularly the small shipper, has to deal.

Such a market has already been started in Calgary and in the opinion of those with whom I have conversed regarding it, the results have been favorable to both shipper and producer. I propose giving this question particular attention and have interviewed a number of stockmen and requested them to make suggestions on the subject.

Feeding and Watering Enroute.

The matter of getting cattle billed for export, fed and watered at proper intervals is one with which it is difficult to deal. The Criminal Code specifies thirty-six hours as the longest period of time in which live stock may be kept in cars without rest, while the shipper may demand rest for his animals every twenty-eight hours. But it is only under the most favorable conditions that trains can cover the distance between feeding points as at present established, within the time specified, and there are no intermediate points at which any considerable number of cattle can be fed and watered. The result is that a very large percentage of Alberta cattle suffer a heavy shrinkage by being kept on board cars for forty hours without feed or water and there are numerous instances where forty-eight hours have elapsed between feeds. Well matured and well fed range cattle can endure these hardships with no indications of distress, but with farm bred cattle which are usually marketed as three-year olds or younger and with calves finished in the feed lots, the case is different. As these



The Hickman Romney Ram that realised \$750.00 at the Ashford Auction Sales.

Weekly Stock Train on C. & E.

Early in 1909 I co-operated with the secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta in an effort to secure a weekly stock train on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway on which stockmen might ship to Edmonton without the delays which formerly occurred at junctions and divisional points. The advantages which it was hoped would result from this arrangement have not been realized. I have not yet determined where the fault lies. The railway officials complain that the shippers pay no attention to the arrangement but insist on shipping on whatever days suit them. The shippers on the other hand complain that the day selected for live stock was also selected as the day for gathering up the weekly output of the government creameries, and that the delays incident to collecting this butter makes this particular day one of the worst on which to ship live stock. It is also alleged that the packers do not look with favor on the idea of having the bulk of their supplies come in on a single day but prefer that receipts be equally distributed throughout the week.

I consider that a live stock market at both Edmonton and Calgary with two market days per week at each place would do much toward remedying the difficulties complained of as it would facilitate the matter of securing stock trains carrying a sufficient tonnage to warrant giving them a special run, besides giving to the shippers the benefit of more competition among buyers.

last two classes are each year increasing in number while our range herds are getting fewer and smaller, it is becoming more and more difficult for buyers to gather up a full train load of cattle to ship from one point on the same day and thus secure a "stock" run, and it naturally follows that the animals which are least able to endure the hardships incident to being included in a train of dead freight are the ones most likely to be subjected to them. It is evident, therefore, that the system of marketing live stock which was suitable under old conditions will have to be improved before stock growing on the farms and small ranches of Alberta can assume the proportions it might otherwise do.

Difficulties at Moose Jaw.

Moose Jaw has long been a centre from which many complaints from stock shippers have come. In his recommendations regarding the stock yards at this place, the Operating Assistant Railway Commissioner in his general report dated August 3rd, 1909, says: "This yard is in elegant condition. Absolutely nothing required here except more attention be paid to cleaning out the pens."

Owing to the increased number of cattle going through these yards since the above report was made, it has been evident that this yard was unable to handle properly, humanely and without loss to the shippers the number of cattle going through them.

Upon my return from Moose Jaw recently, I drew the attention of the General Live Stock Agent of the Canadian

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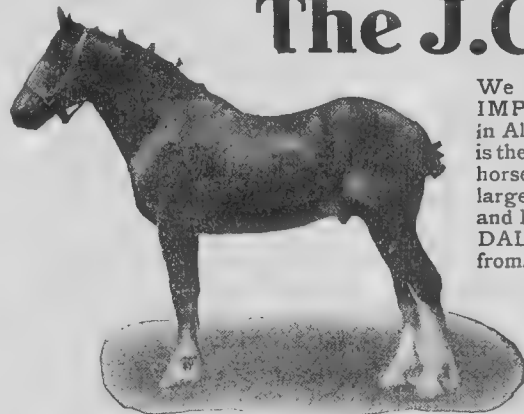
If you are in the market for something choice, write us or come and see us.

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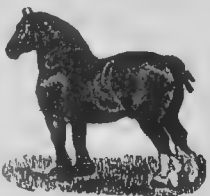
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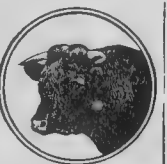
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Pacific Railway to this matter and was advised by him that he had already arranged to have an additional spur put in in order that cattle might be unloaded promptly on arrival, although another train was being loaded.

As the water supply for these yards is brought in in overhead pipes, much difficulty is being experienced in properly supplying water during the late fall and winter months on account of freezing. Attention was directed to this matter also and assurance received that a system of underground water pipes and drains is included in the improvements to be made at that point.

On the occasion of my visit to Moose Jaw on July 20th, 1910, I visited the stock yards and witnessed there a case of discrimination in favor of a large shipper as against a smaller one. I made three attempts to interview the divisional superintendent at that point on the subject but without success. I then addressed a letter to him but received no reply. Later I reported the matter to Mr. Dillinger of the Railway Commission who assured me that he would give the subject his personal attention in order to prevent a repetition of the occurrence.

On the occasion of a later visit, November 11th and 12th, 1910, I made special observation as to the treatment, as regards feed and water, the consignments belonging to the large and smaller shippers were receiving, but saw no evidence of discrimination. The quality of the hay supplied to all was wretched.

Type and Feeding Quality in Steers.

A few days ago we dropped into one of the live stock judging classes at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The work of the boys that afternoon was to place a class of four fat steers. It was not an exceptionally strong class, but it was a splendid class to illustrate the difference in type and the relation which this bears to feeding quality. The steers were four of the lot that are being fed in an open shed at the College this winter, and were fairly good samples of the class to be found in the feed lots of those few farmers who practice winter cattle feeding. Before the boys were given an opportunity of looking the steers over, the professor explained the chief points to be considered in judging fat steers. He pointed out that the butcher wants an animal that will dress out the largest percentage of good, edible meat in proportion to the waste—hide, hair, bone, offal, etc. The butcher did not insist on the same things in a steer that a man buying feeders would. A butcher would desire an animal of good quality, in high condition, and one which carried a wealth of flesh over the ribs, back, loin, and throughout the hindquarters. It did not matter much to the butcher whether an animal had good constitution or not, or whether he had a head or legs. If the butcher could get steers without heads, paunch,



The Easy Feeding and Profitable Kind of Beef Steer.

Ninety per cent. of it consisted of old slough bottom from one to three years old. It was foul smelling and wholly unfit to sustain an animal which had just completed a journey of from 36 to 40 hours without feed or water and had a similar one in prospect.

This matter was reported to the General Live Stock Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway who assured me that he would do his utmost to secure a better quality of feed at once.

Smoked Oats.

A Lemberg, Sask., subscriber writes: "I have some oats that have gone through a fire; they are smoked only a little. Will they injure horses in any way?"

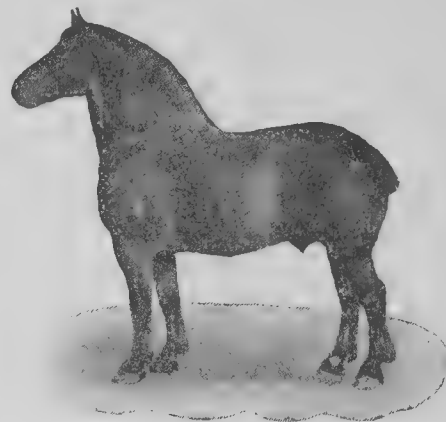
We have never heard of smoked oats injuring horses. If they were very badly smoked there might be an odor which would be offensive to horses and cause them to muss over their feed and not eat it. Otherwise there is likely to be no ill effect follow the feeding of such grain.

H. Sims, Minnedosa, Man.—"Your paper has been a great help to me, and a person can find a lot of useful information in it."

legs, etc., and with thick and wide back and loins and full hindquarters, that would be what he would most desire. The feeder, explained the professor, on the other hand, insists on other qualities than those wanted by the butcher. The feeder wants an animal of good quality, for such are usually better doers. He also wants the kind that show considerable evidence of natural flesh over the back and in hindquarters. He does not, however, want him in high condition; the man who buys steers wants to put the fat on them himself, for that is where the money is made. The feeding steer must have considerable heart girth and barrel capacity to insure large and vigorous vital organs, which means that he will be able to digest large quantities of feed. This chest development and barrel capacity are not wanted by the butcher. In fact, they are waste to him—he takes them because he can't get the prime ribs, back, loins, and round steak without them.

One of the steers, a big, coarse, black one, that weighed near 1,400 pounds was placed first by most of the class. He was considered to be the poorest steer in the lot by the professor and the man in charge of the feeding work. He was coarse in the forequarters, he had a mean looking head, big paunch, was thinly covered over the ribs, back and

Deloraine Importing Barns



I have just landed a shipment of Percheron and Belgian Mares and Stallions, direct from France and Belgium, personally selected by myself and the best I could buy, having size and quality combined and first-class goers. I am now ready to do business in the same way as I always have—small profits, quick returns and square dealing being my motto.

F. J. HASSARD, V.S., Deloraine, Man.

New Importation of Clydes, Percheron and Belgian Horses



Just arrived at my barn at Brandon, direct from some of the leading breeders one of the best car-loads of Mares and Stallions ever imported into Western Canada.

As these have been bought at the lowest possible price, I can afford to sell from 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than anyone else in the business.

I have mares from one to three years old, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.; and stallions from one to five years old, from 1,300 to 2,100 lbs.

Some of the mares are bred to leading sires in Belgium and are sure in foal.

As room has to be made at once for another importation in the fall, I will sell at lowest possible profit.

I have stallions at \$1,000 up, and mares proportionately cheap.

As I do my own selling, buyers may rest assured that they have no commission men to pay.

D. SHAW-ANDERSON, BRANDON STABLES, Brandon, Manitoba



Third Importation of Percherons

WITHIN THE YEAR

New Shipment coming Direct from Chicago International Live Stock Exposition.

Will be at farm second week in December. My experience in the horse business has demonstrated that none are too good for the West. Long established connection with leading horse importers in the States, enables me to buy at ROCK BOTTOM prices. I can sell them right.

Write or call on

John H. Stout, "The Oaks," Westbourne, Man.



Western Canada's Pioneer Prize Herds of Herefords, Holsteins and Shetland Ponies

Berkshire Pigs

Buff Orpington Fowls

Pony Traps, Buggies, Carts, Sleighs, Harness and Saddles

J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm

Hartney, Manitoba

loin, cut up in the flank like a Thoroughbred, and high in the twist, which made an altogether undesirable hindquarter. He was just such a steer as would make a splendid work ox, but not the type wanted by either the feeder or the butcher.

In contrast to this fellow there was a smaller grade Shorthorn, a uniform animal throughout, but about a hundred and fifty pounds lighter than the black steer. The professor mentioned his good points as being good constitution, well sprung ribs, wide and thick loins, level rump and deep thighs, along with a good covering of flesh all over. The boys had placed the big black steer over him mostly on account of his size. During the same length of time that the big, rough shouldered steer had gained 60 pounds, the smaller fellow had gained 105 pounds. Both had been feeding for the same length of time and were receiving the same amount and kind of feed.

These two animals furnished a splendid example illustrating the very close relationship which exists between type and function in animals. The big, coarse steer illustrated the poor kind of feeder. He was rough in the forequarters, thin over the back, and light in the rear. When his weight and gains were known, his increase was such as might be expected, scarcely more than half as much as that of the smaller steer, which was possessed of the right build. The steer that gained the 105 pounds was low down behind as well as in front. He had a good heart girth but also a hindquarter of equal proportions; a pliable skin, and a kindly appearing eye. Looking at him from the side, he was uniform in depth from front to back; looking down his top, he was uniform in width from back of shoulder to rump. Over his ribs, back and loins he was well covered. He was such a steer as one would expect to make good gains in the feed lot. This he did. He was also the kind that the butcher would most desire, being well-covered with flesh in the regions from which the most valuable cuts of meat are taken. It was about the first class the boys had tried to place. After being shown, they agreed that the big steer was of the wrong kind, that type desired by neither feeder nor butcher. The case for the smaller steer was also greatly strengthened by his excellent gains.

Dissemination of Bovine Tuberculosis.

Report of Sub-committee of International Tuberculosis Commission.

The sub-committee of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis submitted the following statement as to possible means for the dissemination of this disease:

1. The introduction into a sound herd of an animal affected with tuberculosis: (A) Those with open tuberculosis; (B) those in which the disease is in a period of incubation; and (C) those in which the lesions are temporarily arrested. The last group will not transmit the infection speedily and possibly may never do so. The first group is certain to spread the virus.

2. By feeding calves milk, whole or separated, buttermilk or whey, where the milk has come from tuberculous cows.

3. By bringing cattle suffering from open tuberculosis in contact with healthy ones at fairs, cattle shows and other exhibitions.

4. By shipping healthy cattle in cars not thoroughly disinfected, recently occupied by tuberculous cattle.

5. By placing healthy cattle in stables that have not been thoroughly disinfected and which were recently occupied by tuberculous animals, as frequently happens with the change of farm ownership or tenants.

6. Tuberculous animals which do not react to tuberculin, such as those in the period of incubation or latent cases, but which develop active tuberculosis later, are frequently carriers of the virus although bought and sold as sound animals. These can not at present be differentiated from sound animals. Therefore, all cattle coming from herds in

which the disease exists should be considered as suspicious. The sound herd is the unit to deal with.

7. Tubercle bacilli may be transmitted by tuberculous cattle running in a pasture to healthy cattle in adjoining pastures where they are separated by a fence of such nature that the cattle may get their noses together.

8. Tuberculosis in cattle rarely, if ever, occurs through infection from (a) man, either directly or as a carrier of bovine tubercle bacilli; (b) from other species of animals, or (c) by infection from the droppings of crows, buzzards or other birds or carnivorous animals that had fed upon the carcasses of tuberculous cattle.

It is the opinion of this committee that bovine tuberculosis is spread largely through the introduction of tuberculous cattle into sound herds; by the feeding of calves with infected milk, or milk products; by exposing sound animals to infected ones at fairs, or other cattle shows; and by exposing them to infected cars and stables. There are other ways in which now and then it is possible that an animal may become infected, but the means of dissemination mentioned in this paragraph are those to be guarded against in formulating efficient methods of control.

Killing Warbles in the Backs of Cattle.

During the latter part of every winter we receive enquiries from readers who complain that there are grubs in the backs of their cattle, and ask us what to do to kill the pests. These grubs are the larvae of a type of bot fly, and the grubs are known as warbles.

A year or two ago we noted that the Irish Department of Agriculture was conducting experiments to ascertain the best methods of preventing and killing warbles. We note now that they have just made some suggestions.

Early in 1909, trials were commenced by using a quick-acting hypodermic syringe, devised for injecting an insecticide into the warble abscesses, which appear on the backs of the cattle about the end of February or March.

For some time after the warble becomes visible as a protuberance on the host's back, there is no visible hole communicating with the warble from the outside. The first external indication of the warble is the appearance of a tiny inflamed spot on the skin; this gradually enlarges and forms a scab, and later on, when it falls off, a dry, wax-like substance is seen filling the

warble hole. For about the next three weeks the hole remains quite small, while during the next three weeks or so, and up to the time the warble emerges, the hole gradually reaches a diameter of an eighth of an inch or maybe more.

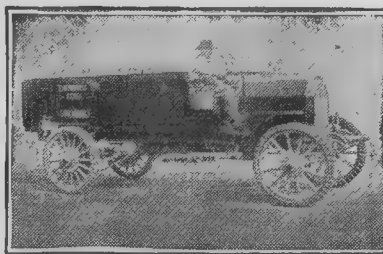
In the early stages of the warble development it is easily killed by the injection into the abscess of certain insecticide. By injecting with the syringe at this stage, just when the scab is appearing, the warble has been found to be completely absorbed and healed up within about ten days.

With the opening of the warble pore in the hide of the host, the skin or chitinous covering of the warble rapidly hardens till, at the emergent stage, the toughness is sufficient to resist the weight of a man. In the earlier stages the needle of the syringe readily pierces the warble, later on, and if the needle is not sharp, the warble is pushed in front of and not pierced by the needle. For rapid healing, it is desirable that the warble be pierced.

As an insecticidal injecting liquid, a mixture of carbolic acid, one part, turpentine, one part, glycerine, one part, and three parts of water was found most effective. No scaling of the hair or scar is left by this liquid.

Every Farmer and Thresherman Should Investigate These Two Farm Power Machines

The Avery Farm Tractor For Light Work
The Avery Double Undermounted Traction Engine For Heavy Work



Road Work



Field Work



Belt Work

These pictures show some of the kinds of work the Avery Gasoline Tractor will do.

A Wonderful New Gasoline Farm Wagon And General Farm Power Machine

Since the day when mechanical power was first used on a farm there has been no greater invention that means more to farmers than the Avery Farm Tractor shown above.

The Avery Company has long been working on the problem of designing a machine that would take the place of horses and is now able to offer the first successful machine to do the work of horses on the average sized farm.

Many have already been sold and are in successful use. Severe tests have proven that they are able to stand up under hard service and that they are reliable.

The Work the Avery Tractor Will Do

Road Work

It will do the work of two to four teams in hauling. Will carry 3 ton load on its own body and pull other loaded wagons behind. Has slower speeds for heavy hauling and faster speed for quick trips with lighter loads—from 3 to 15 miles per hour.

Field Work

Will pull 8 fourteen inch plows, harrows, packers, clod crushers, binders, and other machines in the field.

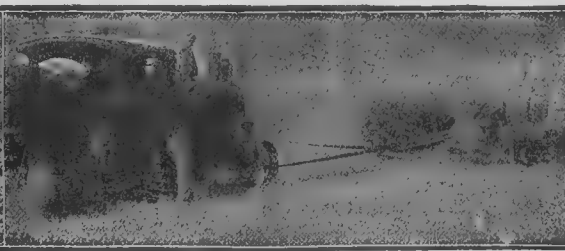
Belt Work

This same machine will operate a feed grinder, pump, baler, saw, small thresher and other belt-power machines.

A wonderful new general farm power machine. Write for free catalog and find out how you can reduce your expenses by using an Avery Tractor.



Plowing



Threshing

Plowing and Threshing with an Avery Double Undermounted Traction Engine.

If you need more power for plowing, threshing, road grading, etc., here is the engine that Pulls Harder, Lasts Longer and is Easier to Handle than any other. The Avery Double Undermounted Traction Engine. (Patented)

The only Traction Engine that is Undermounted. The right construction of an engine for all around traction and belt work. The most successful plowing and threshing engine built today.

Find out all about either one or both of these machines. Write for free catalogs with illustrations of machines in operation. Don't think of buying until you investigate them. Address

Haug Bros., and Nellermeoe, Ltd., Winnipeg, Can., Canadian Representatives

AVERY COMPANY, Manufacturers, 686 Iowa Street, Peoria, Illinois

Also Makers of Grain Separators and Corn Growing Machinery. Send for Catalogs.

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—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Notes From the Old Country.

Another General Election.—King George as a Stockbreeder.—The Fat Stock Shows.

From our Special Correspondent.

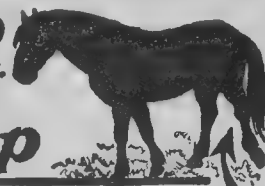
Glasgow, Scotland.

For the second time within a year we are in the throes of a general election. The Constitutional Conference of the two great parties having failed to arrive at an agreement, Parliament has been dissolved. From the agricultural point of view, however, a general election in the old country is of little significance. We still pride ourselves, as in the days of John Bright, as being "the workshop of the world," and accordingly the electorate complacently allow agricultural questions to be completely submerged by industrial and other issues. On the present occasion, however, industrial matters are likewise under a cloud; the one and only issue, the Government tell us, is the House of Lords question.

An attempt, it is stated, is to be made to force to the notice of candidates for Parliament the question of the removal of the embargo on the importation of live Canadian cattle. In this renewed activity, the Association for the Importation of Canadian Cattle will have the support of several municipal and harbor authorities, who favored the proposal. As I pointed out in a previous letter,

sented in the show ring. The Royal exhibits comprised four Herefords, three Shorthorns and four Devons. In each of the three breeds mentioned the King was a prominent winner. The champion prize for the best Hereford went to one of the Windsor steers, which won first in the class between two and three-years old. With Mystery, a heifer of two years and ten months, which weighed 16 cwt., 2 lb., His Majesty won the Shorthorn championship also. Unfortunately, the Windsor exhibit was debarred from competing for either the Thorley or Webb and champion cups by reason of the fact that King George was not the breeder of Mystery, nor was she in his possession since January 1, as required by the conditions. Mystery was bred by the late King, and she has, of course, been owned by King George only since May last. General regret was accordingly felt that she was not eligible to compete for the overhead championship of the show, although she was admittedly one of the best animals shown. This coveted honor was secured by Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Maismore Park, Gloucester, one of the best known of stockbreeders in England. His exhibit, it is noteworthy, was of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, which, in the realm of fat stock supremacy, has had a wonderful record among British breeds. Mr. Cridlan's champion was a heifer of 2 years and 11 months and of considerable less weight than the Royal Shorthorn, being 14 cwt., 9 lb. She was champion at Nor-

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Don't let a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Sprain, Ringbone or any other Lameness keep your horse in the stable. Cure it with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

It cures without leaving a scar, blemish or white hairs—because it does not blister.

Port Kalls, B.C., June 14th 1909
"Have been using your Liniment for years and find it all that you represent. Have not been without it for 10 years."

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\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Excellent for household use. Sold by all dealers. Ask for free book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us for copy. 55

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Homewood Stock Farm

Galloways, Berkshires, Oxford Down Sheep and Angora Goats

I have a good lot of Berkshires and Angora Goats for sale. A Spanish Jack for sale, or exchange for work horses.

Farm two miles from town. Phone 277, ring 2

James Bray

Portage la Prairie Man.

Standard Bred Horses

Silent Chimes by Chimes at Head of Stud
Six choicely bred brood mares, including **Ethel Gaines**, first in Calgary at Spring Show, and winner of Sweepstakes in Winnipeg, 1907, in trotting class. Can supply Standard bred drivers on short notice. Everything guaranteed as recommended. Also farm lands and high class city lots.

Edwin Auld, Edmonton, Alta.

Business Jerseys

The Best in the West

In our herd we have some of the best Jerseys that money could buy in the United States of America. Mayflower Noble, our herd header, won first at the National Dairy Show. We have a yearling heifer that was first at the same exhibition. Pet's Wonder, four years old, is a first prize winner at State Fairs; also her dam, Morocco's Pet.

This is the kind of blood that predominates in our breeding herd. We can supply anything from one animal of either sex to a car load.

Joseph Harper & Sons

Kinley, Sask.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AT COPFORD STOCK FARM

I have sold all my young Ayrshires except a bull calf and four year old bull, Prairie King. Farm six miles south-east of Pense and six miles south-west of Grand Coulee. Phone Coulee Rural from Pense. P.O. Box 183.

F. H. O. HARRISON, Pense, Sask.

Holstein Cattle

Two-year-olds give 16 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 57 lbs. in 30 days. Record of Merit breeding cows and bulls from Record of Merit dams.

Hulda Wayne Johanna Lass, 7279, Champion at Alberta Provincial Exhibition, 1910.

Stock, both sexes, all ages for sale.

Michener Bros., Red Deer, Alta.

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Booklet on patents and Drawing Sheet on request



An Old Country prize winning 2-shear Shropshire ram.

the Corporation of Glasgow is deeply interested in this question if for no other reason than because of the expensive new wharves which they built recently at Glasgow Harbor specially for the Canadian cattle trade. Unfortunately for their enterprise, the supplies began to show a scarcity just about the time the new sheds were being completed. That their expensive wharves have proved, as I pointed out previously, a huge white elephant in the hands of a corporation otherwise noted for its successful municipal ventures, is shown from the fact that recently they have been offering portions of the wharves to be used for storage purposes. This offer, which was made to the Clyde Trustees, the body which acts as local authority over the River Clyde and Glasgow Harbor, has been declined, and the corporation have now instructed their sub-committee on the subject to approach the Clyde Trustees, owners of the site of the wharves, "with a view to endeavoring to obtain a reduction of the rent paid for the ground."

The Christmas fat stock show season is already in full swing. A feature of the earlier events has been the debut as exhibitor of King George. At Norwich His Majesty was represented by cattle from his Sandringham farms. At Birmingham on Saturday, Nov. 26, for the first time since the death of King Edward, the Windsor stock was represented also, only a few days previously,

The Scottish National Fat Stock Show falls to be held on the day on which this mail leaves and the great London show of the Smithfield Club will be held next week.

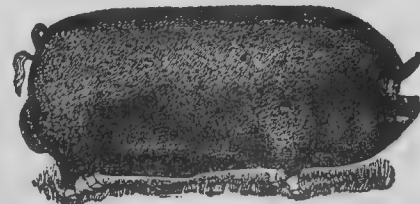
In reviewing the summer show season in August last comment was made of the brighter prospects enjoyed by the Royal Agricultural Society of England since the Society had reverted to the itinerant programme and had abandoned Park Royal, London, as a permanent show yard. It is now announced that the profits from the Liverpool show of this year amounted to £1400 (7,000 dollars.)

Mr. Wm. Montgomery, Banks, Kirkcudbright, one of the brother partners of the well known Clydesdale exporting firm of Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, left on Saturday, Nov. 26, accompanied by his son, William, for a trip to the States and Canada. He expects to return home by the New Year.

Think It Out.

A poet once said: "All men are liars," Therefore he was a liar,
Therefore what he said was not true,
Therefore all men are not liars,
Therefore he was not a liar,
Therefore what he said was true,
Therefore all men are liars,
And so ad infinitum.

Large English Berkshires



We have a number of choice young Berks ready for shipment, pairs and trios not akin. Single pigs \$10 each, pairs \$18, trios \$25. Boars and sows from champion sow, \$15 each.

McGregor & Bowman, Forrest, Man.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of large English Berkshires. The home of the big easy keeping, early maturing, bacon type kind. The Berkshire Headquarters of the West. I am now booking orders for early spring pigs a bunch of choice mature sows being bred to the two best stock boars in the Province, pairs unrelated supplied.

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Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We are offering for sale registered Jersey DAIRY stock, male or female, all ages.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

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Also dealer in Percherons. Stock of all ages for sale.

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Leicester and Shropshire Sheep

Leicester flock header was champion at Alberta Provincial Exhibition, 1910. Prize winning Shropshires in breeding flock. A new shipment from Ontario will arrive about Oct. 1. Correspondence from interested parties solicited.

WM. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Gaetz Valley, Alta.

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Sandy Lake, Strathcona, P.O., Alberta

Breeder of Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

Stock all ages, both sexes. Good strains. Reasonable Prices

The Rustler.

By W. I. Thomas

Even a stranger on the range would have known that Van Dorn was a tenderfoot. Everything in his outfit was spick and span from the creaking new saddle to the ten dollar Stetson hat. Any cow puncher who had just drawn three months' pay might have "blowed himself" to that extent, but Van Dorn had the unmistakable bearing and atmosphere of the city-bred man. Moreover, he had ridden all day with a repeating rifle always ready for action, although the last Indian outbreak had occurred so long ago that it had been forgotten and the last buffalo had disappeared so long since that many a hardened cowboy had never seen one. He had shot an antelope the day before, his first big game, one of the few still left upon the range, and the hope of getting another had inspired him with so much enthusiasm that he had borne the weight of the heavy rifle all day.

He was passing through a renewal of

could perform all the stunts of the Wild West showmen, such as shooting coins and nuts thrown into the air and the ashes from the end of a cigar. He was particularly proficient at shooting from the back of a running horse. He could take a five-spot from a deck of cards, tack it to a fence post, ride past it at full speed and cut each of the five spots out of the card with a repeating rifle during the time of coming into range and passing out of it.

He was one of the few wealthy men's sons who start with money and make money from the start, but like many another he found that the race for wealth was telling on his physical condition. He found that riding fatigued him as it did not in his college days; his nerve was not as steady in shooting and he felt that he was losing in vigor generally. He would probably have gone on, as most successful business men do, decreasing in health as his wealth in-

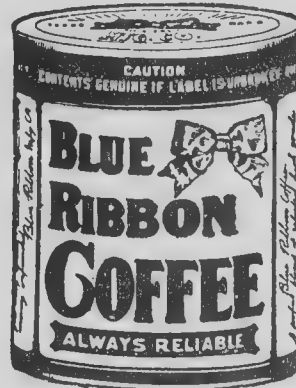


Having Lunch with Grandpa.

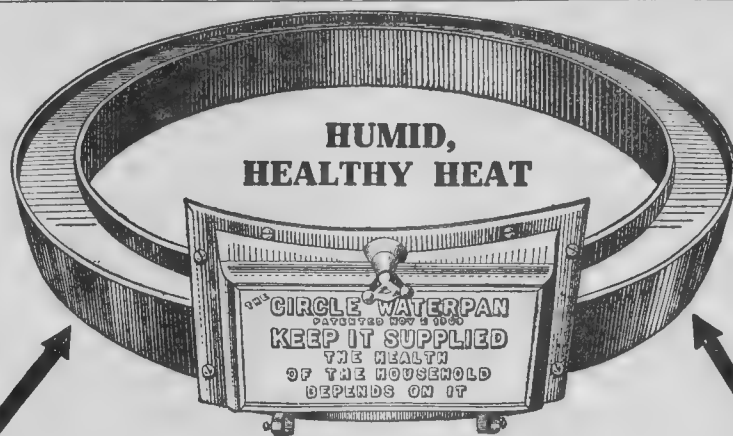
his youth. From the time when they began to read, he and his chum had seized upon any and every story of Western adventure which came their way. They carried each story to the top of the woodshed in fair weather and to the gable window in the haymow when it was unpleasant outside where, out of the way of disturbance, they read the last word and then discussed the hero and told each other what they would have done had they been in his place. It marked an epoch in Van Dorn's life when, in company with his father and mother, his chum started for the West the land of their dreams. He wrote accounts of his experiences in the new country to Van Dorn, probably colored by a youthful desire to make a strong impression. But for his mother's firmness, Van Dorn would have dropped everything to follow his chum. As it was, he went to college and into business when he graduated, but never lost his early enthusiasm for guns and horses. At college he belonged to a gun club and a riding club instead of striving for a position on the athletic teams. He kept a retriever and shot ducks, always with a rifle instead of a shot gun. He

creased, had not a letter come from his old chum just as his loss of physical effectiveness began to force itself upon his attention. Manton had made a trip to Calgary, his first visit to a city since going to the range. He had not written to Van Dorn for several years. The city called up old associations and naturally made him think of his old friend. His letter was all concerned with old times. He made no mention of his occupation or location except to say that he had come in from the range on a visit to the city. He gave no address but Van Dorn took a vacation and started for Calgary in the hope of tracing him, with the hotel stationery upon which he had written as a clue to start from. But Manton's name did not appear upon the hotel register nor could Van Dorn find anyone in the city who knew him or had even heard of him; yet he started out upon the range thinking that by mere chance he might run across him or someone who knew him. He did not find him, but while searching for him he became infatuated with outdoor life in the open country, sold out his eastern business, bought a section of land with a good

It Pays to Buy Blue Ribbon Goods



When you buy Blue Ribbon Tea, Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, and Blue Ribbon Coffee, you find their prices are no higher, yet they are guaranteed superior to all others. If you buy any article bearing this trade mark your money will be refunded if you are not fully satisfied.

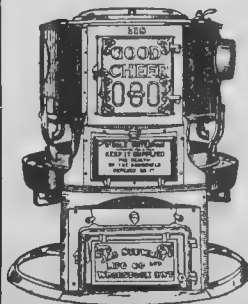


SCIENTISTS tell us man originally lived in the water. Be that as it may, health still demands a plentiful supply of moisture in the air we breathe as well as in the food we eat. The commonest cause of colds, sore throats, pneumonia and similar troubles in winter is the over-dry, over-heated atmosphere of so many furnace-heated houses.

Of course the average Furnace gives off heat—that's what it is for—but it's a dry, parching, snuffing heat that cracks your skin and affects your lungs and throat and makes you feel "chilly" in spite of an overheated house.

It is moisture that is wanting in the air—real natural humidity of the outside atmosphere—and the ordinary Furnace is not built to provide this moisture.

The Solution is the "Circle Water Pan"
OF THE
"Good Cheer" Furnace



A good big water pan—not a mere makeshift—placed where the water can be best evaporated, evenly distributed, breathing refreshment and "Good Cheer" air over the whole house.

The "Good Cheer" Furnace gives a natural, humid heat—an atmosphere which is perfectly comfortable at 68°, and as healthy as it is comfortable.

Write for full information and the name of the nearest dealer to

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Bell PIANOS ORGANS

Canada's Best and Largest Makers.
The Bell Piano and Organ Company, Ltd., GUELPH, Ontario.
Send for Free Catalogue No. 42.



Holiday Time on the Creek at Moose Jaw, Sask.

spring on it which would furnish an abundance of water, located in the foothills where agriculture would not be profitable for years to come and the range would consequently stay open, and upon the day when this narrative opens he came with provision wagons, men and tools to build the ranch buildings and corals which should accommodate the stock which he intended to buy.

The ranch lay where the foothills met the prairie and behind the hills the Rockies rose, massive, wild and silent. Van Dorn left his men arranging the camp for the night and rode to the top of a hill beyond them. On his left the hills, torn by gullies and canyons, rolled and tumbled up toward the mountains whose high rock shoulders seemed to uphold the clouds. Out on his right the prairie stretched away below him till it was lost in the distance. As the unfamed wilderness spoke to him in its silent language he knew why the past generation of Indians died fighting to keep it a wilderness and it was no longer a mystery to him that educated young Indians, even college graduates, forsake the offers of civilization and returned to the tepee and the hills and rivers.

His meditations were broken by the report of a heavy revolver which rang out sharply in the coulee below him. His horse, an English Thoroughbred, of endless speed and endurance, began to rear and plunge as though thoroughly terror-stricken. The wind was blowing toward him from the coulee and although Van Dorn did not know it, the horse was frightened by the scent of blood. Thinking that some hunter after big game had probably fired the shot, Van Dorn forced his horse into the coulee to see what his luck had been. As he reached the foot of a ravine which led into the coulee, he saw a man some distance below him lifting a calf to the back of a horse. Beside him lay a fine Black Galloway cow, evidently the big game which he had shot. It would never have occurred to Van Dorn that he had shot the cow while stealing her calf if the rustler had not vaulted into the saddle at sight of him and spurred his horse at top speed down the coulee. Incensed at such wantonness and perhaps not fully realizing the danger which he incurred, Van Dorn gave chase. His difficulty in getting his horse past the bleeding cow gave the "rustler" a good lead but the calf was sufficiently grown to stand weaning well and weighed almost as much as a man. Its weight seriously handicapped the horse and gave Van Dorn an advantage which the rustler soon recognized. He dropped the calf in the

grass where it lay struggling with its feet tied and become an obstacle in Van Dorn's way as it frightened his horse. It was now an even race but the rustler's horse was a short backed, strong boned animal selected for his ability to carry a man long distances rather than for speed, and the Thoroughbred was steadily gaining on him. The advantage lay all with Van Dorn, as the long range rifle which he carried would reach the rustler long before he came into range of the best of heavy revolvers and the rustler would be compelled to shoot backwards. But the idea of deliberately shooting at a man was so new to Van Dorn that it never crossed his mind. Whether or not he intended to attempt to capture the rustler alive it is hard to say. It is probable that in the excitement of the chase he had no definite plan at all, but the rustler's attention was fixed upon a very definite purpose. He knew the range of his "gun" to a nicety and the moment Van Dorn came within that distance a ball whined past his head so close that it instantly jerked him out of the conventionality of the East and taught him in a trice the unwritten law of the plains. His rifle cracked before the rustler could shoot again. The revolver slipped from his fingers and his horse, whose neck had been grazed by the rifle ball reared and plunged frantically to one side where he fell headlong into a washout, rolled over, scrambled to his feet and fled on, riderless, down the coulee.

By the time Van Dorn had reined up and covered the rustler with his rifle he was almost upon him. As the rustler regained his feet and saw the rifle aimed at him, he touched his breast just over his heart with his uninjured hand and said with a smile: "Right here, pal."

"My God, man! I'm not going to shoot you," Van Dorn gasped.

"See here, now, old man, don't you go to gettin' chicken-hearted and hand me over to the bunch fer kindness. You know what that 'ud mean," and the rustler made the sign of a loop around his neck. "Let 'er yell. I know by 'er voice she's a good 'un and will do the job up right," he said.

Van Dorn hesitated.

"Say, by Jove, you're a tenderfoot, aren't you? It sticks out all over you. Wonder I didn't notice it before. I suppose your shootin' gave me a bum steer; 'twasn't an accident that you busted my gun arm instead of puttin' my lamps out, but now don't lose your nerve, whale away. I'd rather see it out here with you than go up against the bunch." He spoke good English, touched a little by cowboy vernacular.



Scene near Valley of the Qu-Appelle River

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"Suppose I don't say anything to the bunch," said Van Dorn.

A suspicious look came into the rustler's eyes. "Goin' to have me walk along like a nice little boy, eh? No you don't."

"Suppose I help you catch your horse and fix up your arm and let you go, with the understanding that if you are on the square from now on we'll forget this and if you are crooked, the next time we meet it is you or I for it," said Van Dorn.

"Gad all fishhooks, but you're an old horse. If you mean that, I'll shake on it," and the rustler held out his hand. Van Dorn took it and they shook hands with a strong, earnest grasp.

"You needn't bother about catchin' my horse. You must have touched him up when you hit me; he's scared all right but he won't go far. You couldn't drive him away from me on a bet, but if you can help me fix my wing up a bit, that will be a big favor."

They examined the injury carefully. "Long as she had to be busted she couldn't have been busted better—in the middle of the forearm and only one bone. If we can get 'er fixed up between two sticks the other one will keep 'er in shape," said the rustler.

When the broken arm was bandaged as well as their crude appliances would permit, a somewhat embarrassing silence settled over them which was finally broken by the rustler.

"Say pal," he began, I hate to be buttin' into your business, but I have a good reason for wantin' to know what you're doin' out here on the range."

"I'm going to go into ranching," Van Dorn answered.

"Well now," the rustler went on. "I'm sick of this, been sick of it for a long time and I'd like to be strictly on the square, but a feller's got to get a square start before he can stay square."

"Right you are, old man, and if I can help you get squared I'll do it."

"Gee, but you're a brick," and the rustler held out his hand again. The two clasped hands and looked long and earnestly into each other's eyes.

"How are you ever going to get squared without letting the ranchers know that you have been crooked?" Van Dorn asked.

I hated to ask you, wouldn't have asked you, but as long as you have offered to help me it is easy," said the rustler.

"Go ahead, I'm with you. How are you going to do it?"

"You know out here, when one rancher buys another rancher's cattle they round 'em into a corral and vent the old brand and put the new owner's brand on 'em, but sometimes when a big rancher is drivin' his cattle to the railroad and hasn't enough fat ones to make a train load he buys some more as he runs across good ones on the range and when there is no corral nor brandin' irons handy he takes a bill of sale with a description of the cattle and their brands. When he gets to market the bill of sale goes just as well as the vent and new brand. Many a steer is never seen by his owner from the time he is branded as a calf till he is sold as a fat steer. They don't know 'em, one from another. You'll be buyin' some cattle. I've got some that I've raised on the square from my own cows. I'll sell 'em to you. Then I'll take the money and buy as many on a bill of sale from each rancher as I've rustled, and instead of marketin' 'em I'll run 'em out on the range and let 'em go. They'll have the money and on the next round up they'll have the cattle too and I'll be jolly well squared up for I never rustled anything but calves or 'maverick' yearlings, and I've wintered 'em. They'll get that to the good. Once in a while I have had to shoot a cow to save my neck when I took her calf. A right fierce one is as bad as a she bear. I'll replace them too."

"You seem to be the right sort," said Van Dorn. "It seems odd to me that you would take to cattle rustling."

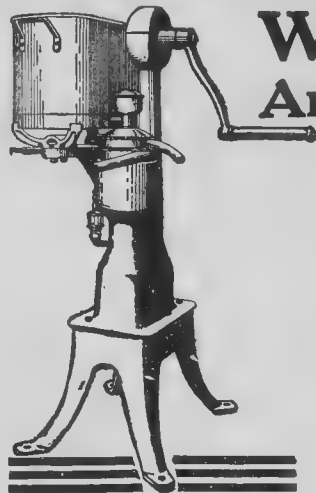
A lot of strange things happen out here. I was only sixteen when I came from the East, yet I think I would have come out all right if my mother had lived. Father was a traveling salesman in the East, or at least we thought he was. We came West on account of mother's health. It turned out that father was a professional gambler and

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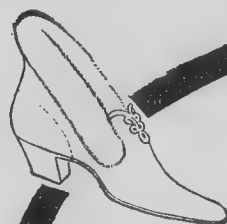
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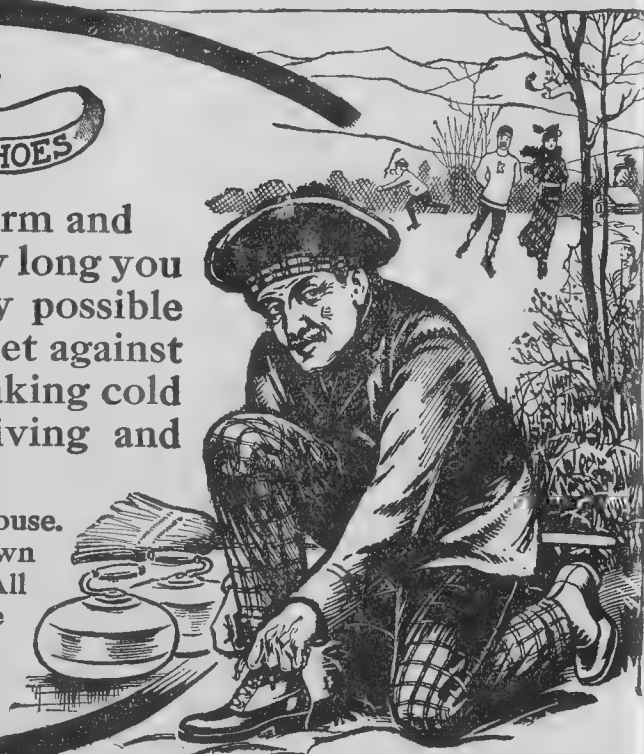
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gave out that he was a traveling man, to cover his real business. Mother was a very conscientious, religious woman, and though I did not see it then, I am certain now that she found out what father was doing and worried herself sick over it. Father had wanted to come West for a long time, and I think she consented to come for fear her family and old friends would get on to father; she was afraid he would disgrace her and thought she could face it easier among strangers. She didn't live long after we came West. After she died father didn't try to cover up his gambling from me. He taught me to play poker and used me to help fleece greenhorns who came to the city. We used to get into a three-cornered game with a green one; we had signs so that the minute we picked up our hands each of us knew what the other held. We would throw down our discards and one would attract the greenie's attention while the other picked out from the discards what he needed to strengthen his hand. Of course, one or the other of us would nearly always hold a strong hand. We could lose or win as we liked and keep our man coming till we had him where we wanted him. Sometimes one of them would stake all he had on one hand. It was always on father's deal. He was an expert with the deck and when he dealt the new one a tempting hand, he saw to it that one of us had a better hand. I didn't like the business. One time he corralled a young feller who had ridden the range out here for two years, drew all his pay at once and came to the city for a big time. I liked him and wanted to let him off with his money. Father wouldn't hear of it so I put the lad wise and he

you dropped on to me," he went on, "seeing you're white enough to give me a chance to square up. The extra cattle don't begin to pay for the mean feeling it gives a feller. You see, it gives you a feeling that you aren't a real friend to the other fellers and some way you don't feel as though they could be really friendly toward you. I had the best chum that ever lived in the East and used to write to him till I began to rustle. I tried to write once soon after I swiped the first calf but I couldn't finish the letter. I never wrote to him again till this spring when I was in Calgary. The city made me think of him and I couldn't get him off my mind till I sat down and wrote to him."

Van Dorn sprang to his feet and stood facing the rustler, looking him over minutely from head to foot. "Is your name Manton?" he asked.

"Yes, by Jove, and you're Van Dorn," said the rustler. I didn't know you till you were fixing up the wing you busted for me, but I might have known that no one but you could treat anybody as handsomely as you have treated me, but what are you doing out here on the range looking like a sixteen year old girl just out of her mamma's hand-box?"

"Oh, I suppose I'll look more like a cowboy when I've ranched a while. We used to be great pals once. I have a little money and you have had a good deal of ranching experience. Why not go into partnership again?"

"Do you mean to say that you are willing to go in with me after what I've been telling you?"

"If you are willing to take a chance with a green-horn, I'm willing to trust you."



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got out of the game. Father was raving hot over it. We had a blazing old row and I quit him. I always wanted to ride the range. The chap I had put on to father's game seemed to take to me and I came out here to the cattle country with him; hired to the same outfit. We had a high old time but never saved a cent and I decided to go in for myself. I had two saddle horses and I put my wages into a few heifers and made a beginning. I managed to live and increase my herd a little each year but it was mighty slow business. Yet I never thought of rustling till once when I found a cow dead where she'd stuck in the mud at the edge of a waterhole. The calf was old enough to live on grass but it was hanging round the dead cow. Of course, he would wander off after a while when a bunch came along that way and at round-up time no one would know whose he was and I thought I might as well have him as any one else. So I roped him and branded him. Then I ran across a yearling heifer that had been missed in the last round-up and branded her. That wasn't rustling you know, most ranchers do that. I suppose my gambling deals with father had knocked down my fences some and I got to thinking that by branding a few calves each year from the big herds where it wouldn't be noticed, I could get a good herd a deal quicker without doing any serious damage to anyone. I never rustled from anyone who hadn't more than he needed and never many from one herd, nor many from anywhere for that matter."

He sat thinking for a time. There seemed to be something more which he wished to say but dreaded. 'I'm glad

Some Apple Recipes.

Apple Tapioca.

Three-quarters of a cup of tapioca; seven sour apples; one-half teaspoonful of salt; cold water; one-half cup of sugar; two and one-half cups of boiling water.

Soak tapioca one hour in cold water to cover, add boiling water and salt; cook in double boiler until transparent, pare and slice apples, place in a buttered pudding dish, sprinkle sugar over apples, and pour over tapioca, and bake in a moderate oven until apples are soft.

Apple Batter Pudding.

One cup flour; one egg; one-half cup milk; one-half cup sugar; two table-spoons butter; one teaspoon baking powder; one-quarter teaspoon vanilla; six sour apples.

Cream, butter and sugar, sift flour and baking powder together, beat egg and milk together, add the milk and egg alternately with the flour to the creamed butter and sugar, add flavoring. Pare and slice apples, place in a buttered baking dish and pour over batter. Bake fifteen to twenty minutes.

Sago and Apples.

Cook one-half cup of sago in about five times its bulk water for half an

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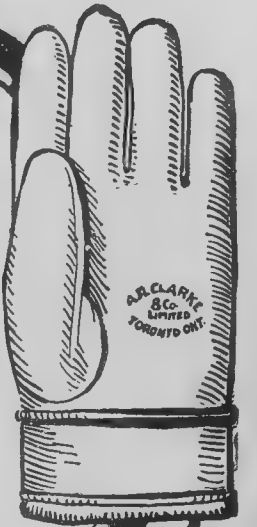
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hour. Add half a teaspoonful of salt, a small piece of butter, and a heaping tablespoonful of sugar. Pare and core as many apples as will cover the bottom of the baking dish, and pour the sago over them. Cook in a moderate oven until the apples are done.

If the apples are large they can be quartered, and the baking dish can be about half filled with them, and the sago put over them the same way.

Apple Float.

Make the old fashioned apple sauce by stewing the apples until soft, sweeten and beat, then add the beaten whites of eggs, and pile on nice white dish. This can be served with a soft custard made from the yokes of the eggs.

Scalloped Apples.

Two cups stale bread crumbs; two tablespoons butter; two cups sliced apples; two tablespoons sugar; grated rind and juice of one-half of a lemon.

Butter pudding dish and cover with bread crumbs, then put in a layer of apples, sprinkle with sugar, lemon rind and juice and dot with butter, repeat till dish is full, finishing with bread crumbs. Cover when first put in the oven to prevent crumbs browning too rapidly.

Steamed Apple Pudding.

Two cups of flour; four teaspoons baking powder; one-half teaspoon of salt; two tablespoons butter; three-quarters of a cup of milk; four apples cut in eighths.

Mix and sift dry ingredients; work in butter with tips of fingers, add milk gradually, mixing with knife; toss on floured board, roll out, place apples on middle of dough and sprinkle with sugar, bring dough around apples and carefully lift into buttered mould, cover closely and steam one hour and twenty minutes.

Jellied Apples.

Pare and slice thin a dozen or more tart apples. Place in a pudding dish alternate layers of apples and sugar, add a dust of cinnamon. When the dish has been filled in this way, pour over it half a cup of water. Lay a buttered plate over the top and cook slowly for three hours. Set in a cool place, and when ready turn out in a glass dish. Served with whipped cream or boiled custard.

Brown Betty.

Alternate layers of sliced apples and dry bread crumbs; put enough crumbs to cover the apples, add wee bits of butter, sugar and ground cinnamon; repeat this until the pudding dish is full, having crumbs on the top; pour half cup molasses or milk and half cup water over. Set the dish in a pan of boiling water and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. Serve with cream.

Apple Custard

Take one pint stewed apples, sweetened and cooled: one pint sweet milk, four eggs beaten well. Mix the apples, milk and eggs, put in baking dish, grate a little nutmeg over the top and bake one-half hour.

Note.—A very plain custard can be made with one egg to a pint of milk and a good one with three eggs. One tablespoon of sugar is allowed to each egg. Various dishes can be made by pouring boiled custard over bananas, oranges, raspberries, peaches.

Baked Apples.

To bake in their skins, wash and wipe, and place in earthenware or graniteware baking dishes, as tin and iron injures the flavor of the fruit. They should be baked until they form a frothy, pulpy mass, and if there is any danger of the juice burning on the baking dish, add a little water. Eaten with cream they form a delicious dessert.

Or they can be peeled and cored and the centres filled with spiced sugar and a small piece of butter. Pour a little water in the baking pan, and a rich juice is formed, which can be used for basting them.

Baked Apple Sauce.

Pare, quarter and core large apples and pack in an earthen jar with brown sugar, cover closely and bake slowly in a moderate oven until the contents have been shrunk to about half their



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Apple Compote.

Core and peel as many apples as are wanted and cook slowly in a syrup made by boiling one cup of sugar to one cup of water. When done lift to a dish and fill the spaces where the cores were with apple jelly and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Pour the syrup around them.

Nice red apples can be quartered and cored and the skins left on them and cooked slowly in the same way, turning them in order that both sides may be cooked alike. They make a nice dish for breakfast or tea.

Apple Jam.

Core and pare the apples; chop them well; allow equal quantity in weight of apples and sugar; make a syrup of sugar by adding a little water, boiling and skimming well, then throw in a little grated lemon peel and a little white ginger. Boil until the fruit looks clear.

Pickled Apples.

Apple pickles are delicious. Pare and halve the apples, removing the cores carefully to keep them in good shape, steam till soft. Put spiced vinegar over them.

Preserved Apples.

Pare and core ripe sour apples. Strew the bottoms of two Mason jars with granulated sugar an eighth of an inch thick; cover with a layer of thinly-sliced, very ripe apples, sprinkle freely with sugar in alternate layers of apples and sugar until the cans are full. Set the jars up to the neck, placing underneath a plate or board, in water as hot as can be borne without danger of cracking the jars, and increase the heat until the sugar is dissolved half an hour. Take from the fire, fill one can from the other and seal closely as in canning.

New England Apple Sauce.

Pare, core and quarter nice tart apples. Put them in an earthen dish, sweeten and spice to taste. Cover with water; lay a cover on the dish and bake the apples till tender.

Fried Apples.

Wash and wipe large tart apples. Slice in thick rounds. Have a skillet with hot butter in it; put the apples in; sweeten; cover and cook slowly until brown. Watch carefully or they will burn.

Apple Custard Pie.

Two well-beaten eggs; one cup grated apple; one pint sweet milk; two large spoons sugar; salt and flavor.

Apple Snow.

Pare two good sized apples. Take the white of one beaten egg and three table-spoons of granulated sugar whipped together until quite firm. Grate the apples and stir into the egg and sugar. Beat well, without stopping, to a stiff snow, and serve heaped up in custard glasses with a star of red currant jelly on top. This is excellent served with a thin boiled custard made with the yolk of the egg, half pint of milk, two table-spoons sugar, a pinch of salt. Cook in a double boiler until it thickens slightly. When cold it should pour as thick as a 32 per cent. cream. Add a few drops of vanilla.

Apple or Raspberry Dumpling.

Two cups of sour cream, even spoon baking soda to each cup cream, salt, just sufficient flour to roll. Lay fruit on and roll. Leave space in pudding bag for expansion. If there is no cream use one-half cup shortening, or a little better than one-quarter cup and two cups sour milk. Boil to two and one-half or three hours.

Apple Icing.

White of one egg; three-quarters of a cup of granulated sugar; one apple (grated). Beat all together for half an hour; flavor with almond.

Jellied Apples and Cream.

Peel some large apples and core, but do not quarter; boil a pint of water with a large cup of sugar; put in the apples and cook till they are transparent, but do not let them break. Arrange these in a deep dish; measure the syrup, and to the pint add a heaping dessert

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spoon of gelatine dissolved in a little cold water; strain and when cool pour a little at a time over the apples till they are covered with jelly. Turn out and invert so that they will be right side up on a glass dish. Serve with whipped cream.

Apple Snow Frosting.

Peel and grate a large sour apple. Add one cup white pulverized sugar and white of one beaten egg. Continue beating one-half hour. Use for a filling. Will keep two days only.—Bulletin 184 Women's Institutes of Ontario.

Mild Cases Dangerous.

The Chicago Department of Health issues this warning:—

"The mildest cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever are as dangerous for well children to be associated with as are those of the most dangerous type. And most dangerous of all is what we call the unrecognized case of either one of the two diseases mentioned.

"It is a well-known fact that from the mildest case of either diphtheria or scarlet fever, the most malignant form may be, and frequently is, contracted. Many times people will insist upon the early raising of quarantine for the reason that, as they put it, "the child was hardly sick at all." For the same reason, too, they will think that the disease "could not be catching." This is a serious mistake. The child with only a light attack is just as dangerous as a means of spreading of diphtheria as is the child that has it in its worst form. Here is a case that illustrates what we are trying to make clear:

"A young married man, with wife and little child, complained of not feeling well for nearly two weeks, but continued at his work. At the end of that time his wife was taken down with scarlet fever of a most malignant type. She was removed to the hospital. A few days later the baby was taken ill with the disease and also removed to the hospital. The mother died within a week after entering the hospital and three days later the baby died. An examination of the father at the time his wife was taken sick showed that he had had scarlet fever in a mild form and was still peeling. The only trouble was that his case was so light that it went unrecognized and cost him the lives of his entire family.

"Mild cases spread more contagion than do the very severe ones."

The Home.

When the children come in at the gate,
With a clatter of tongue or ball,
Down goes my work—down with a jerk,
And I hasten to meet them all.
A little while only a child,
And a long, long time a man!
So, as I am mother, and queen of the home,
I brighten it all I can.

When the children go out at the gate,
With flowers, rice, laughter and tears,
Farewell I wave, looking so brave,
And hasten to smother my fears.
A little while only a bride,
And a long, long time a wife;
So I counsel gravely, work well and bravely,
And love will dwell in your life.

When the children go out at the gate,
All hidden by death's solemn pall,
My heart nigh breaks, with sorrow aches;
And yet I must comfort them all.
A little while only in death,
And a long, long time in bliss!
So, as I am mother and queen of the home,
I solace my grief with this.

"I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow creature, let me do it now. Let me not deter or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."—Laviater.

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is not merely a list of seeds and plants, but it gives the best counsel as to the conditions under which these can be propagated to the best advantage in Western Canada.

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For the Cure of Alcohol and Drug Inebriety

In England this cure has been under the constant observation of an Honorary Committee of Peers and prominent Gentlemen for the last sixteen years. During that time the late Canon Fleming has been chairman of the Committee. Among the other members of the Committee are The Right Honourable Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, The Hon. H. W. Forster, M.P., The Right Honourable R. J. Campbell, M.A., W. Hind-Smith, Esq., and others. In their last Report they have unanimously affirmed that their confidence in the Keeley Treatment is complete.

So great has been the success of the Keeley Treatment that the hundred-and-one imitations and substitutes which have sprung up in its path are but a natural consequence.

However, the Keeley Treatment is not an experiment, as are the imitations and substitutes, but a tried and true success which in the last thirty years has won its way by its cures.

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have taken the treatment, and twenty per cent. of our patients come through the recommendation of their family physicians. Does not this fact alone speak volumes?

It is a well-recognized fact that Inebriety is a stubborn disease and cannot be cured with a few self-administered home remedies, but, to effect a cure, must be more carefully treated than almost any other disease.

The Keeley Treatment is always administered by physicians who have made a special study of Inebriety. After carefully inquiring into the history of each patient, and making a thorough physical examination, they treat each case according to the condition of the patient. No matter how long-standing the addiction, or how much has been taken, the result is invariably the same—a cure.

No constitution is too delicate for the Keeley Treatment.

From the beginning to the end of our treatment there is neither sickness nor nausea. Improvement in the general health begins the first day and continues without interruption during the whole period of treatment.

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"It does what it professes to do." Such is the emphatic testimony of Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, the well-known secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, who for some years has had the Keeley method under close observation in England.

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From a Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

"Ring joyously! ring joyously! O blessed Christmas bells,
[And show us of the future good
Your welcome chime foretells.
We know 'twill be a mingled lot
Of pleasure, pain and strife;
That thorns will cluster round the
flow'rs
Along our path of life;
But ye shall sing to us of hope,
Oh help, of love untold;
Reminding us of that bright star
That tips our clouds with gold.

"Ring merrily! ring merrily! O dear old Christmas bells,
[And bring all holy blessing down
From where all mercy dwells.
Ring out your gentle messages,
As ye have done of old,
To help the weary and the sad,
The weaklings of the fold;
[And tell again the cheering tale
Of Him who bore our woe;
And gave His own heart's life and love,
For breaking hearts below."

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

A Merry Christmas to you, and every-one in your home, from the tiniest tot to the oldest—a Merry Christmas. And Merry means gay, and gay means cheerful or jovial, and other stimulating feelings of a like nature.
[And what a merry time Christmas is wherever there are children! How pleasant the home is made with their important whisperings, their closely guarded secrets, and delightful plannings! How merry, too, where there are home comings, and an unbroken circle gathered round for the Christmas dinner.
But if some more sick or more sad than they wou' like to be this Christmas time, bereaved or lonely, the wish which comes to them from all sides—A Merry Christmas—strikes the heart as something of a challenge—a summons to a contest for the triumph of cheerfulness.

CHRISTMAS.

No, we can't get along without Christmas, and I hope we never will be able to. We are becoming more and more practical, certainly, but have still a good stretch of road to travel before we dare even hint at the abolition of Christmas. Why, we get far too much genuine enjoyment out of it to think of doing away with it. A year without a Christmas? Oh, no, we don't want it. Without the happy, loving interchange of good wishes; without the merry romping of the children over their Christmas toys and Christmas tree; without that one touch of cheer that creeps into a few pinched lives; a year without the hatchet burblings, the reunions, the generousities, the warmth, the light, the humor of Christmastide? The days of the year don't bring so many manifestations of good will that we can afford to cross off this day with all its brightness; the seasons don't yet typify to us all the beautiful sentiments they clothe, that we can willingly part with the strong Christmas sentiment. The power of Christmas is not wrapped up in the twenty-four hours of the day itself; it is born or fostered in the weeks of forethought and the days of after thought. And to each, Christmas yields its blessings according to the measure of our understanding of its meaning. What we emphasize and look for we find in it. Christmas may be but an excuse for extra feasting. It may be but a bartering time—if you give a gift to me, I will have to give one to you; it may be an opportunity to pay off an obligation which has fretted; it may be tolerated as an "idea invented for the oppression of the poor." Fortunately it has these aspects to but a few, and to the majority belongs the happiness of regarding it as an opportunity to give rein to their most kindly and un-

selfish impulses; to emphasize the pleasant sociabilities of life by meeting round the Christmas turkey and the Christmas pudding; to express through an appropriate present the friendship or love which is the real gift; to do some kindness, a suitable opening for which has been previously lacking; in fact, to the majority Christmas is the expression of their best.

And while our celebration of Christmas as the years go by may alter, the real Christmas spirit has got too firm a hold to ever be dislodged. Rather will it grow and be strengthened. It is one of the real things in the world today, a living force making us happier and better.

MEETINGS SPECIALLY FOR WOMEN.

Saskatchewan is planning to have a good programme for women at the Provincial Convention in Regina during the week beginning January 30th. The women of Saskatchewan have never been slow to take advantage of any special provision made for them and at this particular convention they will be more than ordinarily eager to be present. Those who come from districts where there are Women's Clubs will enjoy the stimulus for their work which the convention will afford, and those who have no Club will be at Regina to find out how the others started, and how and when they can start.

The two days which Manitoba women should mark on the calendar are February 15th and 16th next, when at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg,—during "farmer's week"—special sessions are to be held, and matters of particular interest to women discussed. The household science teachers will take part in the proceedings, and on the second day the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association are planning to open their annual convention with a "Women's Meeting." There will be an address on the Educational Value of Horticulture, by the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, and following him several women speakers. Representatives, too, from the Household Science Associations newly formed in Manitoba are asked to be present on the dates mentioned, when further plans for the work, a decision as to what the generally accepted title of these Associations is to be, and other matters specially connected with the movement, will be talked out.

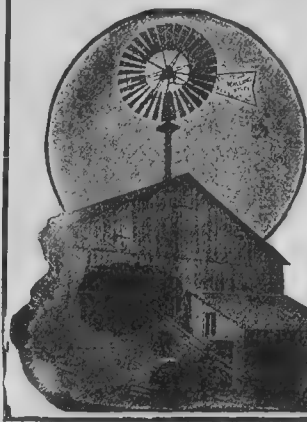
These gatherings for women, at Regina and at Winnipeg, will certainly be well attended, and their scope and usefulness will continue to increase year by year according to the enthusiasm with which they are supported.

NOVEMBER INSTITUTE MEETING.

The secretary-treasurer of the Morris Women's Institute, Mrs. A. Chisholm, has kindly sent for the benefit of Nor'-West Farmer readers the following account of their work and their November meeting. She writes:—"We organized in August, and have now sixty-five members. We meet on the third Saturday of each month in the municipal hall. A membership fee of 25c. is asked. The programme for the November meeting was as follows:—First, a paper on the "Conducting of Schools in General." The relative duties of parent, pupil and teacher, if our schools are to meet with success in this country. Second, a paper on "Christmas Giving" with a demonstration of Christmas gifts. Third, "The Work which may be undertaken by the young women in the Women's Institute." Dainty refreshments were also served, and the meeting closed by singing the National Anthem."

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

It was one of the prettiest sights of the kind that you could wish to see, the Children's Hospital Bazaar, held in the



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Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as man to man give my Health Belt a reasonable chance, and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electrotonic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system

by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor, you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful, weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Let me restore your vitality and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions. The Health Belt cures other ailments, too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatica, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.

Special attachments furnished, and worn by women as well as men.



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They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders. The other, "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. It is better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

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Dear Sir: Please forward me your Book as advertised, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

new Union (Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific) Depot, Winnipeg, on November 24, 25 and 26, and the \$10,000 which the Committee wanted to raise by it was more than realized. If the railway companies had had that depot built specially with an eye to bazaars they could not have more successfully planned its lay out. Many were attracted simply to see the inside of the splendid new structure, but once in they needed no enticing to linger in front of first this and then that stall. The decoration of each was most artistic, and the colors delicate. It would certainly be hard to decide which was the most attractive stall. At one were displayed articles suitable for babies; at another nothing but bags were shown, sewing bags, laundry bags, darning, knitting, shirt waist, handkerchief and button bags—every kind of bag imaginable. There was the doll stall, with its model doll's house, its hospital patients, its complete little school with teacher and pupils and desks. Then there was the apron stall where anything in aprons could be purchased, from a plain working one to a dainty "creation" fit only to be admired for its workmanship.

Mrs. Wiggs' Cabbage Patch was a great source of fun. A large enclosed space was filled with sawdust, and bobbing up here, there and everywhere were Mrs. Wiggs' bright green paper cabbages. You paid a small sum for the privilege of carrying one of these cabbages home,

and when you came to root it up found a package attached, embedded in the saw dust. These packages contained articles suitable for man, woman or child, and the roots of the cabbages were suited to your sex and age according to which part of the patch you dug in.

The travellers' stall attracted much attention, and deservedly. At it were sold only articles of use when travelling: sponge bags, waterproof tooth brush holders, aprons with pockets for brush, comb, hairpins, etc., so that when making one's toilet in a limited space, on board a train or boat, everything was convenient to the hand. There were bags in which to preserve the pristine freshness of your best waist when travelling, fitted collapsible bags for sewing materials—everything handmade and very dainty.

The candy stall occupied the centre of the rotunda, and was gracefully festooned with hundreds of yards of threaded popcorn. At the hand painted china stall were two young ladies dressed as shepherdesses and carrying crooks. The old fashioned costumes were most becoming to them, and by their graceful folds put to shame our latest skirt atrocities.

The present Children's Hospital has thirteen beds available in the winter-time, and in the summer its limit of accommodation is thirty beds, when a large pavilion can be used. During the

past year 1,000 patients were treated through its Out Door Department. The scope of its work will be very considerably increased when the new building is completed next year.

THE QUESTION OF A VOTE.

A general election in Great Britain is again the order of the day. One of the questions which is being given prominence is woman's suffrage. Suffragette methods continue to be fully reported, but news of the dignified, constitutional suffragist meetings, which are frequent, it is not so easy to get. Many so strongly disagree with the suffragette methods that they allow themselves to be prejudiced against the cause in which they are used. Because one may disapprove of the ways taken to keep a question in the public mind by one section of its supporters, is no reason for condemning the cause. I am inclined to believe that people know more about the militant suffragette than they know about the actual rights and wrongs of the cause in which her methods are employed. It is not necessary that you or I should either condone or commend suffragette methods; nor is it essential that we become suffragists of the more peaceable type, but it is important that we inform ourselves fairly of the rights and wrongs of the question which has made militant suffragettes out of peace-

loving women, and transformed apathetic, selfish women into ardent, working suffragists. It is a live, public question, and at least deserves to be investigated.

The most usual remark made when the question of woman's suffrage comes up is, "the home is the place for women. Their interests are the rearing and training of children, and politics should not concern them." Yet the laws reach right down into the heart of the home, which is "the place for women," and say just how women are to live in marriage, how their children are to be trained and educated, what their future is to be. Even here it is the militant suffragette of Great Britain that we hear most about in any discussion bearing on the question of "votes for women." Consider, therefore, for a moment some of the laws then on the statute book of Great Britain, which formed one of the reasons for women entering this controversy many years ago, and in the light of such laws, while we may still believe that it would be a mistake for women to exercise the right of voting, I think we shall judge a little more kindly those with whom we may not agree.

The law allowed a husband, if he wanted, to will his property away from his wife. If she had a good husband this did not matter; if a bad one, she suffered and without remedy.

By English law no married woman e

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"DOMINION PRIDE" RANGES

would cost from \$69 to \$78 if sold by retail stores. Our square deal way of dealing direct with you—and saving you all the profits made on ordinary ranges—enables you to have a "Dominion Pride" Range for \$41 to \$49.

"Dominion Pride" Ranges are made of best Blue Polished Steel and Malleable Iron. Polished steel does not need blacking—simply go over it with a cloth and it will stay fresh and bright. Malleable Iron will NOT warp, crack or break, as cast iron will. Malleable Iron is used by railroads for car castings, and by Farming Implement Makers, because of its superior strength. Cast Iron Ranges are cheap—even at their best—and expensive for you at any price because they soon go to pieces. "Dominion Pride" Ranges will last a lifetime because they are built right, of the right materials, by people who know.

SAVE OVER 30% OF YOUR FUEL

"Dominion Pride" Ranges have proved this by actual tests. Whether you use wood or coal "Dominion Pride" will cut down the cost of fuel by almost one-third. COLD rolled steel plate ovens, sectional iron lining Fire Box with air chambers—double walled flues, interlined with asbestos—extra heavy grates—all help to make "Dominion Pride" the most economical Range you can buy.

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Over 6,000 of our RANGES are in use in Toronto alone, and many thousands more in other parts of Canada. You get a Range that has proved its superiority in every way when you buy a "Dominion Pride," and our guarantee holds good for a year. This guarantee means everything to you—because you have an enormous factory and an old established Canadian Company back of the guarantee. Here's another point about "Dominion Pride" Ranges that is missing in Ranges bought at retail stores. You can always get new parts if you need them.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT—RIGHT TO YOUR STATION

Our price—direct from our Factory to your Kitchen is this—a "Dominion Pride" Range 8-18 or 9-18 top, with high closet shelf or elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under Range, 8 joints of blue polished steel pipe and 2 elbows—delivered to any railroad express station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island—for \$41—OR delivered to any railroad express station in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan or British Columbia—\$49. \$5 to be sent with order, balance to be paid when Range is delivered at your railroad station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your Note.

Our illustrated booklets tell the whole story of "Dominion Pride" Ranges, and explain the details of our "Factory to Kitchen" plan of saving you money. At least, write for the booklets. You'll find them wonderfully interesting. Send to-day.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

[IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER]

isted as the mother of the child she brought into the world. The law recognised but one parent and that the father, who could decide the future of the child, how it should be educated, the religion it should be taught, etc. Out of marriages, children also had but one recognized parent, and this time it was the mother.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was to give relief to the widower who would like to provide a kind and suitable step-mother for his children in the person of his late wife's sister, but there was no similar provision for the widow who would like to give a kind, suitable step-father to her children.

All that a married man was obliged by law to do for his wife was to provide for her shelter of some kind, food of some kind, clothing of some kind. What he thought sufficient was what she had to be content with.

One thing, however, it is only fair to add,—the majority of men are much kinder than their laws.



We Would Advise Young Bachelor Farmers to Pay More Attention to the Corn Crop.

It was in view of these laws, as well as for other good reasons, that women came to the front and said in no uncertain terms that decisions based upon the point of view of men and women together are more valuable than those based upon either singly; and that no race, or sex or class could have its interests properly safeguarded in the legislature of a country unless it was represented by direct suffrage.

Mrs. Pankhurst in closing a notable speech said: "We do not want the vote because we want to imitate men, or to be like men. We want it because without it we cannot do that work which it is necessary and right and proper that every man and woman should be ready and willing to undertake in the interests of the community of which they form a part. It has always been the business of women to care for these things, to think of these home questions. I assure you that no woman who enters into this agitation need feel that she has got to give up a single one of her woman's duties in the home. She learns to feel that she is attaching a larger meaning

to those duties, which have been woman's duties since the race began, and will be till the race has ceased to be. After all, home is a very, very big thing indeed. It is not just your own little home, with its four walls, and your own little private and personal interests that are looked after there. The home is the home of everybody of the nation. No nation can have a proper home unless women as well as men give their best to its building up, and to making it what a home ought to be, a place where every single child born into it shall have a fair chance of growing up to be a fit, and a happy, and a useful member of the community."

WOMEN FOR CANADA.

The Empire Gazette in a recent issue has an article by Elizabeth Walmsley on "Women Wanted for Canada." Too frequently such articles paint nothing but the rosy side of the picture. The

a fabulous premium, for whom the demand is unlimited. She will have to learn all about vegetable gardening, dairying, poultry-keeping, cooking, curing ham and bacon, storing eggs, making jam, washing, etc., but the stress is laid not on the knowing how, but on the willingness to learn how.

I noticed in a newspaper report recently that at a meeting in a Saskatchewan town where they had just organized a Woman's Club, they are discussing the possibility of the Club being able to secure help for the members in the summer by communicating with immigration organizations. This is perhaps the most pressing need for any organization of women to try and cope with, the linking of the supply with the demand. We shall defeat our own ends if we endeavor to attract women emigrants suitable to be home helpers by telling only the advantages to be gained. Draw the picture as it is, and one woman coming with a knowledge of what to expect, and liking most of the conditions she finds, in the course of time will attract others.

CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS GUILD.

One hundred and nineteen prizes are being offered by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild of Montreal, in sums ranging from \$10 to \$1, and the number of different articles which their list announces as permissible for competition is fifty-seven. The Guild is trying to stimulate the interest in various home handicrafts, and the maintaining of a high standard of excellence in them. Because of the variety of work admitted for competition, no one need be left outside if they wish to match their achievements alongside those of others. The prizes are distributed for work which comes under one or other of the following heads: Weaving, lace, embroidery, glass, knitting, rugs, sewing, metal work, book binding, basketry, pottery, leather work, wood carving.

Now that the evenings are long would not some of the boys and girls enjoy competing for these prizes? The conditions say nothing about an age or sex barrier, and there is no entrance fee charged. The work must reach Montreal by January 31st, 1911. Anyone wanting to enter this competition should write at once for full particulars and conditions to 586 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

About Kiethen Tables.

Housekeepers who have never had a tin covered table for kitchen use are still unacquainted with one of the most valuable articles of domestic economy. An ordinary kitchen table takes kindly to the metal cover. Fit a sheet of tin on the table and perforate the edges for tacking. The tin should cover the thickness of the board top, that it may be tacked on the underside of the table. A table so covered needs no scrubbing, is impervious to hot kettles, sheds grease as the proverbial duck's back does water, and, in fact, cheers the heart of the kitchen maid more than anything on earth, except her wages and her "company." The woman who does her own work should not let another dawn find her without one. Said a wise family man: "Anything which simplifies the domestic labor of the household should be regarded as of distinct benefit to mankind," and he was speaking of a tin covered kitchen table upon whose virtues his wife was dilating.

For a severe headache a towel wrung out of hot water and applied to the back of the neck will often give instant relief. Also, putting the feet in hot water will often cure a headache by drawing the blood from the head.

Inquisitive Lady: And what is this little box for?"
Nerve-racked Clerk: "Oh, for odds and ends."
Inquisitive Lady: "But it has two compartments. Why is that?"
Nerve-racked Clerk: "One's for odds, madam, and the other for ends."

So-Cosy Boudoir Slippers

DIRECT BY MAIL TO YOU \$1.25

Here are slippers to delight every dainty woman. They are the last word in elegance and easy comfort, and are entirely different from any other slippers you have ever worn. For drawing room—bed room—for evenings at home.

"SO-COSY" Slippers have soft, pliable mustang outer soles—with thick velvety cotton wool cushion and heavy felt inner sole. The uppers are the softest of fine leather—beautifully colored to harmonize with kimono, dressing gowns and negligee attire.

Sent by mail to you for \$1.25.

(For an extra 25c. we will send them in a special dainty box for Christmas presentation.)

Sold by best dealers.

We have an illustrated booklet free for the asking. Write us about it.

THE HURLBUT CO. LIMITED
PRESTON, ONT. 2

Be An Independent Buyer—

Send Name—Book Free

Values shown with factory prices in this book have saved \$5 to \$40 for over 140,000 satisfied farmers and home-folks.

—“And Gas Stoves Too”

Spend One Cent For This Big FREE Book

We invite the people of Canada to write us and get our Big Free Stove and Range Book which gives you our factory wholesale prices and explains all. Sold only direct to homes. Over 140,000 satisfied customers—some near you—to refer to. \$100,000 bank bond guarantee. 30 days' free trial—360 days' approval test—freight prepaid.

Save \$5 to \$40

Write a postal for our book today—shows over 400 styles and sizes. Ask for Catalogue No. 619.

Kalamazoo Stove Co. Manufacturers Kalamazoo, Michigan

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

The above saving can be made after paying duty

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer.

Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 95 Windsor Ont.

Give ^{him her them} a Columbia!

A COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

At \$20 or \$85, or at almost any price between

and complete the welcome of your gift with a varied selection of

Columbia Double-Disc Records at 85c

If you are confusing the words "phonograph," and "talking machine," and "graphophone," or if you are not familiar with the extraordinary improvements developed in the Columbia laboratory within the last few months, you cannot possibly know what a wonderful musical instrument the Columbia Graphophone is.



Columbia Double-Disc Records may be played on any disc instrument, and they give you double value, double wear, double everything except price. The new Columbia process of recording produces a naturalness and roundness, and perfection of tone that is positively unequalled in any other records.



Dealers Everywhere. Insist on Columbia

Columbia Phonograph Company, Toronto

LOST STRENGTH

Varicocoele, Weakness and Loss of Vigor are quickly and forever cured by the Grand Product of Nature, Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Send for Free Book.

Show me the men who would not be better than they are. It matters not how the rocks and shoals of life have worn the edge off the spirit of joyousness, have dulled the enthusiasm of youth and left the nerves less vigorous, the eye less bright, the step less springy, the mind less forceful and the general vitality less powerful than they ought to be at your age, you want to be strong. Hard work wears, and worry, disappointment and other cares of life drain away the vim and snap of perfect health. Electricity applied my way restores it. It makes you feel strong; it renews your strength.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Does this naturally. I know that the foundation of all strength is electricity, and that electricity alone will renew it. I have applied it for years, and have cured thousands of weak people in that time. Every town knows of its cures. My book tells of many grateful men and women who were cured by this Belt after every kind of medical treatment had failed.

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Weak Kidneys, Weak Stomach, Nervous Debility in young or old, and similar ailments, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. How can anyone remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures?

Dear Sir—After giving your Electric Belt a fair trial, I am pleased to say that it has proved a success in every way in my case and I am satisfied that it will do all you claim it to do. Wishing you every success,

WM. DALGLEISH, Wapella, Sask.

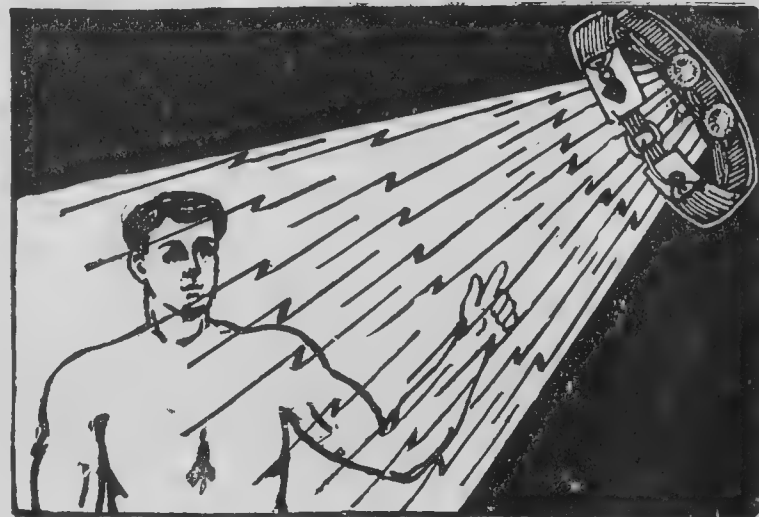
Dear Sir—I am well pleased with the results I have received from your Electric Belt. I had not used it but twice before I found out it was all you claimed it to be and more. I feel no pain in my side at all, which before using it I was constantly troubled with. I have every faith in its use and

If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security and I will take your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

SEND FOR MY BOOK TO-DAY

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eyes clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings. Cut out the Coupon and send it to-day and get this book, free, sealed, by return mail. Call for free consultation. Office hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.



have recommended it to several parties that I have heard complaining, and always shall.

TIMOTHY LEADBEATER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Dear Sir—I purchased one of your Belts some time ago and it has done me a great deal of good. I did not think anything could help me as it has done. I have told nearly everyone I know of your wonderful Belt and a great many have purchased and are not disappointed.

MRS. T. WHITE, Island Lake, Alta.

Dr. A. M. McLaughlin, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book for men, sealed, free.

NAME

ADDRESS.....

CUT THIS OUT

SEND IT TO-DAY

Her Happiest Christmas.

By Hilda Richmond.

"They's goin' to be a weddin' in these parts that'll astonish you," said old Mrs. Newton with a wise look. "Some folks think they're dreadful sly, but I guess it'll be out long before Christmas. That's the time set."

"Christmas is a good time for weddings every year," said Miss Hetty. She was wishing the old lady would start so she could finish her work, but Mrs. Newton usually told every bit of gossip before she left her victim.

"It'll come as a big surprise to them that's least expectin' it," went on the old lady with a look at her unconscious hostess. "I says to Henry last night that it's a blessin' the future's hid from our mortal—Why, good mornin', Jim," she said as James Rank came into the kitchen stamping the clinging snow from his boots. "Hetty an' I was just talkin' about the weddin's that's comin' off this Christmas. I hear they's l.t.s—"

"Hetty," interrupted her host, "if you've got your list ready I'll be starting to town. There's a storm coming up and I want to get home before dark."

"Hain't as young as you was in your courtin' days, are you, Jim?" laughed the old lady. "Well, seein' it's on my way, I guess I'll let you take me home."

Mr. Rank seemed in desperate haste to be started and in less than ten minutes the big sled was being yanked along by the two powerful horses at a rate that made conversation impossible even if the terror-stricken woman could have made herself heard above the clanging sleigh bells. She was thankful when her gate was reached and from the window saw the horses toned down to a mild trot by their driver before they had gone fifty rods. "He did that a-purpose," said Mrs. Newton wrathfully as she put her feet into the oven to warm them. "Never mind, he can't keep it to himself always."

Mr. Rank was also wrathful as he went on his way to town. "Confound the old women anyway," he stormed. She won't have any peace till she's told Hetty all about it. I wouldn't be surprised if she'd be back tomorrow. How in creation do such things get out, I'd like to know. I haven't breathed it to a soul and I know Mattie hasn't. Oh, well it won't make any difference week after next."

"How are you, Jim?" said a prosperous furniture dealer as Mr. Rank hitched his team in front of a store whose windows were crowded with fine chairs and rugs for the holiday trade. "Coming in?"

"No, I guess not. I don't want anything in your line today but I have got a long list of other things to buy. It beats all how many expenses there are about a house."

"Come on in, man," urged the furniture dealer. "You can't bluff me that way. I've got something you want to see, so don't hang back."

"I don't understand a word you say," said the puzzled farmer. "Maybe I'm thick headed but you'll have to explain."

"Well, maybe you wasn't down on Cherry Creek last night," said the merchant shrewdly. "Miss Hilton was in here yesterday looking at parlor suites and said she'd send you in today to see what she picked out. I congratulate you, Jim," and he extended his hand.

A deep red overspread the face of the farmer and for a moment he felt provoked at his betrothed for being so premature, but it was only for a moment. "I guess the parlor does need refurbishing," he thought, "and if Mattie wants new things she shall have them." Aloud he said, "No, I wasn't down there last night, but it's all right," and he followed his friend into the store.

"This is what Miss Hilton liked," said the proprietor leading the way past the commoner furniture to a more secluded room where out of reach of dirt from the street the more expensive pieces were kept. "That couch is a bargain and so are the chairs. I told her I would hold them today for your approval but no longer. There is a great demand for these things at holiday time."

Mr. Rank thought of the plain carpet covered lounge in the best room at home and the prim cane seated chairs as he looked at the shining furniture before him. "I'm afraid our ingrain carpet will not go with these chairs," he managed to say.

"Of course not," said the merchant easily. "Miss Hilton said she supposed you had ingrain but she picked out a lovely velvet carpet that will just suit this furniture. Will you look at that first? It's a beauty."

"I guess you can save the furniture and carpet," said Mr. Rank, mindful of his other errands. "And say, John, don't mention this, will you?"

"Of course not," said John heartily, as he looked at the check for three hundred dollars Mr. Rank had just given him. "I won't tell even my wife."

"I'm a little late for supper but let's have it as soon as possible," said Mr. Rank as he hastened into the warm kitchen long after dark that evening.

"My errands in town took longer than I expected."

The hired man had long since had his evening meal and had gone on an errand to a neighbor's. Miss Hetty took the carefully saved viands out of the warmer and poured the freshly made coffee but Mr. Rank made a hasty and indifferent meal.

"I might as well tell you, Hetty," said the master of the house as he came out of his room red faced from a struggle with his best clothes, "that I'm going to be married at Christmas. Old Mrs. Newton was dying to tell you this afternoon but I spoiled her plan. You don't need to worry a single bit about leaving for I want you to stay just the same. In fact, we'll need you as much as ever for Miss Hilton has never had much of a chance to learn to do housework."

The door closed hastily and Miss Hetty was left alone stunned by the sudden news. All at once the hints of the neighbors and the curious looks cast at her at church and in town were explained. People were wondering how she would take the news. For a moment she hated James Rank and longed to tell him so but that feeling changed into one of pity for the deluded man when she thought of pretty, silly Mattie Hilton who had never done an honest day's work in her short life but allowed her mother to wait upon her like a slave. She sat thinking of the fifteen years she had spent with her brother-in-law since her sister implored her to care for the helpless little ones and the changes that had come during that time.

She had seen delicate Rose develop into a sturdy young woman under her watchful eye and had prevailed upon Mr. Rank to give James Jr. the education he craved. All three of the children were married and gone now but none of them would want their country aunt in their elegant city homes, she thought bitterly. "I'll go to work in the shoe factory as soon as James brings his new wife home," she said aloud. "I couldn't bear to have that little chit telling me what to do."

"Talking in your sleep?" asked the hired man coming in at that moment.

"I wish it was a dream," said Miss Hetty bitterly. "Mr. Rank is going to marry Mattie Hilton at Christmas."

"Thunderation!" exclaimed Horace Swift. "Are you going to stay, Miss Lee?"

"Indeed I'm not," said Miss Hetty with spirit. "I'm going to work in the shoe factory."

"I should think you'd like housekeeping better."

"I would if I could find a good place. I have saved a little money and that will help me furnish a couple of rooms where I can live and work at the factory. Then I will be independent."



Simpson-Eddystone Prints
are reliable dress-goods

They have been the standard calicoes of the United States for over 65 years. Your grandmother relied on these same cotton dress-goods of quality; so did your mother.

Numerous beautiful, fashionable designs, printed in absolutely fast colors on the finest and best woven cloths.

Show this advertisement to your dealer when you order, and don't accept substitutes. If not in your dealer's stock write us his name and address. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Keep Warm on Winter Drives

YOU can keep your feet warm and comfortable on cold weather rides, and if you use a closed vehicle you can keep it all warm and cozy with a

Clark Heater

We make 20 styles of them, some as low as 90 cents each. Get one from your dealer or write for our complete catalogue. Write today.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
107 La Salle Ave. Chicago



Household Economy

How to have the Best Cough Syrup and Save \$2, by Making it at Home.

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large quantity of plain syrup. If you take two cups of granulated sugar, add one cup of warm water, and stir about two minutes, you have as good cough syrup as you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. It keeps perfectly.

If you will then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16 oz. bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup, you will have as much cough syrup as you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. It keeps perfectly.

And you will find it the best cough syrup you ever used—even in whooping cough. You can feel it take hold—usually stops the most severe cough in 24 hours. It is just laxative enough, has a good tonic effect and taste is pleasant. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

It is a splendid remedy, too, for hoarseness, asthma, chests, pains, etc.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaicol and all the healing pine elements. No other preparation will work in this formula.

This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup is now used and prized in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has often been imitated but never successfully.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.



Busy Days are These

"I should think your wages here would have been considerable all these years," went on the man curiously.

"Yes, if I had had wages," said Miss Hetty. When James wanted me to come he wrote that he'd pay me three dollars a week and give me a share of the butter and egg money, but the share of the egg money is all I've ever had. I've got the letter yet promising all sorts of things but that's all there has been to it."

"Hetty, be my wife," said Horace Swift suddenly. "I won't say I have loved you for years as a younger man might do, but I do want you for my wife and right away. Your people might object to having a hired man in the family but I haven't always been a hired man. I do love you though," as a shade passed over Miss Hetty's face. Could you love an old man like me if you tried hard?"

"You are not a bit older than I am," said Miss Hetty, "but I couldn't be your wife. You need a younger woman who has not worn out half her life already. As to your being a hired man, didn't James suggest this very evening?"

"He ought to be ashamed of himself," burst out the indignant man. "I've heard the neighbors tell how you looked after the children when your sister died and gave up everything to keep his family together. He'll find out a few things when that simper little Mat Hilton cooks his meals. Come, Hetty, say yes and make me happy. I've got the money all saved to buy the Briggs farm and all I lack is a mistress for my new home. I

tress. Mrs. Clancy triumphantly assured every person she met that the furniture at the Briggs farm was a sight prettier than that Jim Rank took home for his new bride and Mrs. Newton turned green with envy that her friend had found that fact out before she had.

Miss Hetty received all curious callers with outward calmness and many a woman went home vowing that Hetty Lee was a saint if ever there was one to see all that new furniture come into the house and more than that a new mistress to boss her around. Mr. Rank was furious at the stream of visitors that came to see what they could, but Miss Hetty only smiled and placidly answered all their questions innocently.

On Christmas eve while all was merry at the Hilton home over the marriage of the only daughter to James Rank, Horace Swift led Miss Hetty into the little parsonage where the Methodist minister lived, and whispered words of love and cheer to her. In the little parlor sat the three children she had reared to manhood and womanhood, with Horace's sister from the city, but Miss Hetty had been told nothing of this. For a few minutes she could scarcely believe her eyes as they sprang up to meet her.

"You look perfectly lovely, Auntie, and I'm sure you are going to be perfectly happy," said Rose, kissing the cheek that glowed with the flush of youth. "Do you know that Mr. Swift gave up the best law practice in our part of the city because his health failed? His sister is one of our neighbors. Why didn't you tell me this



Sunday Morning on the Homestead. On the Farm of A. Bird Vermilion Alta.

haven't been working on the farm these two years because I had to earn my living but because the doctor ordered me to leave my office in town. I have learned to love the country and the practical knowledge I have gained in working for Mr. Rank will enable me to avoid most of the mistakes 'city farmers' make."

It was ten o'clock before Horace Swift won her reluctant promise but at last she gave her consent to his plans. It was lucky that Mr. Rank was up in the clouds, so to speak, during the days that intervened between the evening on which he had abruptly broken the news to Miss Hetty and the closing days of the month or he would surely have noticed a change in his sister-in-law.

Miss Hetty made a trip to the city to visit her niece and do some Christmas shopping. Mr. Rank was much relieved when she mentioned going and urged her to break the news to the children.

"You can tell them so much better than I can," he urged, leaving the heavy task to her as he had done all heavy tasks for years where his children were concerned. "I suppose they won't like it at first, but they'll soon get over it."

Down at the Briggs farm great preparations were going on, but even Mrs. Newton could not find out who the new neighbors were to be. Great dray loads of furniture arrived and were stored out of sight behind closed blinds but not one bit of information could any one get as to the master and mis-

when you were in the city last week?"

"I was afraid you children would think it foolish for an old person like me to do such a thing," said Miss Hetty weakly.

"Old person! You are only thirty-five and that is the very prime of life," laughed her nephew. "Look here, Rosie, we are delaying the wedding and our new uncle will never ask us to visit him. We must catch the night train for home, too."

"Are you perfectly happy, dear?" inquired Horace Swift, as they spent their first Christmas day together. "It really was foolish to furnish the house without consulting you, but Rose and the boys begged so hard that I consented. They each furnished one room and then sister wanted to do the same so there was little left for me to do. We have arranged with the dealer to exchange any piece that does not suit you, so you must express your opinion freely."

"It is all perfect," said Mrs. Swift happily. "I would be happier though if I had something to bring you. I suppose every woman longs for a dower on her wedding day and"—

"I want no dower but your own self," whispered the husband, slipping an arm round her still slender waist. "Poor Mr. Rank! Think of that giggling girl and having to spend one's whole life with her."

A ring at the door bell broke up the conversation and a note was handed in for Mrs. Horace Swift. "What is it?" she asked in alarm, looking at the business-like address.

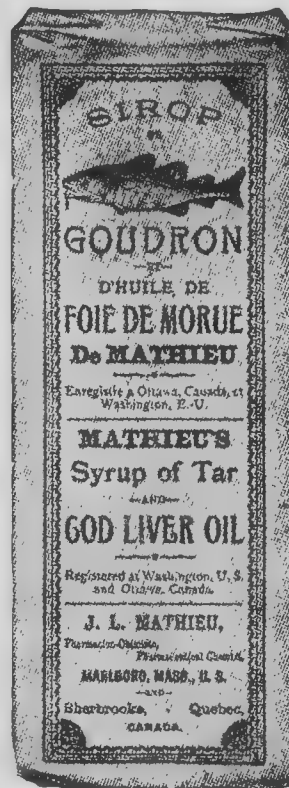
BOVRIL

gives

Strength for Special Need.

Occasions frequently arise demanding special effort or endurance. A daily cup of Bovril provides a reserve of energy which will carry you over these times.

Stops the Cough and Builds up the System



Large bottle 35 cents.

When you are all "run down" you catch cold easily, and your cough "hangs on". By taking

MATHIEU'S SYRUP of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

you not only cure the local trouble but also permanently strengthen the whole body.

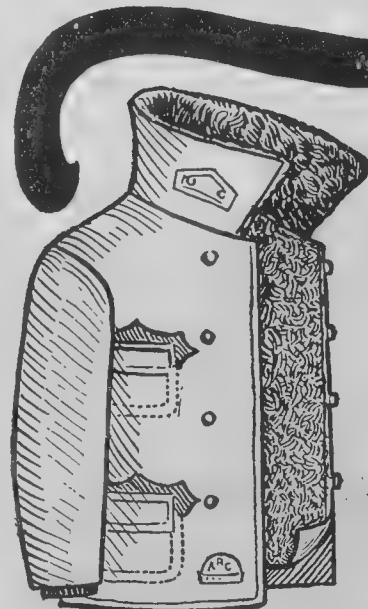
The Beech Tar in the Syrup is soothing and healing while the Cod Liver Oil stimulates the appetite and increases the weight and bodily vigor. Both are united in the pleasant tasting syrup.

The most successful Cough Remedy known today is Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil.

Mathieu's Nerve Powders which sell in boxes of 18 for 25c. are the best treatment for any fever or feverish cold, as well as the best cure for headaches.

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Prop's. SHERBROOKE, QUE. C-9-10

Distributors for Western Canada FOLEY BROS. LARSON & COMPANY, WINNIPEG, Edmonton, Vancouver, Saskatoon



Warm Wear

Here is the Coat for warmth, comfort, service, hard usage. Double-lined with tough sheepskin and fleecy thick wool, wind-proof in bitterest weather. Sleeves heavily lined and rubber interlined, with knit tight-fit wrists. Extra-high storm collar fits snug to throat and face—not a chance for the wind or snow to get in. Sheepskin fly-front protects chest.

YOU WILL LIKE

CLARKE'S Sheepskin Lined COATS

Pockets won't rip—leather armored. Cut on generous lines, nothing skimpy, full shoulders, ample sleeves. Clasps can be closed or opened without removing gloves. Yet priced most moderately. Look for the trademark.

A. R. CLARKE & CO., Limited, Toronto, Canada
Makers of hard-service gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc.





Crossing on the Ferry.

"Nothing very startling, I suspect," laughed Mr. Swift. "Open it and see, dear."

"A check for twenty-five hundred dollars from James to me," said the bride in an awe stricken whisper. "Is it a wedding present?"

"Hardly," laughed the groom. "You know that letter he wrote you years ago promising you three dollars a week? You know I asked you to let me see it and I just left the little account with Lawyer Dutton for collection day before yesterday. He told me last night that Mr. Rank had stormed a little about paying it, but when he spoke of collecting the whole amount with interest by law, he came down from his high horse in a hurry. He went out to see him yesterday morning just after you left the farm forever, and last night he wanted to give me the check but I told him to send it today made out in your new name. He said Brother Jim said a few uncomplimentary words about me but I don't care. You were wishing for a dower, Hetty, and here it is."

"It really does make me happier to think I am worth something," said Mrs. Swift with a pensive look that made her husband burst out laughing. "This puts the finishing touch to my happiest Christmas but I am sorry for James."

"Well, I wish him much joy for making this our happiest Christmas," said Horace with a kiss.

Once more we must repeat the statement that we cannot pay any attention to letters that reach us without the signature of the writer. Sign your name.

Fred Riches, Hillcrest, Vancouver, B.C. — "I have been very much pleased with your very valuable paper since I first became a subscriber. * * * I think it is the best farm paper published."

W. J. Waddell, Yellow Grass, Sask., writes:—"I cannot get along without The Nor'-West Farmer. It cannot be beaten as an all round farm paper."

A Toast.

Here's to our wives!
They fill our lives,
Like busy bees, with honey;
They ease our shocks,
They darn our socks
And spend most all our money.

Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

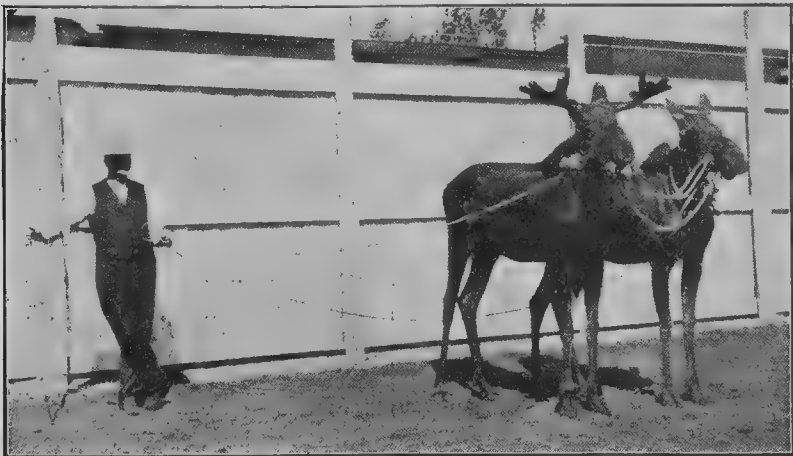
[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Order by number and be sure to state size of pattern desired.]

Boy's Box-Plaited Blouse Suit 6858.—The box-plaited blouse suit is one becoming to the small boy and is much used this season. This model is finished with a neck-band and can be worn with separate collar. In the illustration the suit is made of shepherd's check, but chevrons and serges are much used for suits of this kind; a great many boys wear galatea throughout the entire year and velvet and velveteen also are in vogue.



6858 Boy's Box Plaited Blouse Suit, 2, 4 and 6 years.

The blouse is laid in box-plaits and the closing is made invisibly beneath the plaits at the right side of the front. A

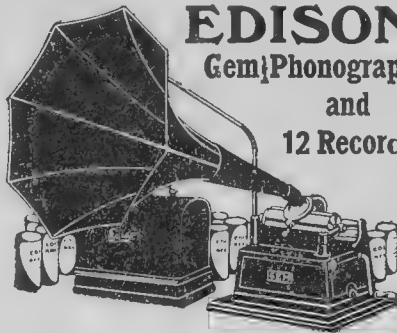


Moose team owned by M. Bertrand, Athabasca Landing, which were driven around the grounds at the Edmonton Exhibition by W. R. Day, who broke them to work. This team, a bull and a cow, were captured when two weeks old. They are now 15 months old. The bull stands 16½ hands high.

The Best of Xmas Purchases

A THEATRE AT HOME

EDISON
Gem Phonograph
and
12 Records



\$19.50 Only PAY \$2.40 Monthly

Combination Gem Phonograph, with 6 two minute and 6 four minute records, \$23.70

Fireside outfit, \$32.80; Standard outfit, \$43.20; Home outfit, \$57.40, etc., etc.

Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad. We have second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, two minute, 25c.; four minute, 45c.

Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c. each only. Indestructible 4 minute records, 65c.

COLUMBIA
VICTOR



We sell all makes

Seven days' free trial if desired

This Columbia in beautiful modern cabinet with largest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no attachments. Plays all makes and sizes of disc records. The disc style reigns supreme.

\$35 Only freight paid, including 16 large selections (8 double discs) of your own choice.
PAY \$6.50 DOWN
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Other Columbia Outfits \$25.00, \$50.00 \$75.00, \$100.00, etc.

Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections. \$26.40, \$55.00, \$75.00 and upwards. Double Discs, 2 different selections, 85c.; new velvet finish, last for ever. All languages. Imported British records now ready.

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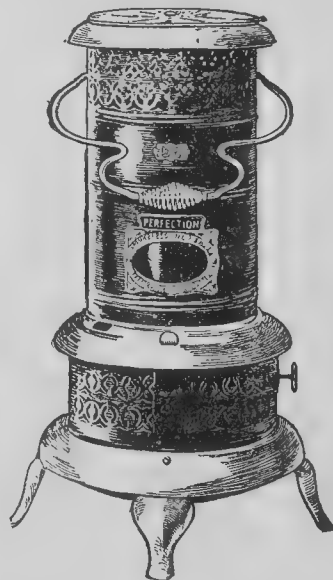
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Temporary Heat Quickly

Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.



Those who have to eat an early breakfast before the stove is radiating heat can get immediate warmth from an oil heater, and then turn it off.

The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while she plays, and then turn it off.

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

It has an **automatic-locking flame spreader** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be quickly unscrewed for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

belt regulates the fullness. The sleeves are in one piece each, tucked at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for a boy 4 years of age will be 4½ yards 24 or 27 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern No. 6858 is cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4, and 6 years of age.

Double-Breasted Coat for Misses and Small Women 6846.—(With collar that can be worn closed or rolled open with fronts to form lapels, with or without belt.)—The long, warm, cosy coat is one that every girl is sure to want. This model is adapted to both misses and small women. It is exceedingly chic and smart, yet is absolutely simple. This one is made of rough finished cloth but the model will be found appropriate for all cloaking materials, chevrons and mannish suitings as well as the plain cloths and the rough sort illustrated.



6846 Double Breasted Coat for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

The coat is made with fronts and back. Patch pockets are arranged on indicated lines. The collar is joined to the neck edge and the coat can be buttoned up as illustrated or rolled open, as shown in the small view. The sleeves are of the regulation sort with flare cuffs. The belt can be used or omitted as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the 16 year size is 5¼ yards 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 44 or 3 yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern 6846 is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

Another Teachers' Excursion to the Old Country.

The success of the Manitoba teachers' excursion to the Old Country this past season has inspired the organization of another tour for 1911. The coming excursion is being semi-officially authorized by the Manitoba Department of Education, Mr. R. Fletcher, the Deputy Minister, aiding Mr. Ney, the organizing secretary of this year's trip, in completing the arrangements. This time the excursion will be known as the "Festival of Empire" tour for teachers and nurses and is being arranged in response to the continued requests of a large number of teachers in Manitoba and the West, and with the desire to facilitate intercourse with the Old Country, it has been decided to organize a "Festival of Empire" tour for the coming summer. The visit will be made as interesting as possible, but, necessarily, will be different from that recently made exclusively by the Manitoba teachers, which was officially received in England in every way. However, much will be done to ensure a hearty welcome, and a pleasant tour can be relied upon. The Organizing Secretary leaves for England shortly to make all the necessary arrangements. During his absence, all communications should be addressed to Mr. R. Fletcher, Department of Education, Winnipeg.

Number of Party.

The party will be strictly limited, and owing to the difficulty of securing steamship accommodation, immediate application is desired, if not absolutely necessary. All applications must be accompanied by a registration fee of \$1. A deposit of \$25 must be made not later than January 15th, 1911, this being required to reserve the necessary steamship and other accommodation.

Cost of the Tour.

The total cost of the tour from Winnipeg, including steamship and railway

transportation, breakfast and evening dinner on train, all necessary gratuities, board and lodging, and all expenses connected with the programme will be \$295; of this amount \$25 must be deposited on or before January 15th, 1911, as previously mentioned, and the balance, \$270, must be deposited with the Secretary on or before June 1st, 1911. This sum does not include sleeping accommodation on the Canadian Railways to and from Montreal.

Programme.

The visit will be confined to the British Isles, and will include three weeks in London with all privileges for the "Festival of Empire," and a three days' trip up the Thames en route to Oxford, visiting Windsor and Henley. The remainder of the time will be divided between Ireland, Scotland, the English Lakes, and North Wales.

At this stage it is impossible to outline a definite programme, but the secretary will arrange to the advantage of the party as occasion and opportunity arise during his preliminary visit, and during the period preceding the tour.

While in London a daily bulletin will be issued for the guidance of the members of the party, and a printed itinerary will be supplied as soon as possible.

Transportation.

Special intermediate accommodation has been reserved on two of the regular Atlantic liners for Liverpool and Glasgow. Cabins on the steamer will be reserved according to priority of deposit. A special train will be run from Winnipeg, and arrangements made as in the case of the previous tour.

Alternative Programme.

Arrangements can be made for those wishing to take advantage of the special arrangements for transportation only, while every assistance will be given any who desire to visit other places than those provided in the itinerary.

It is possible that a small party may

be made up for a visit to the Mediterranean or Norway and Sweden. This party, if formed, will be conducted by a personal friend of the secretary.

Duration of Tour.

The party will leave Winnipeg about July 4th, and will sail from Liverpool on the return journey about August 25th, reaching Winnipeg in time for the teachers to resume their duties not later than Labor Day.

Forms of agreement and query blanks will be supplied immediately on receipt of the registration fee of \$1. No applications will be received after January 15th, 1911. The organizing secretary is Fred J. Ney, Winnipeg.

Pickle for Corned Beef.

A Lemberg, Sask., subscriber asks:—"How can I cook or carry beef for use in summer?"

Lucy Bowerman, graduate of Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses, gives the following recipe for a pickle for corn beef, tongue or pork: 4 gal. water, 6 pints salt, 1 pint brown sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre. Boil well for half an hour. When cold put in barrel. Carrots and onions (raw) may be added for flavor. Keep meat in pickle ten days before using. Mixture will keep for months.

Many a child goes astray simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles.

A farmer had a horse he was anxious to sell, and one day while driving with one of his summer boarders the horse stopped so frequently as to lead the boarder to ask—"What ails your horse that he stops so often?"

"Nothing," replied the farmer, "he's all right. It's simply he's so afraid somebody will say 'Whoa' and he won't hear it, that he stops to listen!"

next time you don't feel just right, let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist to give you to cure your indisposition and prevent worse ailments.

This being ill is curious business. It usually commences in a subtle fashion, almost unconsciously.

Yet if you do not check your illness, it grows and grows.

And one fine day you find you're sick.

* * *

The greatest scavengers of the body are the white corpuscles, or phagocytes in the blood.

These white corpuscles attack and eat up every germ of disease that invades the body.

That is when they are strong enough and in sufficient numbers.

If they're not strong enough, then they wage an unequal warfare until they are finally overcome by their more powerful enemies.

The body becomes steadily sicker and sicker until actual disease sets in.

* * *

Now, we have had all sorts of so-called cures.

And a great many people have seriously endangered their health experimenting with them.

But years ago—before even science was able to tell we had the right treatment for disease—viz., herbs, nature's own remedies.

Now that science can tell to an absolute certainty, we know why certain herbs cure disease.

Because they strengthen and increase the white corpuscles or phagocytes.

A third of a century ago Psychine made remarkable cures.

To-day it is making remarkable cures.

In the interim, millions of bottles of Psychine have been sold.

Hundreds of thousands of people made well and kept well.

Why?

Because Psychine is largely made up of those herbs that scientists now know increase and strengthen the white corpuscles, the phagocytes.

That's why we have received hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials, that's why we can afford to buy and give away hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine, that's why Psychine benefits these diseases:

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and	Laryngitis and
Nervous Troubles	Dyspepsia
After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.	

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effects of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give

Caught a Cold Which Ended in a Severe Attack of Pneumonia.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately, or serious results are liable to follow.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption are all caused by neglecting to cure the simple cold.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman, Pattullo, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago I caught a cold which ended in a severe attack of Pneumonia. Since that time at the beginning of each winter I seem to catch cold very easily. I have been so hoarse I was unable to speak loud enough to be heard across the room. Last winter, however, a friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying it had helped her. I bought a bottle and before it was half used I was completely cured. I also find it a good medicine for the children when they have colds."

Beware of the many imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Ask for "Dr. Wood's" and insist on getting what you ask for.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

COUPON No. 98

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
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I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.



(Continued from our last Issue.)

CHATER IV.

Home at Last.

In the early morning by the aid of the pony Mr. Creighton had discovered a road between the marshes, and as soon as breakfast was over, the teams and wagons with all on board were led out and guided past the soft low places. In the morning sunlight many white tents were noticed, some distant and some near at hand. In the vicinity of the tents there were long narrow stretches of black ground, where the first plowing had been done, and beyond this was seen the woods with its first tinge of summer green.

As the large sod shanty of a settler was approached, and a collie dog came barking round the corner, making the welcome homelike, and the farmer himself stood in the door, with several youngsters grouped in front of him, Mr. Creighton inquired as to the position of the half section that he claimed as his own. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Long also asked questions, and after a most friendly talk, and introductions all round, the new comers proceeded on their way.

It was now necessary for the three families to part with each other for the time being. All spoke of the pleasure they had experienced in the brief acquaintanceship, and Mr. Long and Mr. Creighton turned their teams towards the left, while Mr. Bruce moved towards the timber belt, Miss Cora throwing farewells to Flo and Rose and to the boys, who reciprocated by flinging their caps in the air, and shouting that they would come and see her soon.

By following some directions obtained at the sod house Mr. Bruce soon discovered a trail that settlers were in the habit of using when drawing wood and logs from the bush. This led almost to the spot where he desired to go, and what was pleasing to observe became better and better the farther he advanced.

On arriving at the edge of the prairie a small, rough, log shanty was observed a little to one side of the road, and standing amongst the trees where a cleared space had been prepared. The noise of the approaching vehicle disturbed a pair of dogs in their slumbers, and the animals got up an excitement sufficient to attract the attention of the farmer himself, who was evidently at dinner, and came to the door without hat or coat, to see what all the noise was about. Mr. Bruce offered an explanation, and gave the number of the half section he was looking for, showing his certificate from the crown for entry, and expressing a hope that he might receive some help in locating the lot.

Ned Hall, for such was the man's name, was delighted to render the necessary assistance, and after examining the document from the land office, remarked, "I see Mr. Bruce, we are to be neighbors. Your farm is next to my own, and a good one it is, too, about half bush and half prairie, with plenty of hay. Come and have some dinner, and then we will go over the ground together."

Mrs. Hall, who had also come to the door, was by this time acquainted with Mrs. Bruce and Cora, and now hastened to prepare fresh tea, while Mr. Hall helped to unharness the oxen, and placed an armful of hay in front of the team and the pony. While enjoying an excellent dinner of boiled potatoes and bacon and bread and syrup, Mr. Hall gave his guests more particulars about the farm and the district generally.

After Mr. Hall had sat and talked and smoked for a short time, he took the pipe from his mouth, and placing it carefully in his vest pocket, remarked that he was ready. The two men rose at the same time.

"We shall leave the women and the

team here," said Mr. Hall. "It is only a short distance to walk, and when you have seen the farm you will be better able to select a good place for unloading the wagon and pitching the tent. I know the ground well, and would advise you to keep near the woods when you build your house."

The men took their guns in their hands, and followed by the two dogs, walked briskly along the brow of the low hill for some distance, and then descended to the level prairie. Mr. Hall, pointed out a little mound of earth with a tall slender stake and a tuft of grass tied to the top. "That," said he, "is the half mile stake, and shows the dividing line between our homesteads and pre-emptions. There is a road allowance between your place and mine."

The men walked rapidly out on the prairie, crossing a tiny little rivulet that, Mr. Hall said, would be quite dry in the summer, but which now carried the surplus water from a slough on the prairie to a large creek that flowed amongst the ranges of wooded hills, and finally in a deep ravine entered the river.

Mr. Bruce was delighted with the prospect. On returning to the wooded elevation, near the centre of his farm, he viewed the landscape far to the east and south, observed numerous pillars of smoke, white tents, and black stretches of prairie here and there where either plows or prairie fires had left their mark.

"This is splendid," said he, "such land, such woods. Just here is where we must build. I am more than satisfied." After a short excursion into the thick bush, the men returned, carrying a pair of ducks that they shot as the birds rose from a little pond quite close to the shanty.

No time was lost in moving across the enchanted boundary to their possessions. The tent was erected, a fire kindled, the pony and the oxen tethered, and thankfulness was felt that at last the journey's end had been reached in safety.

CHAPTER V.

First Days on the Homestead.

On the following day Mr. Bruce was called upon by a couple of young men, who were located some distance out on the prairie and who had been engaged for some time in plowing and sowing oats and were ready to build shanties on their homesteads as soon as they could procure the logs to proceed with the work. They had been informed that Mr. Bruce had the best timber in the district, and they were anxious to buy some of the sticks either in exchange for money or for work.

The plan seemed to be a good one, and after a short time spent in examining the wooded area, it was agreed that the two men, whose names were Alfred Johnston and Donald Stewart, should have the timber they required in exchange for some plowing, which they were ready to do at once, and the next day Messrs. Johnston and Stewart brought their oxen and wagons and plows early in the morning, and, after turning over a considerable piece of prairie, returned to their own farms two miles off, taking with them a couple of loads of small poplar logs. For several days this course was pursued, and by the end of the week Mr. Bruce had almost ten acres of rich prairie land plowed, harrowed and sown with oats.

A small piece of ground near the tent had also been plowed, a spot having been selected where the rosebushes and winter-berry grew in such numbers that there was no sod to break, and when plowed and raked free of roots the earth was soft and mellow, just such a place as a garden should produce abundantly if anything tame would grow in the country, a question that Mr. Bruce, like many other newcomers, seemed to occasionally have some doubts about. If, though they, all these thousands of



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Concentrated excellence is the key note of the quality of Clark's CHATEAU BRAND Soups.

There is just as much condensed goodness in Clark's Soups as it is possible to put in a fluid form.

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With the cost of a pair of Lumbersoles and never have cold feet again. Guaranteed to keep feet warm at 50 degrees below zero. Special wooden soles for it: Non-conductors of cold. Retaining your foot's natural heat. Thousands wear them in Canada. Every wearer delighted. Don't this winter have the gnawing agony of cold feet. Get a pair of Lumbersoles. Be comfortable. It'll only cost you \$1.75. Send today. Sizes 3-12. (For all ages) \$1.75. Childrens sizes 6-2 (fit ages 3-10) \$1.35. Post or express paid by us. Send for catalogue of British Footwear and Woolen Goods. Sent by return. Money refunded if boots not satisfactory. Dealers wanted. Ask for catalogue and special proposition.

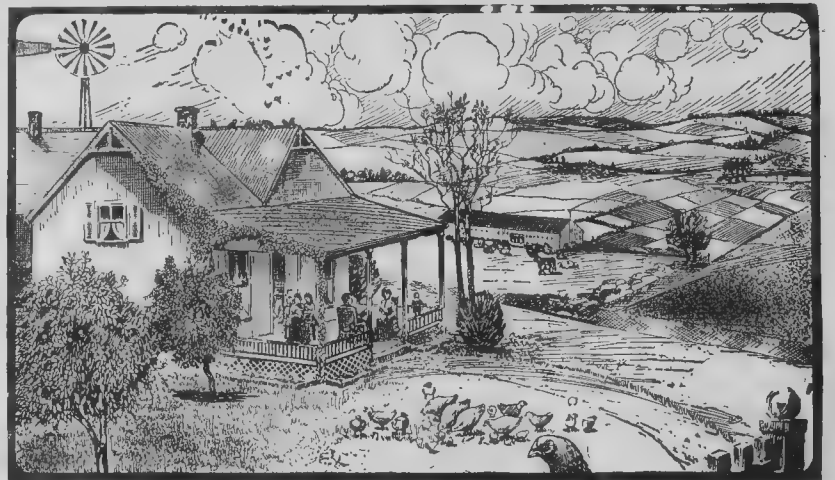
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Build a Home in the Sunny Southwest

- ☑ Health and prosperity go hand in hand in the Great Southwest.
- ☑ People who live in the southwestern section of the United States are the most favored people in America. They have everything to make life pleasant and profitable.
- ☑ The climate is delightful—the winters are open and mild—domestic animals can graze outdoors all year 'round and the soil produces twelve months each year.
- ☑ Good fertile land can be had cheap—so cheap that large farms can be bought for the price of a few acres elsewhere. The land is equal to the best land anywhere—better in fact because its strength is all there—deep down.
- ☑ Farmers in the Southwest have telephones, rural free delivery, convenient schools and churches—in fact all the comforts and conveniences of the older settled communities. Wouldn't you like to live in such a section?
- ☑ This is your opportunity to get a good home in a good country at a price within your reach. Write today for illustrated literature descriptive of the prosperous Southwest. It points to success.



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WINDSOR TABLE SALT is pure salt--all salt--and nothing but salt. It is the standby in all Canadian homes.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT is both a money-maker and money-saver. It makes money for farmers and dairymen because it makes butter that brings the best prices. It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

Ask the people who make cheese for a living--farmers' wives and daughters, cheese-makers, dairymen--what they think of WINDSOR CHEESE SALT.

Without exception they will tell you that WINDSOR Salt makes the smoothest, finest cheese.

Whenever you use salt, use WINDSOR. Every dealer sells it.

WINDSOR CHEESE SALT

miles of rich black prairie would grow wheat and potatoes why should it have been left unoccupied so long. But they already had some evidence, and much assurance, that many kinds of vegetables and grain grew splendidly in other portions of the country; why not here where just the same kind of wild things were flourishing? It was worth trying, anyway, thought Mr. Bruce and thousands of others, who were arriving from the far east and south and scattering over the verdant plains, perfumed with the yellow blossoms of the wolf willow; and so the thousands of little gardens were made on the prairie and in the scrub land during the beautiful spring days of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

Cora reserved a corner of her father's garden for herself, and planted all the varieties of flower seeds which her mother had thoughtfully taken from their eastern home.

Mr. Bruce, occasionally assisted by Mrs. Bruce, planted all kinds of vegetable seeds, determined to discover for himself just what would be the result.

The days seemed to fly, so fully occupied was the time. Two weeks had passed since their arrival at the homestead, which Cora christened "Sunnybrook Farm," but the time had not seemed half that long.

One day as Mr. Bruce was engaged in constructing a pole fence around the garden, and Miss Cora was putting the finishing touches on her seed bed, a "hello" sounded from amongst the hazel bushes in the direction of Hall's farm and the next moment there appeared Mr. Creighton accompanied by his son Robert and by Mr. Long. The welcome was cordial, and the assembled group recited and discussed all their experiences since their last meeting.

The two men having finished what little plowing and seeding they intended to perform, had come to look for logs with which to construct some temporary buildings, and as the road brought them directly to Ned Hall's shanty, inquiry there discovered the fact that Mr.

Bruce was close by, and also that he was the best man to see about timber.

While the men were engaged in conversation and arranging a plan by which Mr. Bruce was to receive assistance in erecting his own log house in exchange for trees, Robert and Cora and Mrs. Bruce visited the little stream, known as Oak Creek, which flowed swiftly amongst the maples and elms near by. The pathway led to a clear spring of water, that issued from the bank beneath some overhanging willows, and which supplied the Bruce family with water. A little further on Robert went into transports of delight by the discovery that the creek was full of fish, which all could see moving up the stream in the shallow water of a rapid. Another source of joy was the profusion of blossoms that covered many of the smaller trees along the bank and perfumed the whole air with a delicious odor. Mrs. Bruce was also pleased with the promises of abundance of wild fruit so near by. She invited Robert to come and spend a day, and to be sure and bring Sam Long and Rose with him, and also his sister Florence.

On returning to the tent on the hill it was time to prepare dinner, of which all partook; and after cutting a couple of small loads of green logs the two men and Robert started for home.

For some time the bush was visited regularly every day, and the evenings were spent in notching the timbers together in such a way as to form the walls of a small house on each of the homesteads. The roofs were made with poles placed closely together and covered with prairie grass and sods. Doors and small windows were fitted into the walls, which were plastered with clay taken from beneath the black earth. When the stove was set up and curtains placed upon the windows, and a lock upon the door, there was a sense of real comfort enjoyed by the pioneers. It did not take long to finish the work, and as the green grass was now long, affording excellent pasturage, oxen were strong and breaking the prairie was car-

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Below will be found our Clubbing list for 1910. Let every present subscriber send us at least one **NEW** subscriber.

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 " 1.50--The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Globe, Toronto.
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 " 1.25--The Nor'-West Farmer and Canadian Poultry Review.
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When more than two papers are desired, the full subscription price of the additional papers must be remitted.

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Enclosed please find Dollars Cents

to pay for subscription to THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and

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Address



Sunnybrook Farm.

ried forward vigorously on every farm. Rain had fallen in abundance and the whole surface of the country was a beautiful green as far as the eye could reach. The pillars of smoke had quite disappeared from the prairie by day, as the new grass prevented the old from burning. The season of prairie fires was over, but in the evening a cloud of smoke rested about every tent or shanty where smudges were prepared to keep mosquitoes away.

Settlers continued to arrive in great numbers. Soon tents or shanties appeared on almost every half section, for in this part of the country the odd numbered sections as well as the even numbered ones were thrown open for homesteading, so that none of the land was held by speculators. Already cows were quite plentiful, many settlers having brought the animals with them, or bought from a number of halfbreed stockmen, who were moving through the district driving their herds to wider ranges, and were willing to dispose of a few of the animals at a good price. Every day the roads on the prairie became more distinct, the pieces of black breaking became larger and more numerous, and the face of the country greener and more thickly occupied.

The Creightons and the Longs saw much of each other. Their houses were not far apart. The men often worked together and advised each other regarding the best plans to take in constructing fences, digging wells, and preparing timber for stables and for larger and better houses. The boys and girls were also frequently together. As yet there was little housework to perform, no dairy to attend to, no fancy work or music to occupy the time.

Robert had given his chum an account of his recent visit to Cora's place, and had told of the fish in the creek, the white blossoms on the trees, the berry bushes in the scrub, and the birds and flowers that were so much more numerous about Mr. Bruce's farm than they were about their own homes, and the invitation was not forgotten, indeed it was arranged that some Sunday soon Robert and Sam were to hitch up a team of oxen and take their sisters to see Cora and Mrs. Bruce, and spend all day exploring in the woods along the creek.

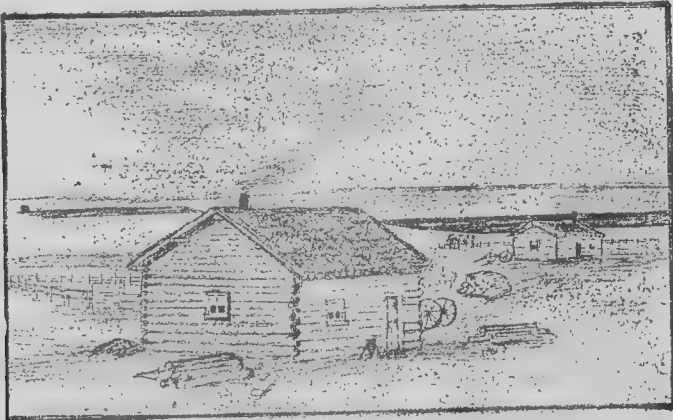
Sometimes Rose Long would take a book in her hand and wander off amongst the long grass and the birds to keep the cattle away from the grain fields and garden, but very little watching was required as the pasturage was good everywhere. On such excursions

Rose was usually accompanied by Pompey, her brother's collie dog, that did all the cattle minding that was necessary, and would curl himself up amongst the grass and flowers beside Rose who had plenty of time for reading and meditation. Rose was more practical than poetical and was really anxious to be busy, so a few days later she was delighted to learn that her mother had promised to do the bread baking for a family, where the woman of the house was sick and the children were all quite young. The work of baking was turned over to Rose, who soon became an expert under the skilful teaching of her mother. She felt that she was useful, even if she was not acquiring accomplishments such as her sister Laura and her brother Bill were acquiring in the eastern school, and she wrote telling them of all her strange experiences, and of how lonely she would be if it were not for Flo and for Cora, whom they were going to visit soon.

CHAPTER VI.

Establishing a Town.

It was a fine afternoon about the middle of June. Mr. Long and Mr. Creighton were busy with their teams breaking. Occasionally the men rested when they came to the ends of the fields that were close together. On this particular afternoon they had been for some time earnestly watching the sky and discussing what might be the result when two great black clouds, that seemed rapidly approaching each other, would come together. For some time there had been the heavy roll of distant thunder, now the lightning flashed vividly in the darkening sky and an alarming stillness rested in the atmosphere. The men had seen plenty of gentle showers and had even witnessed several little thunder storms, but the thing approaching in the heavens was evidently going to be a tornado or a cyclone or perhaps something worse. At the doors of the shanties the women were waving signals for the men to come home. But that was unnecessary, as Mr. Creighton and Mr. Long were already hurrying to let the oxen loose, and to seek shelter for themselves, when a man, driving a pair of horses attached to a buckboard, came up from behind, and asked if he might remain at the house till the storm was over. "Certainly," said Mr. Creighton, who had thrown the collar from the off ox, "and let us hurry or we may be too late." By this time the wind was blowing with great velocity, and leaves and



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withered grass and sticks were rising high in the air and sweeping onward. The lightning was almost continuous and the thunder had lost its distant roll and sounded like the firing of artillery all around. The two men ran for their shanties. When Mr. Creighton reached his, which was the nearer, the stranger was already there and had his horses tied to the garden fence. The two men stood for a while at the door watching the tormented elements, but an unusually bright flash of lightning and loud crash of thunder at the same moment caused them to retire in haste and shut the door, and immediately the rain descended before the heavy gale and continued to fall in such quantities as to astonish every one. There was too much noise to talk.

In half an hour the rain had ceased, and a few minutes later the sun was shining, and calm and peace restored. Every low place was flooded with water, the air was cool and refreshing, and as Mr. Creighton and George Davis, for such was the stranger's name, walked out to see the result of the storm they continued their conversation, which had been commenced when the rain ceased.

Mr. Davis gave the information that he was the owner of the Hudson Bay section, about two miles further on, and on which was situated a lake and a slight elevation of land near the water. He had bought the place with the full intention of establishing a town, which would form a centre for the large district, and that his men and teams were on the way with many loads of lumber, merchandise, etc. "The government," said he, "has appointed me postmaster, and the new post office will be known as Fairview and will be opened at once."

The men talked for an hour or more, and then Mr. Davis untied his horses and proceeded on his way, after thanking his friend for the entertainment, and invited him and Mrs. Creighton to come and see them as soon as Mrs. Davis and members of his family arrived.

The news soon spread that a post office and store had been opened near the lake, and even before the teams with the merchandise arrived buyers were in waiting to obtain supplies of tea and sugar, and other articles of which they were in need.

The first stage carrying the well-filled bags for Fairview also arrived about the same time as the store supplies, and many who had been without letters and papers for weeks were delighted to hear from the old home and from friends. In future there was to be one mail a week each way. Mr. Davis lost no time in setting a number of his men at work to erect a building suitable for a store and post office. Some of the teams returned at once for more lumber and goods.

The spot selected for the townsite was on the gently rising ground that formed into what looked like a good sized hill when viewed from the lakeside, where the slope was somewhat abrupt to the water's edge. A number of farmers, who resided along the range of woods were engaged to bring logs, and soon several buildings were being constructed, and there was every appearance of the commencement of a village.

A homesteader, who had formerly conducted a blacksmith shop in Ontario, and had brought a portable forge, and some tools and pieces of iron, opened a place of business, and was kept busy beating out plowshares and repairing broken vehicles. The sound of the hammer on the anvil was constant music, that delighted the ears of the dwellers in the little collection of tents and fast growing houses.

George Davis was a very busy man looking after his store, giving directions to his workmen who were building his residence, and in superintending things generally. He anxiously awaited the arrival of Mrs. Davis, who was expected any day, and would be accompanied by their eldest son and their two daughters. Dorothy Davis and her younger sister Pearl were two very attractive girls, well educated, and able to sing and to play the piano. In fact the eldest sister had been a teacher of music in the east and had insisted on her father bringing her piano along to the new home. Frank Davis was a young man, good looking, energetic, and resembling

his father in many ways. When Frank and his mother and sisters arrived one evening there was rejoicing at Fairview. The rude house was scarcely ready to be occupied, but as it would be some time before furniture and other household things would arrive, the ladies made the best of the situation in tents, and were as cheerful and happy as if they were on a picnic on a dry day.

The store was turned over to the management of Frank Davis and the post office to the care of Dorothy. It was astonishing what a large number of young men suddenly discovered that they were expecting letters from the east.

Mr. Johnston came, regularly every stage, and could not understand why there were no letters from his home. He did not explain to Miss Davis that he had given instructions at home to address his mail to another postoffice some thirty miles distant, and that his letters were regularly forwarded from that point, and so of course Miss Davis was as much surprised as Mr. Johnston at the carelessness of his friends at not keeping him posted.

Before coming west Alfred Johnston had been a school teacher; his companion, Donald Stewart, had been articulated in a barrister's office, but had moved west for the sake of his health, before finishing his term. The two young men, who had completed their shanties and finished their breaking for the season, were ready for some new undertaking, so that when Mr. George Davis offered to engage them to do some breaking on his own section they gladly accepted.

Thus the work went forward day by day at the village. The Davis residence was soon completed, and some furniture that had arrived made the place comfortable and homelike. More store goods were brought in and the conveniences of Fairview were felt and enjoyed over a wide circle of well-settled country.

CHAPTER VII.

A Sunday Visit.

It was a beautiful Sabbath morning about the end of June that Sam Long and Robert Creighton arose, just as the sun was peeping over the rim of the prairie, to view the prospects of the weather for their day's visit with their sisters to the Bruces, and the boys were delighted with the brightness and freshness of the morning. The oxen were let out of their corrals to feed on the dewy grass, amongst the blooming roses and meadow sweet, and the girls arose extra early to prepare breakfast. Sam assisted Robert to grease the axles of his wagon, and adjust the seats, which were covered with buffalo robes. Then breakfast was taken. The girls put on their best dresses and Sunday hats, while Robert harnessed the oxen, and all were ready for a start; even Pompey was frisking about with the knowledge that something was about to happen.

By nine o'clock they were on the way following the best road which took them a little out of the straight course, but added to the trip the novelty of passing through Fairview, a place which neither of the girls had yet visited, although it had been talked about every day and they were familiar with the names of all its citizens. On reaching the little cluster of houses, Robert stopped the team in order that all might have a fair view of the surrounding district from the little eminence. The girls counted over one hundred houses and tents that were visible near at hand and far away on the prairie, and looked with much interest at the large residence of Mr. Davis, and the store, and the post office where Dorothy Davis presided. Sam had told Rose that Dorothy was a "daisy" and could play the piano, so he had heard when he had been for the mail recently, and heard Donald Stewart talking and incidentally ask Alfred Johnston if he was thinking of buying a piano for his ranch.

After passing Fairview the road skirted the edge of the lake for a few hundred yards and then ran north to the timber belt. Robert Creighton was certain of the point of woods that marked Sunnybrook Farm, where Cora lived. The others had never been there, but Robert knew every tree on the ridge, and said he could go to the place with his eyes shut he had looked so often in that direction to point out the Bruce's



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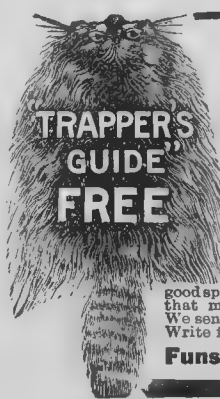
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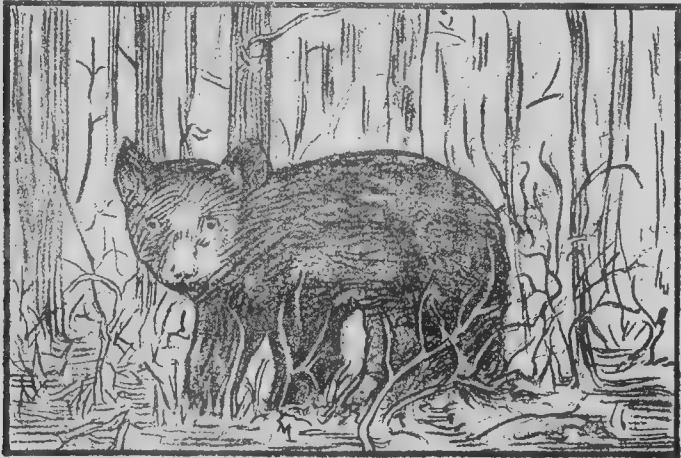
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The morning drive was a glorious one and occupied very little more than an hour's time. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and Miss Cora saw the wagon load of visitors that they were expecting and were out to meet them and welcome them. Even the pony, accompanied by a little colt, was delighted to see her old friends and trotted around in the tall grass with her head erect whinnying and saying in horse language, "Look out Pompey or I'll kick."

When the oxen had been let loose to feed with Mr. Bruce's cattle, which, besides his oxen, included a cow, the group of people walked up the pathway to the sod covered shanty among the oak trees. Cora walked arm in arm between Flo and Rose, the two boys walked with Mr. Bruce, and Mrs. Bruce led the way. What a lot of things the girls had to tell each other. Cora had been to the village with her father, and had seen Dorothy and Pearl, and they had told her that their other sister Ruth was coming from Toronto in the autumn; she was just ten and with her brother Andrew was living with their aunt and going to school. Frank Davis could play the violin too, and had played a piece for her while she was there, and had invited her to come again after they got their piano and they would have music and singing. "What nice people the Davises are," said Cora. "I shall like them I know."

Mr. Bruce pointed out to the boys the boundaries of the prairie portion of his farm; drew their attention to Mr. Hall's place near by, and declared that the finest shooting grounds in all Canada were about the lake and groves just north of his house, and as soon as the proper season arrived, and Robert got his gun, they would plan a shooting expedition into the wilderness between the prairie and the large river.

As they moved towards the house the morning was still fresh and beautiful. All were agreed that this was the loveliest spot they had ever seen. Along the edge of the hazel scrub the flowers of the prairie and those of the woods united to form a little paradise, and here were noticed the most gorgeous lilies and roses, the finest spiraea and most charming morning glories. Here also the birds of the plains and the birds of the woods had congregated and joined in a melodious Sunday concert, the music being as varied as the character of the

flowers. In such a place to linger was a pleasure, especially as there was so much to talk about, to see, and to listen to, and so it was nearly noon before the house was reached. Mrs. Bruce served dinner on a table covered with a beautiful white cloth, and her much prized blue dishes. There were boiled potatoes, fried eggs, and bacon, and pickles, delicious tea and custard and bread and butter. Such an appetite as every one had! The hungry visitors seemed to make the others hungry too, and every person had two cups of tea and Mr. Bruce had three. As they drew the rough wooden benches back from the table Mr. Bruce picked up the latest copy of the Manitoba Weekly Free Press, dated May 24th, 1879, and proceeded to read a long account of the great railway that was soon to be constructed through the province, and also of the proposed road that it was planned should some day enter their own district. In this paper were also accounts of the steamboats carrying settlers far up the Assiniboine to Fort Ellice, and of the general rush of immigration to those localities which were regarded as the most fertile and best districts. When Mr. Bruce laid his paper down he observed that he was quite alone. Mrs. Bruce and the girls and boys had disappeared. Even Pompey had vanished. But he knew that the plans were to visit the banks of Oak Creek, and so he sauntered out in the direction of the spring, taking with him a tin pail to bring back some cold water. Seeing no signs of the visitors at the spring, he placed the pail on the ground and proceeded along the bank amongst the cherry and plum trees, now carrying green fruit. He had not gone far when he heard a terrible outcry of girls and women, who were evidently in danger of some kind. Even Pompey kept up an excited barking that indicated that an attack had been made upon the party. Mr. Bruce ran in the direction and quite out of breath arrived in time to discover his terrified friends and three astonished Indians standing face to face. The Indians were gesticulating and apparently endeavoring to explain something to the group. The girls were trembling with excitement. Mrs. Bruce and the boys were also badly frightened, and all were convinced that had it not been for Pompey, that kept up a loud barking, the Indians would have made a valuable capture. Mr. Bruce soon understood that the Indians had been after



The Deer and her Fawn.

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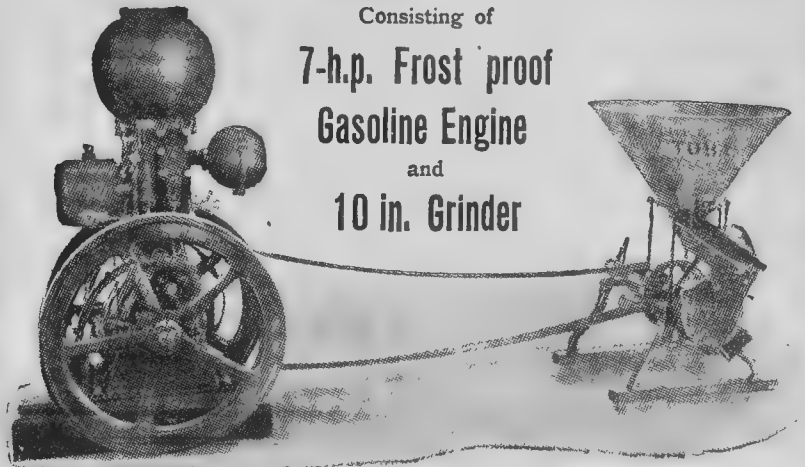
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a brown bear that had crossed the creek a few minutes before them, when they came upon the picnics and endeavored to warn them of their danger by pointing their guns in the direction of the wild beast and at Pompey in turns. The three girls had thrown away their great bunches of flowers, and Robert had lost the sketch which he had been making of the creek, the elms, and the wooded hills in the distance, that formed a very picturesque scene.

On the way back a stop was made at the spring, where all were refreshed with a drink. Sam Long filled and carried the tin pail, and in a few minutes the house was reached. Each person had a slightly different representation of the adventure, and with animation told what they expected was going to happen. The afternoon had seemed to pass quickly away, more quickly than any other afternoon in the lives of the boys and girls. Supper was served, Mrs. Bruce bringing out a splendid cake which she had made specially for the occasion, and after all had partaken, and Rose had assisted Cora in clearing the dishes away, it was decided to wait till the cool of the evening before the young people should start for their homes. In the meantime the happy party, with the exception of Mrs. Bruce and Pompey, walked to the edge of the bank, bordering a low place along the creek, and here found comfortable seats on the grass in the shade of several poplar trees. It was a calm, peaceful evening. No sounds were heard excepting such as were made by the singing birds and the tapping of the woodpeckers on some dead trees in the distance.

"What is that?" said Rose Long, as she pointed with her dainty finger at a large brown animal about the size of a horse, with slender legs, long neck and immense ears. The beast was standing quite still watching a pair of the oxen that were feeding in the low place.

"Keep still," whispered Mr. Bruce. "Don't speak," and as all eyes were now turned in the direction of the elk, the first that the girls and boys had ever seen, it was observed that a little fawn had accompanied its mother.

"Isn't it cute?" whispered Cora. "Hush," said Mr. Bruce. The young deer waded into the shallow water and stretched out its slender neck in order to nibble the tops of some tender plants. Then the two wild creatures trotted side by side a little distance to the edge of some scrub and small trees, and the next moment the elk trotted back by herself to a spot near the oxen, and with head erect watched what was to her the strangest elk she had ever seen. Turning her head she discovered the silent group, and then, apparently without alarm, she trotted off across the valley and disappeared in the woods, as if she had forgotten all about her fawn. Conversation was resumed as the party walked towards the house, and Mr. Bruce informed the boys that he had been told that all the wooded ranges of hills, including the great valley of the large river, and the shores of a considerable lake through which the river flowed, formed a favorite haunt for elk and jumping deer.

The journey homeward was commenced, Cora going a short distance in the wagon and then jumping out and walking back alone. The sun sank behind the clouds of crimson and gold that seemed to rest on the edge of the prairie. Soon the full moon appeared in the clear portion of the sky and cast a strange silvery light over the grass and flowers bending over with the weight of falling dew.

(To be Continued in our Next Issue.)

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By Thomas W. Lee, Managing Director
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It may appear somewhat strange to the poultrymen of advanced ideas, but is nevertheless true that there are many farmers in Canada who do not think it worth while to put standard bred poultry on their farms. Many of the older generation will remember when, for instance, the Shanghai was looked upon as the sum of all excellence, in the poultry line, and many also remember how disappointed they were when it was found that the eggs of these big birds were but little larger than those of the ordinary scrubs, and even in some cases, not as large as the eggs laid by some hen of exceptional merit along those lines. Then the fact became apparent that the Shanghais were enormous feeders, and that, in winter, they were even more apt to have their toes frozen off than were the native bred fowls. Scant feeding was the rule, rather than the exception, in those days, and the farmers were very sore that the big ones of the imported breed would not scratch for their living with the same energy and attendant success as would the native scrubs.

All these supposed defects were scored up against the Shanghais and when some enterprising poultry fancier introduced what was at first called the Cochon China, his was hailed as a rare discovery. These birds, as at first introduced, were extremely attractive in appearance, for they were tall and imposing looking and pure white. It was soon found, however, that they had the same supposed faults as their predecessors. They were very susceptible to the rigors of the Canadian winter and they were such poor "rustlers" that they were liable to starve to death unless they were decently fed during the winter months. In some respects they were even inferior to the Shanghais, as they were tall and leggy, while the Shanghais were stout, broad-shouldered and blocky, having a better shaped frame upon which to carry meat than the Cochon Chinas. The Buff Cochon China or "Cochin," as the breed had come to be designated as time went on, found favor for a considerable time, and it is without doubt a much better bird than either of those described, for the Cochon combined the rugged stoutness of the Shanghais with the smoother and more graceful outline of the White Cochon. Even now it finds favor with breeders of improved stock who are particularly anxious to produce heavy birds for the table.

These early representatives of the improved breeds accomplished an excellent purpose, however, for they set poultry raisers thinking of the possibilities of improving their poultry stock. During recent years improved breeds have been multiplied until one would hardly attempt an enumeration of them, and few if any of the breeds which have survived to the present day are without some distinctive merit, and which are not well adapted to the aims of some particular breeder.

The introduction of improved breeds has also served another purpose which has been of material value to the poultry industry. It has shown to farmers and others interested in fowl and egg production that liberal feeding, proper housing, and suitable care are all necessary to the attaining of good results, no matter what breed the producer may have selected. With proper environment the improved fowls always will give vastly better returns than will the scrubs, so much better, in fact, that the farmer or poultry raiser of today who means to care for his fowl and feed them properly, will not waste his efforts upon mere mongrels.

The improved breeds of today are the result of years of brain labor, and painstaking experiments on the part of poultry raisers in all parts of the country who have studied the peculiarities of different breeds, even of individual birds, and have by the crossing and intensifying of different strains for the purpose of securing certain desirable types for spec-

ial purposes effected radical improvements. They have produced strains for the table and strains for egg production; but, without doubt, what the farmers most need in their flocks are general purpose birds. These are fowls which have constitutions sufficiently robust to withstand the severe strain of protracted egg production, and at the same time sufficient size and substance to take on the maximum of flesh during the fattening period. These general purpose birds may not be the most successful in the show ring, for the reason that they are not apt to be quite handsome and graceful enough to catch the eye of the judge who makes his decision on a scale of points into which such plain qualities as practical usefulness do not always enter. He holds that a bird of a certain breed must be of certain weight, and if the bird exceeds that weight the fact counts against him. Then the prize winning birds must be graceful in outline and of smooth contour from comb to claws, but the practical producer places more stress on evidences of robust health and constitutional vigor. He wants a pure bred bird, for he wants his fowls to breed true to type in all instances, but as long as he knows the bird is pure, and can be depended upon to produce his own kind in the next generation, he likes the fowl that is overweight all the better for his excess in that direction. A tall and imposing looking fowl may make a fine showing before the judges, but the practical producer will prefer the bird with broad shoulders, short stout legs, and a massive, blocky form. Such birds may not be as fine to look at as the prize winning types, but they have frames which will carry a great amount of flesh, they have grand appetites, big vital organs, and they are the birds which will go through the ordeal of crate fattening without turning sick, or even for an hour, going off their feed. Their thick, stubby legs may not lift them right off the ground, but they will prove strong enough to carry a heavier fattened bird, and one which will turn more feed into tender chicken flesh than will the most brilliant of prize winners.

It should not be very difficult to prove that it would pay the farmer better to keep judiciously selected pure breeds than scrubs upon his farm. In the first place he must remember that in keeping fowls of some one of the improved modern breeds upon his farm, he is profiting by the experience and painstaking labors of the best informed poultry men of several generations. They have experimented, they have worked logically from these experiments, and they have acted upon the conclusions they have obtained in this way, and it stands to reason that these conclusions, whose value has been proved over and over again in the history of poultry raising, must be of material value to the farmer who will accept and act upon them.

It does not take a very bright stock man to look at a rawboned Texas steer, and then at a pure bred Shorthorn bullock and declare that the Shorthorn is the better animal of the two. He sees the difference, but how has this improvement been accomplished? By the very same process which has developed the improved poultry breeds of today, by the painstaking efforts of many generations of stockbreeders, who like the poultry raisers, have been crossing and selecting with one object in view, and then fixing the desired type.

When the English horse breeders began breeding race horses with a few Arabs and Barbs as the parent stock, a race horse which could run a mile in two minutes was a good one. Half a century ago a really high class race horse could run a mile in 1:46. A quarter of a century ago or thereabouts Ten Broeck ran a mile in 1:39½, but now Salvador holds the mile record at 1:35½. In his four-year-old form Ten Broeck, in a race against time, ran two miles in 3:27½ with 110 pounds up, but some ten years later or less, the great Australian horse, Carbine, (also a four-year-old) ran the same distance in an actual race, against a field of thirty horses, with 145 pounds up (a crushing impost) in 3:28½, only three-quarters of a second slower, in spite of the immense difference in the weights carried.

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painstaking breeders and in the same manner, through exactly the same line of effort, poultry has been improving during the past quarter of a century and the rich fruit of these efforts is being laid at the feet of the poultry raiser of today, yet men will ask if farmers ought to avail themselves of it!

Some farmers will ask if it would be wise for them to put upon their farms a breed of fowls which will eat as heavily as will the improved utility breeds of poultry of today.

The business of any animal that is destined to be killed for the market is to convert the greatest possible quantity of food into marketable flesh in the shortest time possible. Take a certain quantity of feed to be marketed as chicken flesh. If one fowl will do the work in ten days, and it will take two others to do the same work in the same length of time, it is easy to see that the one heavy feeder will be more profitable to his owner than will the two light feeders, for the reason that the maintenance of two birds during the fattening period will be greater than that of one. In the case of the heavy feeder only one frame, the feathers and the offal of one bird, will be subtracted from the feed instead of the waste products of two birds; and it will be remembered that this toll of support for the waste products must be exacted of the feed before an ounce of marketable flesh is made.

The foregoing are reasons in favor of the more general adoption of standard bred poultry which should appeal to hard headed common sense agriculturists desiring to make the poultry end of their farms pay.

On Marketing Poultry.

One of our city produce commission firms gave us some pointers the other day to pass along for the use of any who may have poultry to market. The substance of their suggestions was as follows: People should understand that quotations are given for birds in prime condition and not for miserable frames with nothing but bones and a few feathers. If producers have the quality, the price will certainly be satisfactory. Then tell your readers never to ship poultry on a Saturday, not to forget to advise when they ship, nor to forget to mark their name on every coop. Tell them not to stuff their birds with feed just before killing. We deduct all crops. And then tell them not to forget that live poultry naturally shrinks in transit. Tell them to send more coops rather than to over crowd.

Milk is good food for hens.

Get rid of all the surplus cockrels at once.

To scratch is natural with the hen; give her a chance.

Mr. Geo. Wood, Holland, Man., recently received the following from one of his Mt. Tolmie, B. C., customers: "Birds arrived yesterday and I am very pleased with same. Shall probably show them as a pen in January."

In poultry experiments at the North Dakota Agricultural College, a comparison of the productive powers of yarded fowls, versus fowls kept under ordinary farm ranging conditions, showed that the former gave a greater egg production but the eggs were not so large, especially during the latter part of the summer; that is, a greater number of eggs but less pounds. Tests were also conducted to determine the effects of age and cold on the fertility of eggs. The results showed that it is not safe to keep eggs more than ten days in summer, as after that the hatching percentage went down very rapidly; earlier in the spring they may be kept longer, up to three weeks. As to the effect of cold on the fertility of eggs, Prof. Dynes believes that a moist cold, unless long continued, would not affect the fertility; but the eggs are liable to crack in a dry cold.



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Tour of the Old Land.

A Very Interesting Account of the Manitoba Teachers' Trip During the Past Summer. By Margaret M. Elliott, Arrow River, Manitoba

Not that I love Canada less, but that I love England more.

How rarely in this world realization exceeds anticipation! Very, very few things we hope and work for really satisfy when we attain them. Not so the Manitoba Teachers' Tour to the Old Country. It stands the first thing of its kind, an unparalleled success, with which the misgivings and doubts or even plans of early summer seem hardly reconcilable. As one who is a member of that admirable sect, and who was so favored as to have been of the touring party, I desire that my friends should have as much as possible of the benefit of my lovely trip. I wish I could make them see the dear old Mother Country as I saw it, and cause them to have the same feeling towards it as I have. My old time feeling of respect has changed to one of love.

The dear old Motherland opened its arms to us. Our reception so far surpassed any expectation that there is no use comparing. Every one knows that when you go on a trip you stay at some hotel, and unless you have friends, you spend your time as best you may. Except for a few receptions, that was what we expected to do. But we found we had friends, and our stay was one continuous reception. They gave us time to sleep, but otherwise gave us no rest. If they set out to make us love them, with true English spirit they have succeeded. Perhaps we were on mutual ground; we didn't know what to expect, no more did they. They determined to treat us as home-coming children and loyal subjects, and we soon fell in line. Mr. Ney, the organizer of the tour, had it as one of his primary objects that the prejudice against Englishmen which often prevails, owing to the sample we frequently get, should be broken down, and as far as the Manitoba teachers who visited the Old Country are concerned, he has been completely successful. Our trip has made us much better subjects of the Empire and we are all determined that as far as in us lies we will try to foster in our schools a greater pride in the Empire.

Down the St. Lawrence.

Irving says, "To an American visiting England for the first time the ocean voyage is an excellent preparative." I would preface that by saying, to an American crossing the Atlantic, the St. Lawrence is an excellent preparative. In all our trip there was nothing more enjoyable. It is such a wide peaceful bosom. We boarded the boat about 10:30 p.m. and sailed about 3:00 a.m. In the morning I thought we were still in harbor, the motion was just the same, no movement but that of the engines. The loveliest part is from Montreal to Quebec. The shores are lined with snug little French villages, which I thought looked as if they had all been white-washed and the floors freshly sanded for the occasion. The old French folk must have had an eye to beauty too as they built their houses along the river.

Dear old Quebec! It is just as fine as any place we saw. That was my impression, and I can describe things only as they appeared to me. Quebec is our one place in Canada of historic interest, and then, too, it is our own. It appears just as the pictures represent it. I could imagine every detail of that great event and appreciate how great a man he was who could capture it. The old fort looks like part of the great cliff on which it stands.

Out Into The Atlantic.

Past Quebec the St. Lawrence opens gradually and the shores recede. Past Rimouski land appears only in the distance. It grows cold and we are glad to hunt up heavy coat and rug. Around Newfoundland and until mid-Atlantic is reached, it is cold. You get benumbed and realize too late that you should have brought your fur coat. After Belle Isle you realize that you are in the ocean. How she rolls! It's just like

the coming down part of a swing all the time. It was Sunday night when it started and we were at service. It gives one a philanthropic sort of feeling. It grows on one. You seek your cabin and there give up your (sole's) soul's content. But if it's not stormy most soon get over that; some, however, keep it up most of the voyage.

There's a strange odor in the boat, very depressing if the ventilation is poor. It is destruction to stay in the cabin during the first few days anyway. Get up on deck if you can. Women run far more risk of being sick than men. They spend so much more time dressing. Some one should set the fashion for a steamer wrap with hood attachment. It would save a deal of misery, I'm sure. Saloon passengers have much better chance, for the farther down in the boat you have to go the worse the air is. The people all travel second cabin on ocean liners. Comparatively few go saloon, though the temptation would be strong. The surroundings are finer and the air better, but as far as comfortable furnishings and cleanliness is concerned second cabin is perfectly alright. Going alone one has to make a choice, but with a party one goes with the party and it's always all right if the party is all right.

I'm afraid the ocean voyage did not come up to my expectations. I had looked to it for the very best part of the trip (not knowing what was ahead) and perhaps expected too much. It's too cold to be really enjoyable; and though you have a jolly time and everybody gets acquainted if they're so inclined, it grows monotonous. Of course, there are all sorts of capers and everybody casts care aside and are expected to do as they did when they were children, skip, play games and cut up generally. To be sure there are those who form very adhesive friendships, who do not find the time long, but wish the voyage might last forever, but to the majority who are not so blessed the ocean grows monotonous. Every object is of interest. One iceberg we saw not far away looked larger than our boat, and the captain said that not more than one-seventh of it would be out of the water. We saw some whales, too, and porpoises playing themselves. One not having seen a whale would scarcely detect it; all to be seen is a large black fin and the blow. Along in the Irish Sea the pilot comes on. That is always an event. As we near Liverpool the number of boats increases. In the harbor the river is crowded with craft. Thousands of gulls circle round the incoming boats, impatient for the refuse to be thrown out. They fight with one another in mid-air over any scrap they may have picked up. Greedy birds they are and always hungry.

The Landing.

We had all been hurried up on board for landing, with our great grips, long before the boat stopped. Then we were not allowed off, but had just to stand and wait until all our luggage was landed. I have never read anywhere a description of the feeling one has during those two or three hours. I don't know why no one has described it. I could have come back on the outgoing "Empress." I can imagine what it would be like for one seeking a home in a strange country. Have pity for the poor benighted foreigner who comes to our country, perhaps alone. It is interesting to watch the unloading of the baggage. They run the trunks down a plank gangway. If it's not slippery enough, they pour some water down. Two men manage the boxes as they slide down, each one armed with a great piece of frayed rope that reminded me of the string dolls we used to make. As the trunk comes down, one man throws in his doll to keep the next one from damaging it. Very thoughtful of them. It grows tiresome as you wait. It is much more interesting to watch the

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Trusting to the glowing accounts of some very much interested person, the man from the prairies used to settle without enquiry or investigation in any old district of British Columbia. It speaks well for B.C. that even this kind of newcomer was generally successful. BUT THESE DAYS ARE OVER. And now, for the man who seeks a less rigorous climate and more beautiful surroundings there can be no such thing as over-carefulness in selecting a district in which to settle. Even to the famed Okanagan Valley this warning has an application. Investigate therefore the claims set forth in this advertisement and also in the booklet which the Secretary of the Armstrong Board of Trade will send to you if you will mail your name and address. The C.P.R. figures prove that Armstrong, the Garden District of the Okanagan Valley, is the most productive town in all British Columbia, surpassing the rest of the Okanagan combined. Fruit-growing market-gardening, mixed farming, poultry raising and dairying are all established pursuits, carried on with great profit in this district. There is no irrigation required or practised, no syndicate land holdings and no boom prices for land. Disease is unknown, water supply is unfailing and of great purity with electricity and power in connection. The climate is delightful and the educational facilities are of the highest grade. Armstrong is nearest the markets and its products command a special price therein. For Booklet and any information desired, send your name and address to the Secretary Board of Trade, Armstrong, Okanagan Valley, B.C.

See Armstrong, B.C.'s Garden District.

loading when you're starting home.

Before we left the boat Mr. Gautrey, president of the London Teachers' Association, came on board, and we were ordered on upper deck, where, standing on the steps, he gave us hearty welcome to the old land. Miss Percy-Taylor, too, of the Victorian League, came on board and gave us welcome. Here I might say that the National Union of Teachers, the London Teachers' Association, and the Victorian League did equally much towards our entertainment. They thought it not necessary to always make known to us who was giving the entertainment. Miss Percy-Taylor we saw quite frequently. Mr. Gautrey was with us only a few days. The following week he came with a party of London teachers for a two weeks tour in Eastern Canada. They were back again before we left.

The Trust and Scramble System.

Leaving the boat, all is excitement. The baggage problem in Britain keeps one from being lonesome. It didn't occur to me then, but, perhaps, that is the system. There seems to be no other. It has been called the "Trust and Scramble system"—trust the railroad and scramble for your luggage. Every place we went we waited till our trunks were dumped on the platform, then went like a swarm of bees and each claimed her own. The next race was to collar a man with a pot of sticky stuff, and if he didn't get claimed by a dozen others along the route, he came and stuck a placard on each trunk, and that took it to the boarding house. Just imagine leaving all your precious goods without check or slip of any kind to claim them with. Mr. Ney tried to reason us into assurance, and we tried to feel sure, but throughout the trip it was hard to overcome a feeling of uncertainty. But they say nothing ever gets lost in England. Your grip isn't safe, even if you are carrying it. Unless you are careful, some mad porter may rush up, and after carrying it to your coach, perhaps a block away, he will quietly remind you, "Don't forget to tip me."

From Liverpool to London.

But these are only minor matters. If the methods are not perfect, the English heart is as good as gold. Nothing is done by halves. From the moment of landing all feeling of loneliness had gone. A special was there for us, and, as we went along, our new friends moved about the train and made our acquaintance. We were late in starting. We were to have been in London for dinner, but it was six o'clock when we reached Crewe, and word had been sent ahead for tea to be served there while our train stopped for ten minutes. If our spirits lagged before, that set them going. I often think of the ride from Liverpool to London. I think we enjoyed it more than anything else. It was all so new, and we were all so ready for it. We missed nothing, and we saw more castles that afternoon than all the rest of the trip, whether real or imaginary we never knew. The country is very like Ontario, only more so. There is such a dewy freshness about it all. There is no sign of scorching as we have it in our hot summer. The methods impress one more than the land does. Everything seems so small, the one horse carts, the canals and tow boats, and the trains. They haven't big cars like ours, either for passengers or freight. The passenger cars are a fair size, and, of course, different inside than ours. Some have a hallway along the side where one can go from car to car; others have separate compartments, and you are shut in six or eight of you together, and don't see anyone else till the man comes for tickets a station before your destination. The freight cars looked funny to us. They are not so small as the dump carts our construction gangs use. Cattle cars are little white-washed affairs. The towns present an odd appearance. As we stood in the boat, Liverpool looked like rows and rows of toy houses, dozens of them built symmetrically. And the chimney tops! they did look funny. They looked to me like crazy wax figures, some with two legs, some with only one, some with an arm. Liverpool did

not look so odd when we came back to it later.

The Metropolis of the World.

Then, London! The dear old place! I love it now. It was late at night when we arrived. We had to engage in a luggage scrimmage, which lasted over an hour, then mounted buses (brakes they call them) which took us to our lodgings. I thought of Tom Pinch. He got down off the coach, "quite stunned and dizzy like," trying to realize that he was in London. I tried to feel that way, but couldn't somehow. London is a steady, slow-going old town. There is nothing there to make you dizzy. No bustle and jostle like we have. An Englishman would not be guilty of it anyway. We had a long drive before we got down for the night, and discovered that London was a beautiful old city. We hear of it as a dirty old gray place, where one can hardly breathe. It's a lovely old town. Trees everywhere, and grass wherever there is a place for it to grow, and all looked well and well kept. The tree that does best is the plane tree, a large, shapely tree that sheds its bark, and is, in appearance, something like our Canadian maple. At last we arrived, glad to be so near a rest, and after a good dinner, which awaited us we retired amid a confusion of impressions, the most prominent of which were that we were in London, and any feeling of uneasiness was dispelled by evidences of English hospitality.

I will not try to describe all we saw. I couldn't if I would, for we had to hurry so, many things are confused in my mind, and, anyway, it would be tiresome. I will try to tell my impressions of what I enjoyed the most. Likely I shall omit much that would interest, and what interested me may perhaps, not interest another. The day after we landed we were taken for a three hours' drive through London. It gave us an idea of the beauty of it, and took us through many places of historic interest; but we saw so much that we really did not see anything. One doesn't get a grasp of a city by driving through it, but the drive is most enjoyable, especially from the top of a brake. I might mention aside that we were taken for suffragettes more than once. There were so many ladies in the crowd that anyone who could not assign us any other business put us down for that.

Travelling Underground.

London has no street railways. All that is underground. There are three or four systems. It is a very much safer and handier way than ours. No one is in danger of being run over and you haven't to stop for anything except the stations. You cannot get on the wrong car if you have your wits about you at all. The only objection to the system is the ventilation. They say that a man cannot stand the work for more than two years. It is the only place in London where you are ordered to hurry. Everybody makes a race to get in. It is around the underground that you hear most of the Cockney, the most absurd pronunciation you can imagine. They shout out the name of the station, but unless you're accustomed to it, you cannot think what they say. But the names of the stations are all posted in large type so you can tell when to get off. A most inartistic habit they allow in England is the posting of enormous bills. The stations are lined with them. Just as you are deciphering the name of a place you find yourself back again at "Oxo," or "Bovril," or "Pears"—generally "Bovril." We were the greater part of four weeks in London, so got that we could find our way about quite well, with the aid of a railway map and the policemen. Oh, those London policemen! I could devote a whole paragraph or eulogise for half an hour on them. They are perfection!

Cordiality.

At our first reception in London I cannot distinguish those we met. Our own Lord Strathcona was there, a noble figure in spite of his years. Many members of the various educational associations were there, besides a number of members of parliament. I know we had a really good time, and were made to feel at home. Many other recep-

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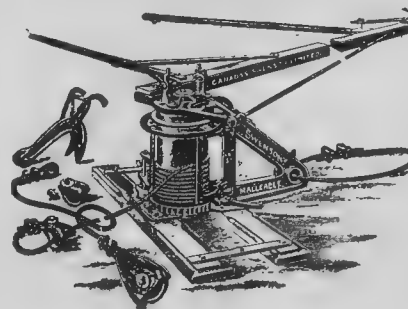
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tions were given, but looking back, it seems to have been one reception. Mr. Pincomb, secretary of the London Teachers' Association, shines out with great prominence. I think he must surely be a Canadian. He was everywhere. Early or late, Mr. Pincomb's bright face would pop up unexpectedly. He did the most in arranging our London programme. Every day we received what we called our "literature," directions as to when and where we were to go for the following day. At first they were very minute, so that we would be sure to find our way in time. Then, to make sure, Mr Pincomb would be at the station to see that all was right and to hurry up any lates.

The Tower.

One of the first objects of interest was the Tower. I can't tell with what feelings I got ready to go to see it, but I was somewhat disappointed in it. It is not nearly so awful as I thought. So much of it is changed from the olden time, and so many of the spots where the dread deeds took place are marked only by a stone or brass plate. We saw none of the dungeons nor into the the rooms where various personages were confined. The site of the old scaffold that Henry 8th made such excellent use of is marked by a brass plate enclosed within a low iron railing. Some of it is awful enough, though. In the Armouries are to be seen the old instruments of torture, the thumb-screws, stocks, a miniature rack, block and headman's axe, etc. The ancient order of guards, the Beef-eaters, seem about the most natural sight. Big, portly men, some of them look as if they had stepped about and looked after Henry's affairs. The place where the Crown jewels are kept was under repairs. So the jewels were not to be seen when we were there. We saw the royal robes worn by King Edward and Queen Alexandra. They are most beautiful, red satin lined with ermine. Around the king's is a band of four or five inches wide of gold braid, studded here and there with jewels.

Westminster.

I visited Westminster on two Sundays. Irving's description was in my mind constantly. I cannot attempt a description; Irving's is perfect. He surely was a man who understood. "The gray, religious light" pervades the place. One could entertain no thoughts of levity. Bishop Brent, from the Philippines, spoke the first Sunday. We could hear distinctly every word he said. The other Sunday we could hear little or nothing, but we happened to be in Poets' Corner, so hearing was of little consequence. A central figure on one wall is the effigy of Shakespeare, and around it that of Southey, Campbell and Coleridge. Near by are Burns, Goldsmith, Gray, and many others. Shakespeare's is much finer than the one in Stratford, though it was a pleasure to see there the spot where the bard and his loved ones were really buried.

St. Paul's.

St. Paul's is an immense, magnificent structure, but I thought that was all it was. It did not appeal to me at all as Westminster did. It appeared, I thought, to be trying to impose itself over as much ground as it could. The echo is dreadful. Unless one is right near the choir one can distinguish very little. We were up in the wonderful "whispering gallery." All ranged along with ears close to the wall, each thought the speaker only a few feet away.

St. Albans.

The cathedral I enjoyed most was old St. Albans, the spot known in history as the scene of various battles, and as the site of a noted monastic school. It is near the site of ancient Verulam, of Roman origin, and on the old Roman road from Chester, old Watling Street. Verulam was destroyed by fire by Queen Boadicea. Later, St. Albans, under various names, came into existence. It has in it, the oldest inhabited house in England, "The Fighting Cocks." St. Michael's Church, dating from A.D. 948, was built from the ruins of old Verulam. In it is the tomb of Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam. There we saw a leper "squin," a round hole in the wall, where

lepers could come near and hear the service and receive sacrament. We saw, also, some stone coffins there. It was an interesting little spot, decidedly flavored of antiquity. Excavations are, from time to time being made on the old Roman site. In recent years a theatre, corresponding identically with the Grecian model has been brought to light. The cathedral was what charmed me most. Perhaps it was my humor, but the grand old pile appealed to me most strongly. I can go back now and stand among its ancient pillars, with the same feeling of veneration and with the same anxiety, at one part, lest it fall on us. It had done something of the kind once before, and looked not unlike it again. We were told how many kinds and ages of architecture were represented there, and all about them, but my knowledge of them now is very vague. The majesty of the place impressed me. It lent interest to know how it had been spoiled from time to time according to the trend of the times. The beautiful ceiling in one part was discovered not very long ago under coats and coats of white-wash. The public chapel, doubtless of original grandeur, had been largely demolished by Cromwell, and the whole outer chapels used as a thoroughfare. There we saw two shrines; one, St. Alban's, had been reconstructed from over a thousand pieces, the destructive work of some zealot. The other, of St. Amphibalus, was in poor repair. There we saw, too, a curious thing, one of the only two watching towers in England, near the shrine of St. Albans. It was an ancient custom that a monk should sit there day and night and watch the shrine. The crowning magnificence of the building is the screen that portions off the shrine. It is an immense thing, and consists of three layers of carving, one behind another, but all visible to an interested eye. The figure of the Christ stands central, with saints and apostles in niches surrounding it.

We visited many other cathedrals and churches, so many that it became a standing joke among us. But the history of the land is connected largely with the cathedrals. They are the architectural excellence of the land, and we naturally expected and desired to visit them. England has always been associated in my mind with castles and cathedrals.

A Land of Delight.

But the real excellence of the land is not in cathedrals. It is a beautiful land on earth, a land of delight, kept like a garden, favored of nature. One can quite disassociate from it the poverty and distress that there abide. If there were absolutely nothing but hard work and hard times staring a man in the face, I can quite understand how he clings to the dear old homeland.

Pauperism Rife.

But the conditions of humanity there are desperate. The pauper problem stares them more and more in the face. It is the problem that confronts the school, the government, and every man who has a care for himself or a fellow man. We have far more work than men; they have thousands of times more men than work. Not for the present alone, but generation succeeds generation, and what at last will be the end of these sons of paupers' sons? The greatest aim of the school is to keep them from begging, to try to inculcate some little spark of independence, to provide work, if possible at all, and to keep conditions as near sanitary as possible. The spirit of beggary is the worst feature of the pauper, and thriftlessness the worst feature of the poor. In the trade schools they try to engender what seemed to me, the Canadian spirit of aptitude. The teacher there knows what we know to be true of Old Country workmen, they lack foresight and thrift. The task of the London teacher seems to be a hard one. The condition of things is desperate.

The Beautiful Lake District.

The gem of England (and, a little reluctantly, I confess, I think the gem of the British Isles) is the English Lake District. The rugged Scot would not think that, nor the hardy Irishman. But it appealed to me. The dewy freshness gave a charm to the beauty of na-

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ture. No wonder poets loved to live there. The fact that there were none there almost annoyed me. One would expect them to grow there. But nature does not create the soul of poetry, though the soul of poetry makes nature eloquent.

A Remarkable Grotto.

One of the jolly days we had in England was at Margate. The train ride through hop fields and orchard land was a delight. But at Margate they just

dropped their tools and went in for giving us a day. The jolly old aldermen walked us about to see everything. It is a seaside resort, and by the appearance of many of the inhabitants, a healthy one. One told us no one got old on that air. It was a mistake if one died at eighty or ninety. The building material there is noticeable. It is largely flint; whole flint stones found among the chalk of the cliffs. It, at least, is well-nigh eternal. Part of the old church dates from A.D. 1056, proof

against fire or weather. At Margate we saw one of the most beautiful things we saw on the trip, the Grotto. It has been there doubtless for ages, built by no one knows whom, and for no one knows what purpose, discovered only in recent years. You enter by a short, musty old stair, that gives you a creepy feeling of uncertainty, which leaves when you see the beauty at the bottom. First there is a long passage, then a rotunda and another passage that terminates in a square. Every vestige of

it is covered with shells, set in floral forms, in a hard setting of cement. The designs are the only clue as to its origin. Luncheon and supper were served in a glass pavilion on the edge of the sea. It had only lately been completed and we were the first party who were entertained in it. In my diary, I have written under Margate the words "Jolly Time." That was the lasting impression.

Among the Salisburys.

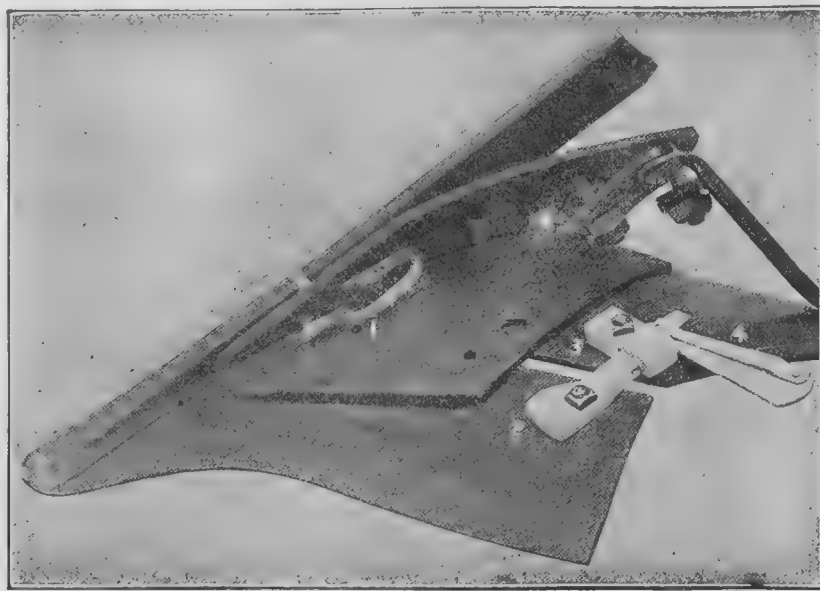
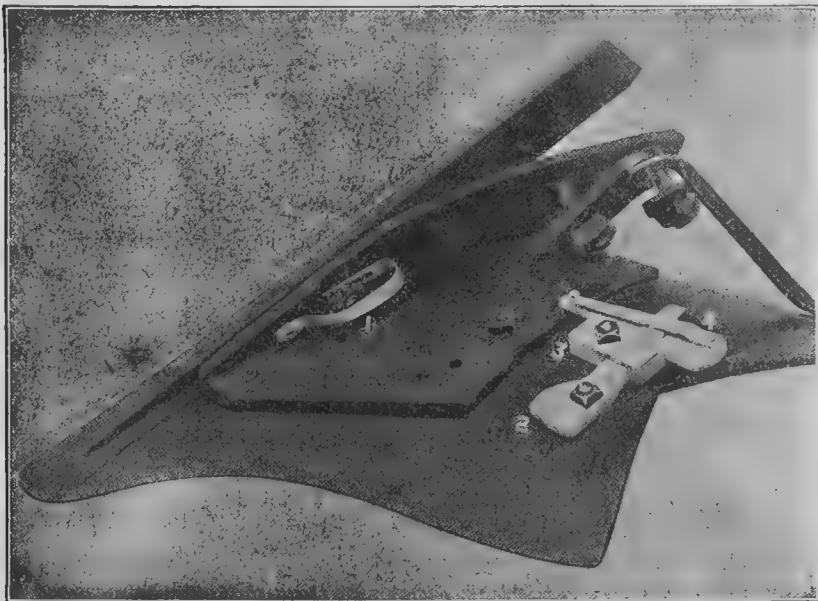
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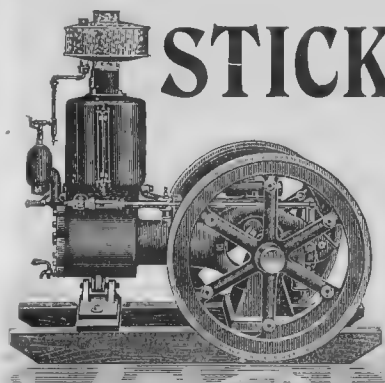
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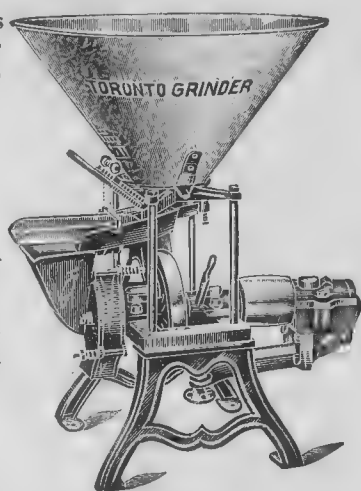
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from Hatfield, the home of the Salisburys. We were received by Lord William Cecil, brother of the Marquis, and he showed us about everywhere. Someone said: "Though he were fifty times the son of an earl, he is just a dear, loveable old man." Though he looked frail, and, I fear, tired himself out, he took us everywhere and told so unaffectedly the great record of the family. He took us too, to the gardens and the maze, where we had great fun and a number had to be rescued, and finally went bareheaded down the village and wished us good-bye at the train. I can see the dear old man yet, with his fair hair blowing in the wind.

There are many more dear spots that are pleasant memories; old Windsor, with its hallowed associations of our good Queen Victoria; lovely Hampton Court, royal Richmond, venerable Eton, cradle of great men; Kew Gardens; Portsmouth, with its monstrous industry, where is spewed out a whole army of workmen; beautiful Cowes, and the Isle of Wight, another gem of English beauty; but patience would not permit. A tale of pleasure becomes monotonous. Though we were often weary past ordinary endurance, yet the cordiality of

English welcome, and the efforts on our behalf which we knew lay back of all our visits, served to make us at least appreciative. Now we are rested, I am sure there is not one but will think of our trip only with pleasure.

Training for Usefulness.

Bushey stands out with prominence. There we visited the Royal Caledonian Asylum, what we understand as an orphanage, an institute for the support and training of poor children of Scottish soldiers. About 160 children were housed there, perhaps 20 of them really orphans, and trained in work that will fit them for earning a living; the girls in house-keeping, sewing, laundering, etc., the boys in farm work and trades of various sorts. It seemed to me to be just the right kind of thing. Though not strictly a trade school—for the boys leave at 14 and the girls at 16—yet it puts those children in the way of making a living and a chance to make something of themselves. All the appointments of the school were scrupulously clean, plain and simple, yet all sufficient to train a child in habits of cleanliness and health. The children looked it. It seemed to me that they had such good

faces that bespoke work, health and happiness. The dress tartan is the royal Stuart, and over the building floats the Scotch flag, through special permission of Queen Victoria. There we received one of our most hearty welcomes. One of the girls presented each of us with a bunch of heather. A programme was given by the children consisting of songs, among others, "The Maple Leaf," in our favor, and dances. They danced a sword dance, a Scotch reel, Shean Frews, etc. Two little boys and one little girl took my fancy. They were as light as feathers. The boys gave us some rousing cheers. Old Country children can cheer. It does one good to hear them. On several occasions we got the hearty British cheer. Later, tea was announced by the skirlin' o' the pipes.

Paris a Disappointment.

I am not prepared to say much about the Continent. We were there too short a time to know anything about it. The majority of us did not like Paris at all. Perhaps we expected too much. It is not a pretty city, not nearly as pretty as London. Its situation is finer than that of London, and from a distance Paris looks beautiful, but a drive

through it does not compare at all well with London. I cannot recall it with any degree of pleasure. It made me so nervous that I could not enjoy it. I dreaded getting away from the party, I dreaded guides and everything else. I hate even to think about it. I do not think I can go back and try to cultivate a taste for Paris. There is so much filth in evidence that the grandeur is eclipsed. One who sees only the beauty and can keep his mind above conditions could likely enjoy it, but for my part I'll be content to read about it. The eternal confusion and noise! Frenchmen are such chattering, gesticulating creatures! There seems to be no order. Even among themselves, everything has to be reasoned out and explained. They rush about as if their lives depended on it, and you are kept waiting. If you waken an hour of the night, the eternal noise is going on. In the morning, long before you want to get up, you are roused by a great jubilee below your window, and crawling out to see what's ado, you may find a man feeding a dog. Then there is the music of the French vehicles. A whole English thoroughfare wouldn't make as much noise as one French brake. But I think what sick-



Manitoba Teachers entertained at the Regal Lodge, Dublin, by Lord and Lady Aberdeen. Lord and Lady Aberdeen standing in centre.

ened me right away was the cab horses, and the way they are driven. It makes me hot yet to think of it. The drivers use long whips (and how they crack them) and those poor thin creatures can scarcely start the heavy coach. The French cabman gets the name of being the most reckless driver on the face of the earth. They say that if you get run over, as you are apt to do you get fined for it.

Much that is Beautiful.

Assuredly, Paris has much that is beautiful. I recall many places of beauty, the Sainte Chapelle, the Hospital des Invalides, sacred to the tomb of Napoleon, and the glorious Louvre. O, the Louvre! I should love to visit it again. A few hours gives one no conception of it. One should have a week or two and go an hour or so almost daily. We saw there the lovely Venus de Milo, one of the most beautiful pieces of statuary. Once having seen it one cannot forget the expression, so peacefully winning and sublime. The Reynolds room interested us. We saw the originals of many of the old familiar prints, Murillo's lovely faces and Turner's soft mingled tints were there. But the great multitude of pictures and statuary are a confusion in my mind. I should know many again to see them, but can now neither describe nor recall them. That is one of the times when a diary should be on hand. Look at less and take notes. It is a great mistake on such a trip not to keep a diary. I imagine one would get little good of one's trip without it, unless one had an excellent memory. If it be never so short, as it must necessarily be if one keeps it at all, the mere getting of it down serves to impress it on one's mind, and to keep things separate which would otherwise be confusion. But one is sure to be careless, and perhaps omit the very thing he afterwards wanted.

On to Versailles.

The drive and visit to Versailles was delightful. We drove out char-a-banc, eleven vehicles in all, each drawn by four, five or six horses. It was splendid. After passing the gates of Paris the road runs through the beautiful Bois de Boulogne (woods of Boulogne). Miles from Paris you still see the enormous Eiffel Tower. On the way we passed the house of Anna Gould, a square, plain looking building in lovely grounds. The fifteen miles of road to Versailles is as an avenue in a park. The palace is true to the pictures, the most beautiful place we saw in France. One could fancy it in its original form to be grandeur itself, but very much has been ruined, not purposely, but ignorantly, in the time when whitewash was considered a thing of beauty. Imagine whitewashing those beautiful gilded rooms! Through the ugly coating of many of the rooms one sees the glorious carving from floor to ceiling. Louis XIV spent endless sums on the decorations, so much that he destroyed the accounts. On one occasion his queen suggested that the grounds were incomplete for want of more water, and before she rose the next morning workmen had created the artificial lake that lies in front of her chamber windows.

At Brussels.

I could live in Brussels. It is a charming place, so sweet and clean. The European usages seem not repulsive there. The old part of the town is poor and lies low, but plans are a-foot for a great part of it to be terraced up and rebuilt. Much of Brussels has the old cobble pavement. It helps to retain its antiquity which is the charm of the old countries. One fails to notice the charm when a cart comes along in the still morning. It sounds as if as many carts as there are cobble stones were clanking along. We visited the exhibition, but I thought it little different from any other exhibition only that all nations were represented. It was thought that the Canadian exhibit outshone all others. How's that?

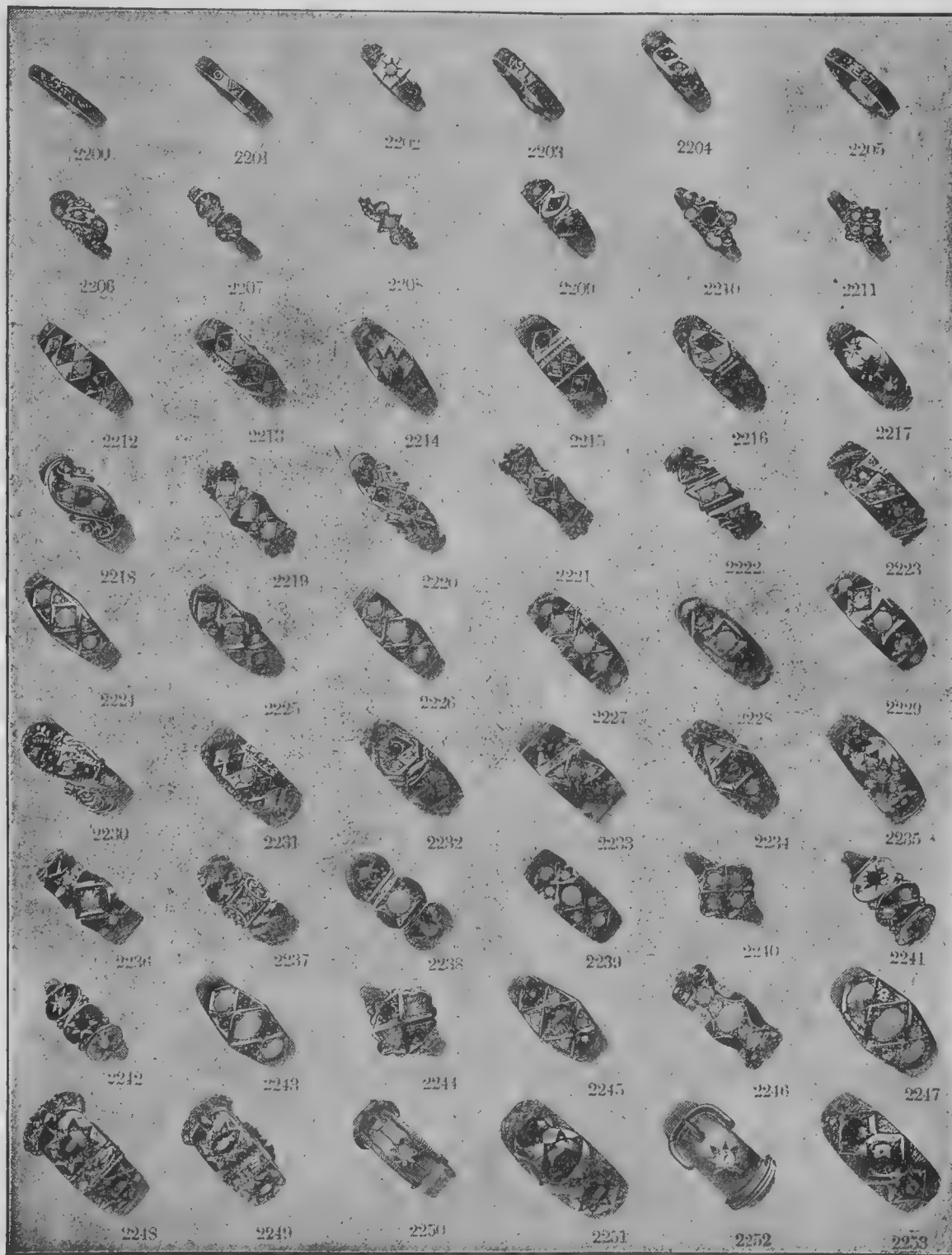
The Historical Fields of Waterloo.

The day at Waterloo was another as enjoyable as at Versailles. We drove out from Brussels. All you see to mark the scene of the battle is a huge mound, surmounted by a Belgian lion, on the spot where one of the princes of Orange

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2208—Garnet, pearls, 10k. 1 00	2222—10k Pearls, opals. 3 50	2236—10k Pearls, doublets. 3 50	2249—10k Garnet, buckle. 5 50
2209—10k Garnet, pearls. 1 00	2223—10k Pearls, doublets. 3 50	2237—10k Pearls, doublets. 3 50	2250—10k Pearl, buckle. 4 00
2210—10k Garnet, pearls. 1 00	2224—10k Pearls, opals. 2 75	2238—10k Opals, doublets. 5 50	2251—10k Three garnets. 7 50
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fought, and two small monuments not far away, but to see a battle field and to hear one describe it who knows and loves the spot changes one's attitude altogether. One's sympathies go out to the men on both sides as they never did before. One's admiration and respect broaden towards those who stood for right as they understood it, and towards those great nations who stood at their backs, and for whom they counted love and life all too little a sacrifice. We thought it would be stupid and uninteresting, but I say if one gets the opportunity by all means visit a battlefield.

The Home of the Warwicks.

But to return to dear old England. It would never do if I left out Warwick and being received by a real, live Countess. Bless her! She is just like ourselves, only a real beautiful woman. Though sixty and a grandmother, she is still handsome in face and form. Judging from a full length painting, as a young woman she must have been very beautiful. She is a public spirited woman, takes active part in the affairs of the day, and speaks well. What attests most to her goodness, her domestic all love her. Old Warwick is the finest castle we visited. It is both ancient and modern. There are evidences on all sides of the times when the Warwicks were kings in power, some of the walls 12 feet in thickness, the secret openings only recently discovered, the dungeons, the only ones we really saw into, and the great moat now overgrown with shrubbery. Yet the home is beautiful. It is the only castle I felt that I should like

as part of our tour, but so many wished to go, and were so evidently disappointed, that room was made for it. It was short and hurried. After a drive through Dublin we were received at the Vice-Regal Lodge in Phoenix Park by Lord and Lady Aberdeen. They both spoke; Lady Aberdeen most kindly in reference to her visit last year to Canada, where she had been received most hospitably by her old Canadian friends. A large photo of the party was taken there on the Lodge steps. Her Ladyship took a snapshot of us too. Then she showed us her kennels, of which the greatest number are Aberdeen terriers, that look as if they must trip on their hair; and after wishing us good-bye, she gave us each a post card photo of herself and Lord Aberdeen.

Killarney is all that has been said or sung of it. It is rarely beautiful. The yarns of the Irish boatmen lend color to Nature's wonders.

Old Scotia.

From Ireland we went to Scotland. I can talk away about England, but words fail when it comes to Scotland. Its not very true that "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." The Scottish reception, though not more genuine than the English, was less formal. It seems more like the way we do things at home. Mr. Murray, of the Edinburgh School Board, with his great benign face and form, was at the station with many others to take us to our boarding houses. We had a really jolly time in Scotland. They went about with us so much. Without display, affec-



The Tower Bridge across the Thames, London, England.

to live in. When parties are conducted through places of that kind, it is usual that ropes, kept for the purpose, are stretched so that none of the furniture may be handled, but shortly after our party entered we were favored in having word passed along and the ropes taken down. The great hall, the room that in olden times was used on public occasions, at once took us back to yesterdays. "Strongly built with rafters of oak," it presents the appearance of the chase and the battle. Armor and arms line the walls and huge skins lie for rugs. On one side is the great wide fire-place and at one end a load of great heavy oak for the fire. Near the fire-place was an immense pot like a sugar kettle, that was used for cooking during sieges, and now kept as a relic. In that hall the profligate Gaveston, friend of Edward II, had been brought to trial and sentenced to death, by his sleuth-hound Warwick. Another of the rooms finished in gilt, the Countess told us had been done in the time of Charles II, and had never since been touched except to clean. It seemed almost incredible, it looked so fresh and pretty. Before visiting Warwick I had concluded that one reason for the excellent state of preservation of these old places was that they were never subjected to the sacrilegious ravages of house-cleaning, but at Warwick I was undeceived. Luncheon and tea were both served for us. It was among our last English receptions and one of the best. From there we went to Holyhead and over to Ireland.

The Emerald Isle.

The Irish trip was not planned for

tation or excessive zeal, one feels sure of the heartiness of the welcome. Edinburgh is as fine as its pictures represent it with its great impenetrable fortress. We visited the castle. The thing that took my fancy most was the little triangular plot of ground, the dog's cemetery, away up at the top just outside the battlement. All around it were the little stones with the names carved on them, marking the spots where the pets of the regiment were buried. We saw the room where James VI, (James I of England) was born and afterwards lowered from the window in a basket. We saw the Scottish jewels, and near them a great strong-box in which they were hidden during Cromwell's time. In Holyrood we saw Queen Mary's rooms, those in which she really lived. Little bits of close places they seemed, the dressing room like a clothes-press, and the supper room not large enough for more than two to sit in comfortably. It was in the supper room the murder of Rizzio took place, and from thence his body was afterwards dragged to the door of the large outer hall. Damp, musty old places these castles, especially Holyrood. It seemed to me suggestive of dark deeds. In Edinburgh, driving through the city, we got almost our only sight of poverty. In London our roads lay through almost no slum districts. But driving down the Cannongate to Holyrood you pass through what used to be the homes of the aristocracy, now inhabited with filth and squalor. They say the architecture of many of the old houses is rich. Groups of women and children hang about the doors with no ambition save to beg if they get the

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All grown on the Farm of Francis Wright, Coleridge, Alta. (See article accompanying).

chance. One can see in it nothing but a tragedy. It seems, "the poor ye always have with you. Edinburgh and Stirling recall Scotland's grandeur and her misery. None in these veins flows Scottish blood, but must thrill to behold for the first time that grand old land. There true hearts have fought for right and freedom. May Robbie Burns' prayer be ever fulfilled:

"O, Scotia, my dear, my native soil,
For thee my warmest wish to Heaven is sent.

Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blessed with health and peace and sweet content.

And oh, may Heaven their simple lives prevent
From luxury contagion, weak and vile."

the Old Country. We had in Mr. Ney a prince of organizers. Nothing, however small, but was arranged for our comfort. Every part of the trip under his control, from Winnipeg, July 5th to Winnipeg, September 5th, was in perfect order. In spite of opposition and croaking, he planned and carried it out to a successful finish. To Mr. Ney belongs all the credit of the enterprise and to him we teachers feel we owe all the gratitude for the pleasure and benefit of our trip. A great pleasure and inestimable benefit it assuredly has been. We came back feeling a greater pride in our own land, pride and love for that staunch old Motherland, and we hope feeling better men and women with broader outlook and deeper sympathy.



Farm of Francis Wright, Coleridge, Alta. On the left is the windbreak.

At Carlisle the members of our party were the guests of the homes. I was not there, but by the way the rest talked they had a grand time. But I was at Barrow. We had been told that while in England we were climbing a hill of hospitality, at the top of which was Barrow. It seemed impossible, but it proved true. It was said there were more invitations extended than there were those to accept them. They treated us just as if we were cousins they had known all their lives, took us here and took us there, and all the while gave us a jolly time. At Barrow was the only place we had a dance. Other places there were never enough gentlemen. It was a good finish to a lively time and a glorious tour.

The Home-Coming Best of All.

All things end. So did our great trip, and the home-coming was best of all. The summer of 1910 will long live in the memory of the teachers who visited

Growth at Medicine Hat.

Francis Wright, of Coleridge, Alberta, sends us some photos which we reproduce herewith, and also writes us. He says: "I am sending photos showing what we can do up in this semi-arid region in the driest year in eighteen experienced." The boy in the picture is holding a fourteen pound cabbage and the girl a ten and one-half pound cauliflower. The collection of vegetables was grown on Mr. Wright's farm during 1910. The potatoes weigh one and one-half pounds each. All the vegetables were grown in the open field without shelter or water other than rainfall.

The plantation he describes as follows: "The best plantation for its age (two year's growth) in the whole of Alberta, and these trees are growing on a light sandy soil, of no use for anything else, and they are doing remarkably well. Out of several thousand trees not one winter killed last year."



Plantation on Farm of Francis Wright, Coleridge, Alta. (See article accompanying).

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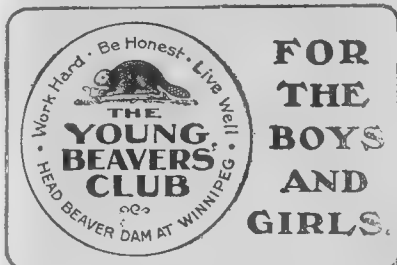
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All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Hitched a Steer to a Hand Sleigh.

Yonker, Sask., Nov. 8, 1910

Dear Daddy Beaver:—I live on a farm on the bank of Lake Manato. It is on the main line of the G.T.P. We have a pair of ponies that we can ride and drive, also a pair of steers that sometimes we drive. Some time ago we had some girl friends come to visit us, and we hitched one of the steers to the hand-sleigh, and he ran away. My, didn't we have some fun! I would like to get a shower of post cards on Dec 25th. That is my birthday.—Your friend T. R. McCluskey. (Aged 9 years.)

Promised a Pony.

Burnside, Man., Nov. 21, 1910.

Dear Daddy Beaver:—My father is giving me a pony if I can keep up with my class at school. There are very many trees around our school and it makes it cool in the summer and warm in winter. The school is made of bricks. I have half a mile to go. My brother took the job of lighting the fires, but he does not go to school, but my other brother tends to the fire all day, and I go early in the morning with my brother to help him. I put a lot of wood down for all day. He gives me sixty cents a month. I remain, yours sincerely, John Bell.

A Clever Cat.

Dumas, Sask., Dec. 8, 1910.

There are lots of rats for trappers this winter. We young beavers had better be careful not to get caught in those traps. My brother caught fourteen or fifteen rats and a mink this winter. The snow is very deep here; it takes me to the

knees. My little sleigh will not go through, if I am not on a trail. I have a cat that if you will put it on one horse's back and tell it to jump onto the other horse's back, it will do it. Wishing the club every success.—Willie Brownlee. (Age 9.)

From a Little Alberta Girl.

Magrath, Alta.

Dear Daddy Beaver.—I am a farmer's daughter and live four miles from town. I have been going to school about seven weeks. My sisters and I have six pets. I have one rabbit and one lamb; my two sisters and one brother has one rabbit and a lamb each. I live three blocks from the school house. I would like to exchange cards with some of the girls about my own age, 12. I like to live on the farm better than in the town, because it is far nicer in the summer and spring. There are the pretty flowers and green fields. Best wishes to Daddy and all the other beavers.—Vera Jacobs.

Likes Town Life.

Box 9, Brookdale, Man.

Dear Daddy Beaver.—This is my second letter to your club. I received a button, but the pin on it did not stay fastened, and so I lost it and I would like dear old daddy Beaver to send me another button. My brother has written to your club and got a button from you, but does not wear it and has not lost it yet. I go to town school. I go in on Monday morning and stay in and go to school till Friday night or Saturday. I like living in town very well. We are four miles out of town. We are practicing for a Christmas tree entertainment, and we expect it will be very good. The Sunday school and the school combined are getting it up. Hoping your club will have every good success. From Louise Postlethwaite.

Little Bits from Other Letters.

Mary C. Brown, Tantallon, Sask.—My father has a gramophone and 29 plates for it.

Clarence E. Johnson, Trossachs, Sask.—I like skating, playing hockey, running, jumping, base ball, foot ball, and climbing trees very much.

James Walker, Glen Ewen, Sask.—I went to Oxbow on the first of July to the water carnival. There were swimming races, diving contests and walking the greased pole, also catching a greasy pig. In the evening they played football. There were boats there, too.

Lucille Gray.—Tosfield, Alta.—My brother has caught over 100 rats, about six weasels, one badger and a skunk.



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President of Brandon Fair Board Corrects Statement Regarding Races.

We have received the following letter from P. Payne, president of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association, Brandon:—

"In your issue of Nov. 21st last, under the heading, 'The Dominating Element in Our Fairs,' you have W. I. Elder, Dr. Cox and myself as claiming that the races were the most important feature of our fair. I would like you very much to publicly retract this statement, as we can produce you affidavits to the effect that the statement was never made by either of us, and if my memory serves me right it was not made by anybody at the meeting referred to.

"I cannot understand why you should publish a statement before finding out whether the same is correct or not, as it gives a wrong impression to all your readers."

We publish the above with the very best of grace. The statement to which Mr. Payne objects appeared in this paper in quotation marks, being a direct quotation from a Brandon paper, whose representative, we naturally supposed, was at the meeting.

We take it now, from President Payne's letter, that the attitude of himself and the others quoted is that the races are only an inferior part of the exhibition, and that the agricultural exhibits and other substantial features are the ones to which the greatest encouragement ought to be given. Such

an inference, we should say, would be quite fair; and, if so, we are then on quite common ground, because this was exactly the purport of what we said. If this is not the attitude of President Payne and the others whose names we mentioned, then we shall be glad to open our columns to them as to what their attitude really is.

We are sorry if we have misquoted anyone, even unwittingly. We again repeat our own conviction that, no matter what may be said for racing as a pastime, the agricultural class, and not the sporting class, should dominate our exhibition boards, and the affairs of the organization should be directed accordingly. We have no personal objections to any of those whose names were mentioned. At the same time, we are not yet aware that our statements regarding the intimate relationship between the Turf Club directorate and the Exhibition Association directorate are incorrect.

Lost.

Sorrel colt, nearly 3 years old, white stripe in face, turned over nose, 4 white feet, wire cut on right front shoulder, branded lazy T above lazy H on right thigh, a short heavy-set animal, half Belgian, not castrated when lost. Ten dollars or reasonable reward given for information as to its whereabouts or if brought to my place.—Thomas B. Hull, Taber, Alta.

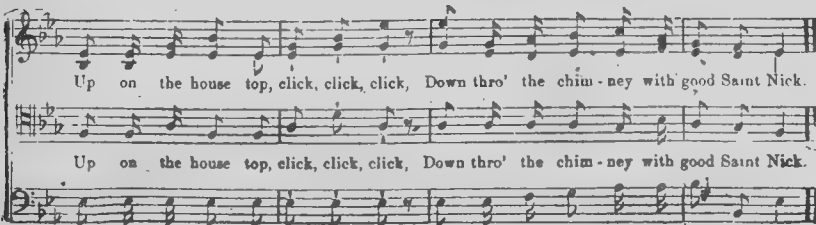
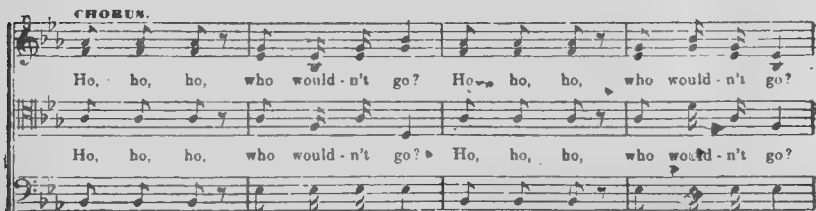
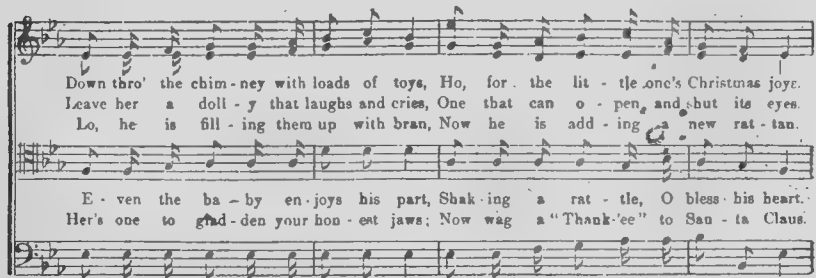
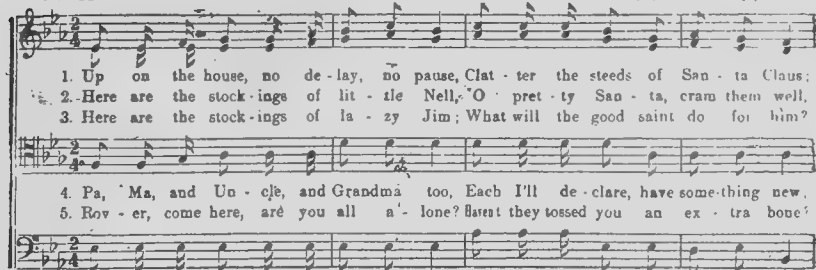
An Interesting Old Windmill.

Prussia's oldest windmill stands on a hill in the neighborhood of the village of Bamme in Havellande. As shown by an inscription on one of its beams, it was built in 1559, and is therefore 350 years old. Its wooden superstructure rests on an ancient oak, which constitutes, as it were, a pedestal for it. Time has, of course, ravaged the historic structure, and the side walls and sails have often been struck by lightning, but the oak foundation shows no trace of decay, and remains an interesting witness to bygone years.

Santa Claus.

No. 122.

S. S. MYERS By per



Percherons and Holsteins

Registered stock of the highest breeding

Stallions and Mares For Sale

Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves offered at close prices. Imported mares weighing from 1,650 to a ton. Some mares in foal to imported "Carnot" grand champion at Chicago International in 1909. Some stallions and mares sired by the famous "Calypso." A grand lot of young stallions ready for service. Prices right. Come and see—or write.

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Crows Nest Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway.

McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.

Headquarters for Clydesdales in the U.S.

We sold the Champion Mayoress, the noted 1st prize winner, Polar Star, Homespun, etc., and the bulk of the winners through the Western States the past year emanated from our stud. A speciality of good horses at a price that can be resold at a profit.



Lady de Batlee, Champion, Ia. and Minn. State Fairs.

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AND SEED GRAIN FAIR

BRANDON

March 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1911

\$7000.00 IN PREMIUMS \$7000.00

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY and GRAIN

Annual Meeting of Man-
itoba Live Stock Associa-
tions.

Lectures and Demonstrations
by eminent experts. Judging
Competitions.

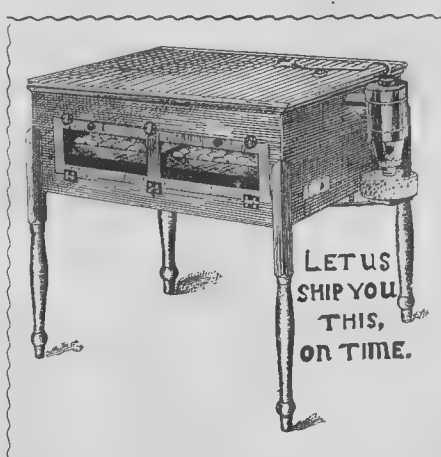
Single fair Railway rates. Entries close Feb. 28.

Prize list will be ready for distribution Jan. 10.

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ANDREW GRAHAM,
Pomeroy, Vice-Pres.

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Which explains Cabinet incubators from start to finish. It contains letters from satisfied poultrymen; it gives a copy of our guarantee—a guarantee that is some good to you.—It will cost you nothing to know all about our free trial offer—send now.

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ON TIME.

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PROPRIETOR

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Deals direct with producers and saves them Commission on Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Ask for Quotations on Dressed Pork, Veal and Spring Lamb



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly but briefly.

Disturbing the Peace.

T. A. F., Manitoba.—“What is the nature of the offense of a person or persons, either ratepayers or not, that go to the school yard and condemn the conduct of the children there and also go into the school house and cause disturbances? What is the penalty and where can a person go to lay the complaint?”

2. What can be done to stop a man of a very gastric disposition that makes it a point to attend all the public meetings in the neighborhood and after the meetings close to go into a temper at something that was said or left unsaid, using profane and vile language in the presence of all that are there, sometimes ladies; always young boys and men?”

Answer:—1. The complain should be laid before a Justice of the Peace and the offender is liable for a fine not exceeding \$20 under Section 242 of the Public Schools' Act.

2. This is an offence under the Criminal Code and you can lay an information before a Justice of the Peace.

Loss by Fire.

A. B., Kendal, Sask.:—“Several farmers have associated in helping each other in threshing. One day, by a great wind, in threshing for my neighbor, the machine took fire, burning my rack and wagon. Who should bear the loss, my neighbor, the owner of the machine or myself?”

Answer—Your neighbor would not be liable for the loss of your wagon, but if the fire started owing to the negligence of the thrasher, he would be liable to you.

Killing of Dog.

Farmer, Manitoba.—“My dog runs after motor cars on road allowance and one of the occupants shoots him and leaves him lying dead on the road. 1. Can I claim price of dog which was a valuable one? 2. Who is responsible for removal of dead animal? If horses take fright at dead dog lying on road and an accident occurs, who is responsible for damages? 3. Is it lawful to shoot on road allowance at any time?”

Answer.—1. This man had no right to kill your dog unless he was actually dangerous. You would be entitled to recover the value of the dog. 2. You would, of course, not be responsible for the removal of the dog until after you had actual notice of its death, and even then it is unlikely that you could be held responsible for the accident which subsequently occurred. 3. The Municipality has a right to pass by-laws regulating the discharging of firearms and you should refer to your municipal clerk.

No Serious Scarlet Fever Epidemic in Brandon.

On account of the coming conventions of farmers in Brandon, we quote a communication sent us on Dec. 10 by Mayor Adolph, of Brandon. He says:—

“The council of the city of Brandon, having heard that exaggerated statements regarding the health conditions in Brandon are in circulation, have requested me to publish the following for the purpose of contradicting the false rumors:

“Office of Medical Health Officer, Brandon, Man., Dec. 10th, 1910.

“The Mayor and Council, City of Brandon.

“Gentlemen:—The scarlet fever situation is as follows: From Nov. 1st to the present date—Dec. 10th—there have been thirty cases reported. During the first four weeks of this interval we had twenty-four cases, and during the last two weeks we have had but six, which shows that the epidemic has been checked. The later cases have all been of a milder type, which is evidenced by the fact that during November eleven deaths occurred from scarlet fever, and so far this month but one death has occurred.

“I consider the epidemic is practically over, and, provided the house quarantine is rigidly enforced, we should not have more than an occasional case, such as we have always had, and such as any city has.

“With this belief, I have consented to the opening of the public schools, Sunday schools, etc., the coming week. Respectfully, E. C. Beer, Medical Health Officer. Approved, J. H. Edmison, M.D., Provincial Medical Health Officer.”

“From the above it will be seen that no one need fear visiting Brandon, and the rumors circulated throughout the province are unwarranted, and that many of them are slanders on the conditions of health in Brandon.

“House quarantine of all contagious cases is, and will be, rigidly maintained by the health officers.

“There is no epidemic in Brandon other than that referred in the above report of the medical health officers.

“Thanking you for the publication of this letter on behalf of the council, I have the honor to be, sir, yours very truly, H. L. Adolph, Mayor.”

Grain Commission Firm at Fault.

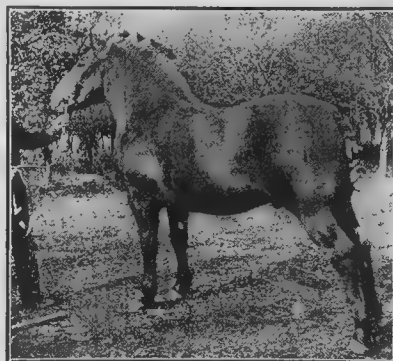
Saskatchewan subscriber.—“A ship's carload of wheat to grain firm at Winnipeg on Oct. 19. Receipt of shipping bill and letter with instructions to sell immediately were acknowledged by the firm on Oct. 20. Car at Fort William on Oct. 26. Returns from Railway company of weights, etc., back in grain firm's office in Winnipeg on Oct. 28. Wheat was held until Nov. 3 and sold at lowest point of season, a decline of 7¼ cents between times of receiving shipping bill, instructions, etc., and sale, or four cents decline after receipt of official weight from Railway Co. and date of selling. Does ‘sell immediately’ mean upon receipt of shipping bill or upon receipt of outturn at Ft. William? Can ‘A’ collect the difference in price from the grain firm?”

We have advised our correspondent to take this matter up with D. D. Campbell, Special Shippers' Agent at Winnipeg, who is in a position to ferret out the whole matter and secure redress. And it appears that there is good and sufficient reason for getting damages from the firm. In talking with a number of the Winnipeg commission men we find that the interpretation usually put on the instructions, “sell immediately,” is that it means to sell as soon as it is known what the car will grade. When a car of grain reaches Winnipeg it is at once graded by officials of the inspection department and a certificate of the grading sent to the firm to whom the car has been consigned for disposal. It is never safe to sell grain that is west of Winnipeg for it may not grade out as expected. For this reason the commission men like to wait until they get the inspector's grade certificate. Then they know exactly what they have for sale and sell it as soon as they can if their instructions are to “sell immediately.” In the present case there was no reason for waiting for the outturn of the car at Fort William. It seems that “A” has a just claim against the firm, but it will no doubt be difficult to get a settlement unless the case is put up to them good and strong. Mr. Campbell is the proper party to appeal to for aid in adjusting such cases.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has called a Dominion Forestry Convention to meet in the city of Quebec on January 18 and 19, 1911. The convention will be under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, a national organization, with more than 2,500 members scattered throughout all the provinces.

Clearwater Stock Farm

Forty
Registered
Percherons



Headquarters for
Percherons in
Saskatchewan

THIS is the picture of one of our last importation of November 15th, Marquis, 65780, a two-year-old, weighing 1825 lbs., girth 8 feet 1 inch. This Percheron is sold to, Mr. C. A. Browning, of Lumsden, Sask., but we have others of similar quality and weight, French, American and home bred. Anyone wanting Percherons should see our horses before buying, as our prices are reasonable and terms arranged to suit purchaser. Write or phone us if you cannot come.

W. E. & R. C. Upper—North Portal, Sask.

The People's Parliament at Ottawa.

Canadian Council of Agriculture Holds Enthusiastic Convention—Monster Delegation of Farmers Wait on the Dominion Parliament—Seven Provinces Officially Represented—Memorials Presented to Parliament Referred to the Farmers' Stand on Government-Owned Terminal Elevators, the Chilled Meat Question, Hudson Bay Railway, Amendments to the Railway Act, Co-operative Legislation, the Bank Act, and Tariff Reduction—Premier Laurier Makes Reply.

Reported by Member of our Editorial Staff.

On the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the West last summer the farmers of the plains were invited to send delegates to Ottawa to discuss with the Prime Minister certain questions held to be of vital importance to Canadian agriculturists, and especially to those of the great North-West. At the time the proposition of the farmers going to Ottawa was first mooted few, perhaps, had the temerity to think that there could be organized anything like the deputation that waited upon Sir Wilfrid and the members of Parliament in the House of Commons at Ottawa on December 16. Perhaps eight hundred delegates from seven provinces—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia—from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean—were present. Five hundred of these were from the West, and the major portion of the rest were from Ontario and Quebec, the Atlantic coast provinces being represented by only a few delegates. The organizations represented were the United Farmers of Alberta, the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Dominion Grange, the Dominion Millers' Association, and the fruit and dairy-men's organizations of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. There was also present as a delegate a representative of the grain dealers and exporters. It was a deputation of the great common people, the producers of the land, who were asking the consideration of the country's legislators in the framing of new legislation and in the improving of old. Never before has such a monster deputation presented itself to the law-makers on Parliament Hill at Ottawa.

Governments are used to receiving delegations. This must be so with every popular government. But delegations are ordinarily received in committee rooms or in the private offices of the members or Ministers, as the case may be. No committee room nor private office would contain this delegation. They were received on the floor of the House; the delegates took the seats and the members stood, sat in the aisles, on the steps in front of the Speaker's chair, in the gallery, or wherever they could find room. The doors of the House Chamber were thrown open a few minutes before ten, and by previous invitation the delegated farmers of Canada filled the seats vacated by the elected members of the Commons. Here was the people's Parliament in session, but there was no Opposition and no Government. All were of one mind. The memorials to be presented were the unanimous expression of opinion of the eight hundred delegates, many of whom had travelled over two thousand miles to tell the elected governors of the people what the country really wants in the way of legislation.

The Western organization, the Western spirit and enterprise, was a gracious surprise to the conservative East. That five hundred farmers from the West would come to Ottawa in a body had not been anticipated. On the night of December 12 a train of thirteen coaches left the Winnipeg station with three hundred and twenty-five delegates from Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba on board, bound for the capital. Some one hundred and fifty had preceded this delegation by earlier trains. The best wishes of the citizens of Winnipeg, tendered in the form of a banquet and speech, accompanied the Western farmers on their Eastern tour. From the

time the train left Winnipeg until it reached Ottawa the eye of the outside world was upon it. The daily press was in constant communication with the march eastward, and before the excursion reached Ottawa some half-dozen reporters, representing some score of daily papers, not only of Canada, but of the United States and even the Old Country, had boarded the train. This journey to the East was something new. People were taking notice. Such is always the case when a man is in earnest. An earnest man can command attention. The farmers of the West were acting as one man, and they were very much in earnest; there cause was a common one.

The reception at Ottawa was most gracious. There had gathered delegates of farmers' organizations from all over Canada. In the name of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which consists of the executives of all the farmers' organizations, the Mayor of Ottawa received them and granted them the freedom of the city. The Grand Opera House was turned over to them for the Convention on December 15, which preceded the presentation of the memorials to Parliament. This was the most notable farmers' convention ever held in Canada. Never before has so representative a body of farmers of the Dominion been gathered together. There were present potato farmers from New Brunswick; those who practised mixed farming, dairying, and fruit growing in Ontario and Quebec, and the large and well-organized contingent from the West. The Dominion Grange had recently met in Toronto, many questions had been discussed for presentation to Parliament in the form of resolutions. The executives of the Western associations had well in hand the sentiments that the grain growers of the West desired the government to know. In their convention, held by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the East and the West came together. And they were one. The whole day was spent in discussing the resolutions to be presented to the government. There were questions in which the East was more interested than the West; likewise the West was more interested in some things than the East. The Hudson Bay Railway, the chilled meat trade, and terminal elevators were not of special interest to the Eastern farmers. But they were backing the West in them because of their belief that legislation as requested was in the best interests of the West, therefore of the whole country. On the tariff, the Railway Act, and co-operative legislation all were personally interested. Not a single resolution put before the Convention met with a dissenting vote. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the executive instructed to submit them, with memorials attached, to the government at the reception of the delegation on the day following.

All this was preliminary to the big work of the day following. At nine-thirty the eight hundred delegates fell into line in front of the Grand Opera House and marched, four abreast, up Parliament Hill, on up the steps of the Capitol, and, by special invitation of the Speaker of the House, into the very chamber of the House of Commons. The time for considering the wishes of the deputation had been arranged for the hours from ten to one o'clock. The session lasted until a few minutes before two, when Sir Wilfrid rose to reply to the presentations made.

D. W. McCuaig, President Canadian Council of Agriculture, read the resolutions and introduced to Sir Wilfrid and

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1. You can attend an Agricultural College.
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We Teach Scientific Farming Methods by Mail

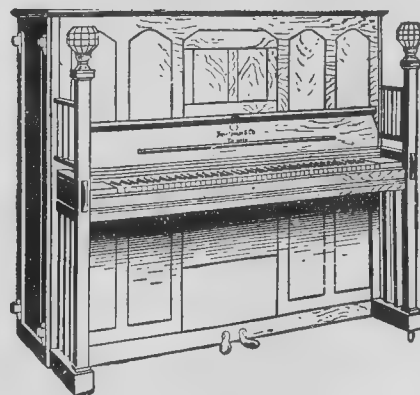
The great majority of farmers and farmers' sons are unable to avail themselves of what the Agricultural Colleges offer, because they can't leave home. Our course is intended to meet the needs of men in these circumstances. It consists of 24 separate lessons and a mass of supplementary reading, every line practical, every lesson written by a man who is an acknowledged authority on Western Canada farming conditions.

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the House the various speakers who presented the memorials.

Terminal Elevators.

This was the first question presented, the resolution accompanying same being as follows:—

"Whereas, we are convinced that terminal elevators as now operated are detrimental to the interests of both the producer and consumer, as proved by recent investigation and testimony of important interested bodies, we therefore request that the Dominion Government acquire and operate as a public utility, under an independent commission, the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific coast, and provide the same at Hudson Bay when necessary, also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain."

In support of this resolution Peter Wright, Myrtle, Man., director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, Sask., secretary-treasurer Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, vice-president United Farmers of Alberta; G. V. Wood, Hamilton, Ont., representing the Dominion Millers' Association; G. E. Goldie, representing the Ontario millers and the Dominion Millers' Association; H. Shaw, Toronto Board of Trade; and H. W. Richardson, Kingston, representing the grain dealers and exporters, read memorials urging the Government to acquire and operate the terminal elevators as set forth in the resolution.

The Chilled Meat Trade.

No resolution was prepared to cover this all-important question. Instead of this, D. W. Warner, Edmonton, director of the U.F.A., read a memorial setting forth the deplorable situation of the live stock industry of the West at the present time, and praying the Government to take action that would lead towards the establishment of a dead meat trade that would soon become of great import, and be the means of rejuvenating the live stock industry.

Hudson Bay Railway.

The resolution covering this important question was as follows:—

"Whereas, the necessity of the Hudson Bay Railway, as the natural and most economic outlet for placing the products of the Western prairies on the European market has been emphasized by the Western people for the past generations; and whereas, the Dominion Government has recognized the need and importance of the Hudson Bay Railway, and has pledged itself to its immediate construction, and has provided the necessary funds entirely from the sale of Western lands; and whereas, the chief benefit to be derived from the Hudson Bay Railway will be a reduction in freight rates in Western Canada, due to actual competition, which could be secured only through Government ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway; and whereas, anything short of absolute public ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay railway will defeat the purpose for which the road was advocated, and without which it would be in the interests of Western Canada that the building of the road should be deferred; therefore, be it resolved that it is the opinion of this Convention that the Hudson Bay Railway and all terminal facilities connected therewith should be constructed, owned, and operated in perpetuity by the Dominion Government under an independent commission."

In support of this resolution R. C. Henders, president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, read a memorial which had the unanimous endorsement of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Amendments to the Railway Act.

From the standpoint of Western farmers, the memorial dealing with desired amendments to the Railway Act was one of the most important. This was very ably dealt with in a memorial presented by James Bower, Red Deer, president United Farmers of Alberta. Particular reference was made to those parts of the Act which were oppressive and detrimental to the farming interests—(1) The liability of the railways with reference to fences and cattle guards; (2) for stock injured on the lines; the adjustment of freight rates and amendments to sections of the Act which have reference thereto. The memorial was summarized in the three following requests:—

"(1) That the principle of fixing the tariffs in accordance with the competition of other roads, or the density of traffic, or volume of business handled be disallowed.

"(2) That a true physical valuation be taken of all railways operating in Canada, this valuation to be used as a basis of fixing the rates, and the information to be available to the public.

"(3) That the Board of Railway Commissioners be given complete jurisdiction in these matters as well as in all matters of dispute between the railways and the people, and to enable them to do this the law be more clearly defined."

Co-operative Legislation.

At the Convention of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the following resolution was adopted, to be submitted to the Prime Minister, as representing the sentiments of the organized farmers of Canada:—

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention it is desirable that cheap and efficient machinery for the incorporation of co-operative societies should be provided by Federal legislation during the present session of Parliament."

E. J. Fream, Innisfail, Alta., Secretary United Farmers of Alberta, read the memorial dealing with co-operative legislation. In this memorial it was set forth that as the country was so vast the question was a matter of moment to all Canadians. Transportation charges added greatly to the cost of most articles in everyday use among the settlers in the thinly settled portions of the country. The present system of supply and distribution also added to the cost, and was not to the benefit of the producer or the consumer. On other points the memorial read:—

"These extra charges could, we believe, be largely eliminated by the introduction of an intelligent method of co-operation, and we therefore ask that you introduce as a Government measure an efficient Act providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies, no matter whether they may be large or small ones.

"Other interests have been allowed to organize under a Dominion law, and while we do not ask for legislation which will permit a control or give any special privileges, still, we believe that we should be allowed to organize and carry on business if we are desirous of doing so."

"Efforts have been made towards organizing co-operative societies, but it is necessary if the future efforts are to be crowned with success that this legislation should be enacted."

Attention was called to conditions that have prevailed. The early days of the East were different from those of the West. All interests in the early days of the East were in a poorer state, while in the West, now in its early days, "powerful corporations control every avenue of trade and commerce, and by combining prices they are able to take undue advantage of the helplessness of both the producer and consumer, who, under present conditions, are forced to submit."

Reference was made to other countries in which co-operation proved a success, and to the legislation introduced last session which failed. Consideration was asked for the legislation which will be introduced this session by a private member.

"We do not think that this is an unreasonable request, as legislation of this kind does not call for the compulsory establishment of these societies, but as it will be permissive, only then the residents of any district will be able to determine whether they will be incorporated or not.

"In conclusion, we would draw your attention to the fact that there should be one uniform law regulating the operation of co-operative societies in the de-

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Farmers' Delegation and Members of Parliament standing in front of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

velopment of what is known as the co-operative movement in Canada, and that such legislation will be for the general benefit of Canada."

Resolution re. Bank Act.

"Whereas, it is generally believed that the Bank Act, forming as it does the charter of all Canadian banks for a ten-year term, by its present phrasing prevents any amendment involving curtailment of their powers enjoyed by virtue of the provisions of such charter, be it resolved: That this Ottawa convention of delegates desire that the new Bank Act be so worded as to permit the Act to be amended at any time and in any particular."

The Tariff Question.

The one question in which every Canadian is, or should be, interested is that of the tariff. It affects every class of people from the day labourer in city or country to the professional man. No one escapes the operation of the tariff. It exacts its toll from all, whether we will or no, and has been discussed more by statesmen, politicians, laymen, and curbstome orators than any other question, social or political. At the Convention preceding the waiting on Sir Wilfrid every delegate declared himself and those he represented to be in favour of a reduction in the tariff, reciprocal free trade, and an increased preference in favor of Great Britain. The following clauses were embodied in the resolution dealing with the tariff:—

"1. Reciprocal free trade between the United States and Canada in all horticultural, agricultural, and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers,

fuel, illuminating and lubricating oils, cement, fish, and lumber.

"2. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts thereof.

"3. For an immediate lowering of the duties on all British imports to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, whatever these may be. That any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.

"4. For such further reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between the Dominion and mother country within ten years.

"5. That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue lost under new tariff relations."

In support of this resolution memorials were presented by J. W. Scallion, Virden, Man., honorary life president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; E. C. Drury, Barrie, Ont., ex-president Dominion Grange and secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture; Thomas MacMillan, Seaforth, Ont., member of the Dominion Grange and of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; Colonel Fraser, Western Ontario; W. B. Fawcett, New Brunswick; Mr. Johnson, Simcoe, Ont., representing the fruit interests of that province; Robt. Sellers, Quebec; and R. MacKenzie, secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Sir Wilfrid's Reply.

The tremendous applause which

greeted Sir Wilfrid when he rose to reply to the presentations made by the deputation must have assured him of the perfect goodwill of the delegates. He believed that Westerners were far more advanced in their ideas than the people of the East. The people of the East were less radical in their views, and would not go so far as the West in the matter of public ownership. Mr. Green's paper had shown that the agricultural interests of the West were worth \$300,000,000. In view of the fact that not many Western farmers had been settled for more than twenty years, this did not seem to be so bad a showing. He expressed himself as being at one with the delegation as regards better commercial relations with the United States. The Dominion Government was now negotiating with the States in that respect, and as these negotiations were going forward it would not be wise for the Government to bring in a tariff bill during the present session. The whole question of the tariff was a difficult one to adjust to the satisfaction of all. In many sections there was strong opposition to any lowering of the tariff.

The Government was preparing to bring in a bill to better regulate the terminal elevators. The theory of Government ownership in this regard he might be persuaded to believe in. He had asked representatives from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta to meet the Government in Ottawa to help frame an elevator bill. These were here now, and he hoped a satisfactory bill could be drawn up. The problem, however, was deeper than merely solving the situation at the lake front. Wheat might be correctly loaded into boats at Fort William or Port Arthur and then

mixed at the transfer elevators on the American side, as much Canadian grain was shipped from American ports. The solution of this problem might involve the necessity of an all-Canadian route, which would mean improving the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers and Canadian shipping facilities.

With respect to the Hudson Bay Railway, the Prime Minister said that the Government was prepared to go ahead with the project at once. As the delegation probably knew, Government ownership was not in his line, but he would go so far as to say that he might be convinced of the feasibility of Government ownership, but Government operation was quite another thing.

Want Plans for Implement Sheds.

A Marquis, Sask., subscriber, wants plans for a convenient type of farm implement shed. Many of our readers have good machinery sheds and houses. They would be doing their fellows a good turn by sending us a description of their machinery building, giving dimensions, style, capacity, and cost.

Canada has exported only a little more than 75 per cent. as many cattle this year as last.

Never despise the little things of the farm. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that the people of the Republic realize twenty millions of dollars a year from the honey bee.



Farmers on their way to Ottawa being Banqueted by Some of the Citizens of Winnipeg.



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Put it on the roof of all your buildings, and you'll have peace of mind, comfort, satisfaction, and economy; you'll have absolute and lasting weather-protection.

Genasco is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the natural and only perfect waterproof.

The Kant-leak Kleet keeps seams waterproof without cement. Supplied with Genasco, when specified.

Ask your dealer for Genasco, and be sure to look for the trademark. Mineral or smooth surface. A written guarantee, if you want it. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

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F. H. McGavin Co. Ltd. Winnipeg, Man.

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.

REG. TRADE MARK



No half-way, temporary, break-down-to-morrow kind of cure. Instead "Save-the-Horse" produces a lasting and perfect cure.

Besides the indisputable evidence of actual and phenomenal results on every hand, we give a signed contract that absolutely protects you.

Fifteen years of success and evidence that is honest to the core will convince. Send for book on all lameness and copy of signed contract.

Fort Deposit, Md., May 19, 1910. I tried "Save-the-Horse" on a valuable mare that was lame over a year with bone spavin. It effected a complete cure. She is as fast this year as she ever was. I am entirely satisfied. PHILIP R. BOND.

Still Sound Five Years After. Benton Harbor, Mich., May 22, 1910. Five years ago I got "Save-the-Horse" of you to use on a fine horse that had injured his hind leg, and it cured him when veterinary surgeons said it could not be cured. J. E. BARNES.

\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bolt, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exp. paid.

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To Improve Railway Legislation.

Memorial Read at the Ottawa Conference by James Bower, Red Deer, Alta., President United Farmers of Alberta.

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada; the Members of the Government; and the Members of the House of Commons:—

We wish to draw your attention to the Railway Act, certain parts of which are oppressive and detrimental to the farming interests. The parts to which we have more particular reference at the present time are:—

1. The liability of the railways in the respect to fences and cattle guards.
2. For stock on the lines.
3. The adjustment of freight rates and amendments to sections of the Act which have reference thereto.

We might here say that not only the stock-killing question, but the freight rate, affect the farmer more deeply than any other class of people. They constitute not only the great bulk of the producing class, but also of the consumers, so that although those who are dealing directly with the railways and paying the tolls may sometimes feel aggrieved, yet they reimburse themselves by charging a higher price for what they sell or protect themselves in what they buy, or buying at a lower price from the producer, so that ultimately the greater burden of the freight rates falls on the farmer.

As to the killing of stock on the railways, our complaint is that the law, as laid down in the Railway Act, is very vague, giving the companies the chance of evading payment of just claims, a chance of which they take advantage in hundreds of cases.

We wish to draw your attention to Section 254, which is not sufficiently complete in itself to enforce the building of suitable fences and guards over all parts of the companies' lines where such are needed.

A ruling was given some time ago by the Board of Railway Commissioners that would to a great extent have afforded remedy, but this ruling has, however, been appealed, and we understand that the appeal has been upheld. There is no doubt whatever that the ruling was given for good causes, but the question of jurisdiction was raised, thus defeating the protection that would otherwise have been given to the farmer. The argument against it, as presented by the railway companies, is an absurd one—that each individual case be tried separately—because by the time that could be done the injury would have been effected and irreparable loss sustained. The reasons given by the trial judges of the Court of Appeal for upholding the appeal were that, although the ruling was reasonable and wise, yet that Parliament alone should change the policy expressed in this section 254 of the Act.

Now, while sub-section 3 of this section clearly states that "such fences, gates and cattle guards shall be suitable and sufficient to prevent cattle and other animals from getting on the railway," yet it is very plain to all those who have to do with these that they are not suitable or sufficient, especially the cattle guards. We do not know of any authority whose judgment would be infallible as to what is suitable and sufficient, but we ask that another clause be added making the presence of uncontrolled animals anywhere on the right of way other than on a public crossing prima facie proof that these fences and guards are not suitable and sufficient, unless the company can prove that these animals gained entrance by way of private gates or crossings carelessly left open by the owners or agents of the owners of the cattle or the property.

Sub-section No. 1 of section No. 294, which prohibits cattle from running at large within one half mile of a railway crossing on a public highway, has evidently been inserted in the Act to prevent accidents when such accidents are caused by animals being on the crossings. This would seem to be a wise provision, and we would not object

to it if it were not used by the railway companies to evade payment of just claims.

Taking this in connection with sub-sections 3, 4 and 5 of section 254, it might appear to a casual observer, possibly to those who framed the law, that the burden of proof is placed upon the company, and that the right to recover is preserved to the owner. This, however, is how it works out: When the employees of the company, whose duty it is to report to the company of stock injured, make their report they seem almost invariably to report that the stock had been running at large, without having made any investigation. At least we may infer that it is the case from the replies of the Claims Agents, who almost invariably state that, according to information they have received, these animals were running at large, and that in consequence of this the railway company interested is not liable; so that if the owner cannot positively prove that his animals got on the track out of his enclosed land through a defective fence he has no chance whatever, though he may be morally certain that they did go through the fence. Unless he has a witness who saw them do so, he can do nothing. This might not appear to be the meaning of the Act, but with the so-called information in the hands of the company, should it be reliable or unreliable, the company can take the advantage of it in establishing that the animals were running at large. Sheltering themselves behind this, the companies make no provision whatever by way of suitable and sufficient cattle guards, as thousands can testify.

No farmer would dare to set the law in motion against a powerful railway company, and as a result we have seen men who were almost ruined become almost desperate. We have seen quiet, inoffensive, industrious, law-abiding citizens transformed, at least for the time being, into raging, implacable foes of the Government, smarting as they were under a sense of the injustice meted out to them.

When we have approached the higher authorities and asked that the law be amended, or that at least an interpretation be given that would protect us, we were repulsed by being told that we were suffering because of the consequences of our own acts. We have been told that the law as regards private crossings is just and reasonable, but we are not complaining of the law on private crossings, except sub-sections B and C of section 295, which takes away the owner's right of action if any trespasser or outsider whatever has tampered with the fence. We do not want to hide ourselves behind the carelessness or negligence of anyone, but we want a law that will protect our property against needless destruction.

We would respectfully point out that the Act is:—

1. Defective in the respect that no full provision is made for the fencing of the right of way while the railway is under construction, thus throwing a man's farm open, without any protection whatever.
2. Defective in no provision being made for compelling suitable fences and guards, the only competent test of such being their ability to keep animals off the track.
3. Defective in leaving it open for the railways to evade payment of just claims by "bluffing" or outlawing the claimant with a counter claim that his animals were running at large.
4. Defective in barring the owner of right of action where any trespasser or person other than an officer or employee has taken down any part of the railway fence or wilfully opened any gate. This, we claim, is the right of the railway company to take care of and keep in order, no matter who injures it, especially as the Act elsewhere provides a penalty upon anyone causing such injury.
5. Defective in not making the company liable for losses arising out of

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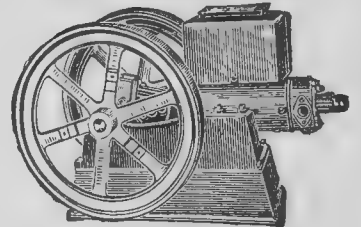
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EVER FACE A STORM



It is Wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the cold and storm.

Oxbow, Sask., June 25, 1910.

M. Dysthe, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of 21st inst., re what satisfaction I received from the Face Protector I bought from you last winter, would say that I would not be without one during the winter months. I drove twice a day to my place of business, a distance of 13 miles, in the coldest and stormiest weather and never suffered any discomfort whatever, and twice when the snow was blowing so I could not see across the road, I drove home and did not have to turn my face, but could watch the road all the time. I also drove when the thermometer was 40 below and never froze my face once. It was wonderful how such a simple thing will turn the cold and storm. Wishing you a successful season this year, I remain

Yours truly, W. W. CHRISMAS.

Write for free catalog showing your own doctor's opinion. Face Protector is mailed to your post office for \$1. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

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1910 Winnings at Western Canada's
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Over 50 of the 75 prizes were first prizes.

Our stud includes winners at leading Exhibitions in the United States, and has landed First Prizes in the strongest competition throughout the Western Canadian circuit.

We can offer First Prize and Championship winners, both in males and females.

Our Stud Comprises not only a lot of grand, big, weighty animals of outstanding merit, splendid quality, and fine action, but young animals of our own breeding which have won Firsts and Championships throughout the leading Exhibitions.

We have the right kind of goods and offer a square deal.



THE BROWNLEE TYPE OF PERCHERON MARES

H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask.

animals being injured, such as others in the herd being driven or scared away and lost, crops being destroyed by the animals being scared or forced in, or loss of the use of work animals in consequence of the injury.

We would therefore respectfully submit that all railways be required to make a certified report each year of all animals killed or injured on its lines during the year, with full description of the locality where the accident occurred, together with the amount of claims paid. We have reason to believe that thousands of cases are never reported in such a way that the public can have knowledge of it.

We would also ask that the railways be required to construct all necessary crossings and approaches thereto at the same time that the line is under construction, so that residents in the vicinity or other travellers be not put to unnecessary inconvenience.

Above all, we would ask that the power of the Railway Commission be extended or an independent Court appointed, giving them more complete jurisdiction over stock-killing cases or fencing right of way, or any such cases as may arise between the railway and the people, with the right to try such cases and award judgment.

We would also suggest that the following amendments be made to the Railway Act during the present session of Parliament:—

(1) That section 254 be amended by incorporating therein the recommendation and orders of the Railway Commission as contained in Order No. 7473, dated May 4th, 1909, and signed by Hon. J. P. Mabey, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners, with the addition that the presence of uncontrolled animals on railway property be prima facie evidence that the fences or

duty of an officer or employee of the company to keep such fences in good and proper repair."

The third question to which we would refer you is the excessive railway tolls, both passenger and freight, which are burdens keenly felt by farmers all over Canada. There are certain provisions of the Railway Act, however, which enable the companies to bring these burdens to bear on certain localities with more than doubly greater weight, and of the provisions of which they take advantage to bring into action a vicious principle of discrimination are:—

The allowance of competitive rates, and the consideration of what is termed density of traffic as a factor in framing their tariffs. We may well believe that railways will not choose to charge anything less than a profitable rate, even where competition exists, so that they should not be permitted to charge more in localities where competition does not exist, or, putting it in another form, each company will endeavor to make the maximum of profit, and if they are permitted to cut rates because of competition, they will be sure to find excuse to make it up where there is no competition.

While it does not appear to us that there is anything in the Act which expressly permits the regulation of the tariffs in accordance with the density of traffic, yet we well know that it is done, and that a sufficiently liberal interpretation of the act is permitted to enable them to do this, so that, while presumably the act forbids discrimination, yet under the act discrimination is carried on. The act forbids, and rightly so, "any reduction or advance in any tolls, either directly or indirectly in favor of or against any particular person or company."

the railways should throw out inducements to encourage trade, but their policy seems to be the very reverse, for where no competition exists they charge to the limit, and often, exceeding it, they make trade prohibitive. This is especially true where they are required to carry trade in opposite directions to the localities they wish to favor, or to or from points they wish to discourage, or any direction that tends to shorten their own haul and giving it to rival carrying companies, thus completely ignoring the rights of the people. They then advance the argument that circumstances are not similar and work that argument for all it is worth and more.

They sometimes make the claim that the cost of construction and operation is greater in these localities, but will not give the public any information as to what that cost really is.

They sometimes claim to be at a disadvantage in working in these localities, but grants and concessions have been given them many times greater than their disadvantages. Many instances can be given where discrimination exists to the extent of over 100 per cent., and, incredible as it may seem, even to the extent of 800 per cent., thus prohibiting trade between neighboring localities and retarding the development of the country.

We believe that the Railway Commission should be given more complete jurisdiction in this and in all matters of dispute between the railways and the people, and that at the same time the law should be more clearly defined for their guidance in these matters. On account of the public character of the railways, they should not be permitted to discriminate against any part of the public or against any locality. Every precaution should be taken to guard against this, for while the same men who are financially interested in the railways are financially interested in other lines of trade and commerce, then the incentive to discriminate will remain.

A feeling of indignation has been growing for many years amongst the farmers, and of late has been gaining much added strength, indignation because of the railways being permitted to practice what has been called "watering their stock," and then raising their tariffs to a level that will give a profit on this fictitious capital. The feeling is widespread that the time has come when this should cease.

We believe the time has come when a true physical valuation should be taken of all the different railways operating in Canada, to be used as a basis of fixing the rates, and that the information so obtained be placed in the hands of the public.

In summarising this portion of the report, we would therefore request:

1. That the principle of fixing the tariffs in accordance with the competition of other roads, or the density of traffic or volume of business handled be disallowed.

2. That a true physical valuation be taken of all railways operating in Canada, this valuation to be used as a basis of fixing the rates, and the information to be available to the public.

3. That the Board of Railway Commissioners be given complete jurisdiction in these matters, as well as in all other matters of dispute between the railways and the people, and to enable them to do this, that the law may be clearly defined.

Fancy Cheese in America.

A book under the above title written by Prof. Publow has just been received. Prof. Publow is one of the world's highest authorities on cheese making. This book tells the cheese man, the farmer's wife or the city housekeeper just how to make forty varieties of fancy cheese, the kind that is mostly imported from Europe and can just as well be made in this country. It is a practical book, easily understood by the layman as well as the professional cheese maker. It may be had through this office; price 75 cents.

A Safe Investment

The farmer who needs a drill should get a good one, and as he has had no experience in making these machines, must leave the matter to those who thoroughly understand their construction. When he buys blindfolded he is like the man who marries in haste and repents at leisure. The farmer is perfectly safe in buying the Kentucky Grain Drill, because it is made by a firm that has had more than fifty years' experience in the manufacture of seeding machines, used successfully by the most progressive farmers in all parts of the world. Their experts have had actual field experience wherever grain is grown and they build grain drills that meet all conditions. This company handles many styles of Kentucky Grain Drills that will do the best possible work in various localities. We refer to The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, King and James Sts., Winnipeg. Write and ask them for a copy of their Kentucky Drill catalogue. They handle all styles of grain drills—no matter what kind of furrow opener you want you can get it on a Kentucky Drill. The American Seeding-Machine Co. stands back of every Kentucky Drill, and the machine simply must do all they claim for it. Their claims are many, and if the Kentucky would not back up their guarantee by its actual work, they would not warrant it the way they do. Go to your local dealer, after you have read their catalogue, and insist on seeing the Kentucky Drill.

Opportunity for Instruction in Gas Engines.

A feature of interest and importance to owners and operators of Gasoline engines and automobiles is announced locally in the establishment for the handling, care and repairing of all machinery of that class. Alex. McLarty, one of the most successful gasoline engine experts in the West, will be in charge. Mr. McLarty has been with the Fairbanks-Morse Co. and Hart-Parr Co. for several years, during which time he has had supervision of all the special repair work in connection with the many engines that these firms have placed in the West.

This school will be established in Brown's Stock Exchange Block, Portage la Prairie, and the first class opens Jan. 8th, 1911. A course varies from one week up, and a moderate fee will be charged according to length of course desired. The establishment of this school has resulted because of the many requests and inquiries from all parts of the West, asking if such training was not available for farmers, their sons and others who had to do with the operation of either gas engines or motor cars.

Practical exhibitions and demonstrations will comprise a large portion of the instruction, and while Mr. McLarty will be in charge, there will also be other experts thoroughly conversant with all necessary details. This school will afford an excellent opportunity for those who desire to utilize the dull months of the winter by securing a valuable training at a minimum cost, which training will repay many times over those whose business has to do with gasoline engines.

Mr. McLarty is well known throughout the West as a first class expert, and the arrangements made include a most suitable place for all the work of demonstration. Those from the distant points will be enabled to secure excellent accommodation in Portage la Prairie, at reasonable price.

For information address Alex. McLarty, Gasoline Engine Dept., or Automobile Dept., Drawer 433, Portage la Prairie, Man. [Advert.]

I Have always thought of Christmas-time as a good time; a kind, forgiving, generous, pleasant, time; a time when men and women seem by one consent to open their hearts freely; and so I say: "God bless Christmas."

Charles Dickens.

guards are not suitable and sufficient.

(2) That section 294 be amended by repealing section 8 of the Act 9-10 Edward VII., Chapter 50, of the Act to amend the Railway Act, Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, and substituting for sub-section 4 of said section 294 the following:—

"4. When any horses, sheep, swine or other cattle get upon the property or lands of the company, and by reason thereof damage is caused to or by such animal, the party suffering such damage shall, except in the cases otherwise provided for by the next following section, be entitled to recover the amount of such damage against the company in any action in any Court of competent jurisdiction; and, anything to the contrary in this section notwithstanding, the fact that such animal was permitted to be at large contrary to the provisions of this section, or that such animal got at large through the negligence or any act or omission of the owner or agent or of the custodian of such animal or his agent, shall not deprive the owner of his right to recover: Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be taken or construed as relieving any person from the penalties imposed by section 407 of this Act."

(3) That section 295 of the Railway Act, 1906, be amended as follows:—

(a) By inserting at the beginning of sub-section B the following words:—"Any person for whose use any farm crossing is furnished," placing such words before the first word of the sub-section—"wilfully."

(b) By amending sub-section C by adding thereto, after the word "fence," where it appears in the third line of said sub-section, the following words:—"Provided, however, that it shall be the

The same principle and restrictions should obtain when applied to localities. The act gives the inference that the same principle should obtain as to localities under similar circumstances, and here the question arises, what are similar circumstances. We reply that density of traffic and competition should never be taken to mean that circumstances are not similar.

The Act says: "That no toll shall be charged which unjustly discriminates in favor of localities," yet it permits discrimination in favor of localities where competition exists, or where the traffic is dense, even although that density is caused very largely by trade going further on, and is charged a higher proportionate rate before reaching its destination.

This is a condition of things which leaves the way open for many abuses to creep in, and we have good reason to know that many abuses have made their way in, the effects of which are severely felt. Although it is made illegal for railways to give concessions to particular persons or companies, yet this can be done by giving concessions to localities where these particular persons or companies have the chief interest in the business.

If it is wrong to allow persons to purchase cheap rates to the detriment of others, then it is wrong to allow places this privilege, yet, it is openly done, and it has been openly argued by railway lawyers before the Commission that they were justified in giving discriminatory rates because of this.

Thus, on account of the people's interests not being sufficiently safeguarded by the Act in this respect, the evils of this system become intensified in localities where they are least able to bear it. It might appear that in newly settled sections of the country,

Demonstration Farms in Alberta.

The estimates for the Legislature of Alberta include an appropriation of \$125,000 for the purchase of five demonstration farms for different parts of the province. The idea is to make available to farmers a knowledge of the best that can be done on a well-conceived plan on a half-section of land on which the operations are directed by a scientific head or superintendent, with the aid of a skilled foreman. The farms are not to be given over to highly elaborated experiments with the aid of expensive equipment, but are to be furnished with the kind of equipment in buildings, etc., that should belong to the up-to-date and well-to-do farmer. The only point of variation in equipment from that of the good farm is a demonstration hall for the purpose of holding short course schools in animal husbandry, seed selection, dairying, etc. While the output of the farm may pay for the labor, it is not intended that the farms will necessarily be self-supporting. Though the plant is similar to that of the ordinary farm, the purpose is educational, and the enterprise will involve some cost in scientific direction and also in the dissemination of information. The farms will be open for inspection, but the results will have to be made common property by educational campaigns directed by the superintendents. Besides, while the number of farms will bring one within easy distance of farmers in all parts of the province, it is intended to still further localize the benefits from the enterprise by having the specialists in the work not only tell the right way to do, but also go right among the farmers and show where practice is wrong.

The main benefits in the total will consist of field demonstration on the farm itself, institutes and stock judging schools on the farm premises, demonstrations in feeding and dairying, particularly in relation to the dual purpose cow, the example of good farm build-

ings and equipment, with a liberal distribution of bulletins relating to all of these. It is also intended to distribute seed grain from the farms.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Uppers Selling Percherons.

W. E. & R. C. Upper, of North Portal, Sask., writes us re their sales as follows: "We have sold to Mr. C. A. Browning, of Lumsden, Sask., the Percheron stallion, Marquis (65780), aged two years, weight 1825 lbs., girth 8 ft. 1 in., and to F. E. Williams, of Rouleau, two stallions and one mare, which includes a gray two-year-old imported from France in May, of extra quality and action, weight 1820 lbs., a black American-bred year old stallion, Castillet (69527), and a four-year-old black mare, bred to a 2200 lb. horse. These horses will all be shown in the ring at Regina spring show.

Colquhoun & Beattie Receive New Importation.

Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, have just returned from the States where they made a selection of 12 stallions and mares, three Shires and 9 Percherons. They visited the leading importing barns across the line as well as the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago while in the South. The Percherons are all stallions two and three years old. Second and third International prize winners are included in the lot. There are two Shire stallions and one mare, this latter being Lady Grey, the third prize aged mare at the recent Chicago show. Mr. Beattie tells us that this is as good a bunch of horses as they have ever handled. They are now in the stables at Brandon, Princess Street.

McGregor gets Good Angus from States.

At the auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle held in Chicago on Novem-

ber 30 during the week of the International Stock Show, J. D. McGregor succeeded in buying eight head for his Glencarnock herd south of Brandon. Rather long prices were paid for some of these, but price did not stand in the way of getting good animals. Among the lot was a splendid Pride heifer from the McHenry herd, Denison, Iowa. Others were Glenmere Erica 3rd, a Trojan Erica heifer of the Eisa branch and Glenmere Blackbird 6th, both bred by Patrick Leahy, Williamsburg, Iowa. A Pride of Aberdeen heifer, Pride 6th, was secured from the herd of Boyd & King, Hillsboro, Ohio. From the herd of Chas. J. Off, Peoria, Ill., were purchased three heifers—Blackbird Bessie 3rd, Blackbird's Rose 5th, and Pride of Graveland 34th. From the herd of M. D. Korns, Hortwick, Ia., was secured a Brucehill Violet 2 year old heifer, Woodlawn May, bred by Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill. A splendid 3-year old cow of the Queen Mother strain, Queen Mother Johnston 4th, was secured. She is sired by Leroy 3rd, of Meadow Brook 95635, the present herd header at Glencarnock and out of Maxwell Angie. Queen Mother Johnston 4th is in calf to Black Ito, a noted prize winning Angus bull in the States.

McComb's Red Polls.

An adv. on another page of this issue calls especial attention to W. J. McComb's herd of Red Polls at Beresford, Man. He has taken considerable pains in selecting the foundation stock of his herd. His herd bull, Major Bragg 680, has never been beaten in any show ring; he weighs 2200 lbs. The sire of the rising two-year old Roblin 984 was the champion aged bull at several of the 1910 state fairs. His dam is a large cow weighing over 1500 lbs. and an exceptional milker. This is the Gold Medal herd of Canada, Beresford being located only 18 miles southwest of Brandon on the C.P.R. Mr. McComb prefers to have interested parties call and personally select any stuff they may wish to buy. Where that is impossible he

will be glad to fully describe what he has for sale. His cattle are all registered in the Canadian Red Polled Herd Book and a certificate of registry accompanies all animals sold. It is Mr. McComb's intention to continue breeding and importing Red Poll cattle of the very highest class. Such work will undoubtedly increase the usefulness and popularity of the breed in Western Canada.

Horses for Mr. Lyall.

Mr. Finlayson, of Lacombe, reached Strome on Thursday last with a carload of horses which he had just purchased in Scotland and imported for Mr. C. F. Lyall. They were all young stock and consisted of fourteen mares and one stallion and are said to be about the best shipment ever brought to Alberta.—The Dispatch, Strome, Alta.

Percheron Stud at Ste. Rose du Lac.

Another Percheron man to enter the lists as a breeder and importer is A. De Montbel, French Consul for the West, whose stables are located at Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba. Mr. De Montbel has still a number of farms in France, where he is well acquainted with every Percheron breeder and dealer of any consequence. Last June he visited La Perche and personally selected a lot of mares and four stallions. The females are being retained for breeding and the stallions are offered for sale. It is the intention to make another importation this coming year. Mr. Montbel will exhibit at the Manitoba Winter Fair in March. He expects to continue in the breeding and importing business and will be glad to receive correspondence or show his horses to any interested parties. His announcement may be read on another page.

R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, Sask., will have another importation of Percheron stallions direct from France about the first of the new year. These, we are assured, will be the best that he will have been able to buy.



GUARANTEED PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING

At very trifling cost, possibly many millions of dollars have been saved in Human Life, Farm Property and Live Stock by the famous

TOWNSLEY SYSTEM

Of Lightning Protection by a Scientific Method of Rodding Buildings with Pure Copper Cable

Brandon Fair Building, "Rodded by Townsley."

Statistics show losses in this country during the months from May to August inclusive as follows:

Number of buildings, etc., struck by lightning	115
Aggregate Damage	\$318,505.63
Number of persons killed by lightning	18
Number of persons injured by lightning	25

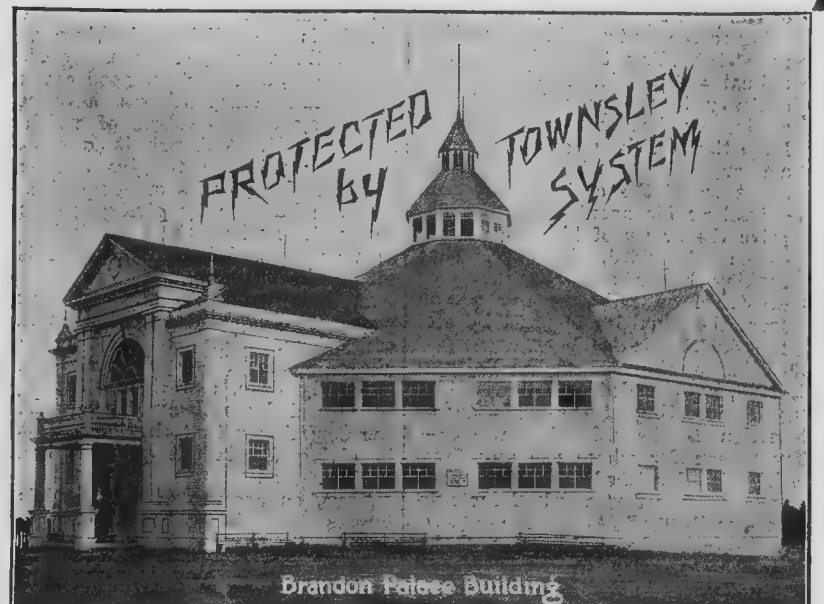
It is beyond all doubt that the damage to property and loss of life within the buildings might have been averted had they been protected by The Townsley System of lightning protection.

Since we have been in business—now over 12 years—no building on which our system has been installed has ever been damaged in any way by the electric current. The TOWNSLEY System is a positive safeguard against electric storms. While other and less conspicuous buildings in the immediate vicinity have gone up in flames in a few moments time, the "Townsley protected" property has never been disturbed. Book your orders NOW for next Spring and write for full details to

CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTER CO. LTD.

197 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG



Publishers' Desk

To Protect the Face from the Wind and Cold.

A very useful device for those who have to face the cold winds of our winters is what is known as the Dysthe Face Protector. The great comfort to be derived from wearing one of these face protectors in the severe winter weather experienced in this country has been the inspiration for many thousands of testimonials received by the inventor, Mr. Martinus Dysthe, Winnipeg, Man., from doctors, farmers and many others who have to go driving in the winter time. These protectors are made of flannel, so that there is no danger of the skin being injured. It is quite easy to breathe, eat, see, or blow the nose without taking off the protector, and it is constructed on hygienic lines. It is simple to put on, and easy to carry.

Fairbanks-Morse.

The Fairbanks-Morse Company have just added to their great line of machinery products an entirely new idea in gasoline power in the form of a farm tractor, specially built to meet the requirements of the average farmer. This tractor embraces all the features of design that have proven their worth in the well-known horizontal and stationary engines made by the same company.

Although placed on the market at a comparatively recent date, it is the outcome of many years of careful experimental work and severe tests under all conditions of service.

These investigations have demonstrated that the general design and construction which have characterized Fairbanks-Morse engines of other types cannot be surpassed for a tractor of the size now offered.

The prevailing tendency to design traction engines on the lines of a high-speed and delicate automobile has been carefully avoided. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have kept well in mind the fact that economy of operation is not in itself proof of a sound investment. A really successful tractor must combine economy in fuel consumption with absolute reliability and durability. That these features are all conspicuous in Fairbanks-Morse Engines is a fact too widely known to necessitate comment, but it is interesting to note to what extent the manufacturers have embodied these points in the design of their tractor. The frame is of heavy steel channels and I-beams securely riveted together. All gears are of steel, of a special quality, combining maximum strength with a surface almost impervious to wear. An examination of the engine, even to the most minute details, cannot fail to impress one that the Canadian Fairbanks Company are justified in their claim—"Built to last."

Walking Around the World at Sixty Years of Age.

Henry Stewart, who is sixty years of age, is walking around the world. He left San Diego, Cal., on Feb. 14th, 1910, at 9 a.m., and will walk into the Panama-California Exposition on Jan. 1st, 1915.

Mr. Stewart was in Montreal on Nov. 23rd, 1910, and called in at the Hudson Bay Knitting Co., where he was fitted in good, warm, serviceable, H. B. K. clothing.

On reaching the street, a newspaper photographer took a snapshot of Mr. Stewart, and a reporter then interviewed him. Mr. Stewart said:

"I am sixty years of age, and am walking around the world. I am in my regular healthy condition; I do not know what it is to be sick. I usually sleep outdoors, excepting when I am in a large city, and I expect to live for another sixty years at least. I took this opportunity of calling into the H. B. K.

Co. to be fitted out with warm clothing for my long walk. I have been advised by a great many friends whom I met on my trip, to call into the H. B. K. Co. as soon as I should reach Montreal, and be fitted out. I have been told so much about H. B. K. clothing, I concluded it must certainly be the kind I needed; so on reaching Montreal I made a point of calling at the H. B. K. factory, and am now fixed up in fine style for my trip around the world. I gladly recommend H. B. K. clothing as best for warmth and wear."

Big Opportunity for Farmers.

Enormous Profits Offered by Poultry-
ing at Present Time.

It is an interesting and instructive, though possibly not a particularly edifying fact, that the poultry products of this country last year, totalled only \$25,000,000 as against \$625,000,000 for the United States, in the same period. Such figures as these offer food for thought. Poultrying is very much underdone in Canada at the present time and unless we are going to import eggs and poultry very heavily, our output in the next five years must increase to ten times what it is today. Even now, we are importing eggs from the United States, Russia and Germany. Sifting these figures down to their plainest meaning, we are shown that the United States on poultry products is beating us out in the ratio of about three to one per head of population.

This \$625,000,000 of poultry products in the United States last year is more than the products, in a similar period, of all the farms and ranches of the whole Dominion of Canada, including the live stock, field crops and everything which was produced on the farms of Canada last year. This is according to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, who places Canadian products at \$588,000,000. The poultry products of the United States, surpassed this figure by nearly \$50,000,000.

To localize the comparison, it might be said that the whole Province of Ontario did not produce, in all its farm products, a total last year that was within \$17,000 of as much as was produced by the hens in the one single State of Missouri.

In 1902, Canada exported \$1,733,242 worth of poultry products. Last year these figures dropped to but slightly over half a million. In 1904, the Dominion exported to Great Britain, ten times the poultry and eggs that it is exporting there today.

As to the reasons for this, and the remedy, one writer on poultry matters says: "There are two reasons for this state of affairs. In the first place, the Canadian farmer fails to realize the enormous profit-making possibilities presented by the egg market; in the second place, while he knows the producer's prices are high at the present time, he is afraid that a greater production would cause cold-storage houses and other middlemen to cut these prices down. The farmer does not want to produce unless he is sure that he is going to get full returns for his labors. He has seen production increased in other unsupplied markets, with this result, and he is afraid to produce poultry and eggs in greater quantities lest the price be forced down.

"It is very true that the cold-storage houses and middlemen must shoulder much of the blame for this lack of supply.

"But the farmers are awakening to the fact that there is a real market for poultry products and that this market offers big profits. If they cannot get their prices through the ordinary channels of distribution, they will have to take things into their own hands, and go after the profits in another way. Many of them have done this. The plan by which they have worked has been taught them by the Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Pembroke, Ont.

"This firm, realizing the gravity of the situation, has sent its experts to Denmark, Sweden and other foreign countries and studied co-operative circles and the co-operative marketing methods in use there. Revising these plans to make them applicable to this country, they have put the methods into successful operation with their 15,000 co-work-

No Charge for Wind Power

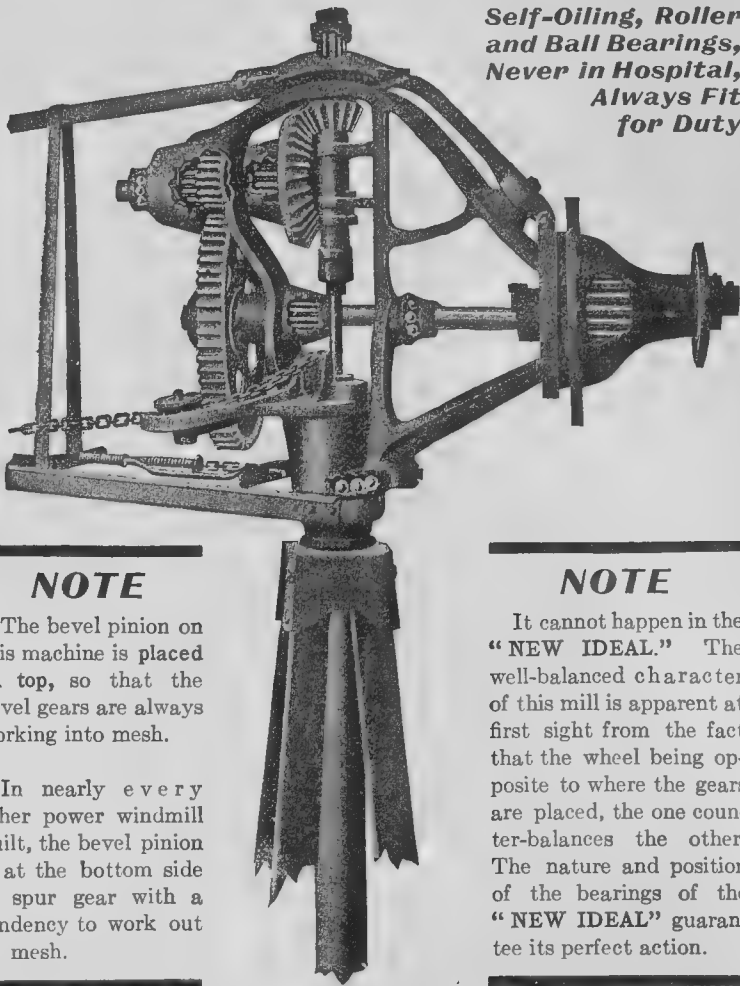
AND THE

BRANTFORD STEEL WINDMILLS

Are the Best-working Wind Engines made to-day—Strongest and Longest Lived

The 'New Ideal' Wind Power Engine

Self-Oiling, Roller
and Ball Bearings,
Never in Hospital,
Always Fit
for Duty



NOTE

The bevel pinion on this machine is placed on top, so that the bevel gears are always working into mesh.

In nearly every other power windmill built, the bevel pinion is at the bottom side of spur gear with a tendency to work out of mesh.

NOTE

It cannot happen in the "NEW IDEAL." The well-balanced character of this mill is apparent at first sight from the fact that the wheel being opposite to where the gears are placed, the one counter-balances the other. The nature and position of the bearings of the "NEW IDEAL" guarantee its perfect action.

Write us for full particulars, and at the same time get information about the

"IDEAL" Line of Gasoline Tractors

and our celebrated

MAPLE LEAF GRINDER

(A Perfect Feed Grinder, made in 5 sizes)

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.

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The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

Established 1882

The Pioneer Trust Company of Canada

Paid up Capital . . . \$ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . 500,000
Assets under Corporations
care exceed . . . 37,000,000

Chartered to act as administrator,
executor, trustee, guardian, liquidator,
committee, agent, etc., etc.

Money to loan on Improved Farm
and City properties at lowest
current rates.

Winnipeg Office:

Bank of Hamilton Building

John Patton, Manager



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

FARM LOANS

The CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. will loan upon Improved Farms upon favourable terms.

COSTS LOW.

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Send your
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BY
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PAYABLE ALL OVER THE WORLD

If lost or delayed in the mails a
refund will be promptly arranged,
or a new order issued without
further charge.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED
Money sent by Telegraph and
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Agencies Located in all
C.P.R. Stations



QUALITY
ALWAYS
TELLS!

The Sale of the

Reg.
FIFE

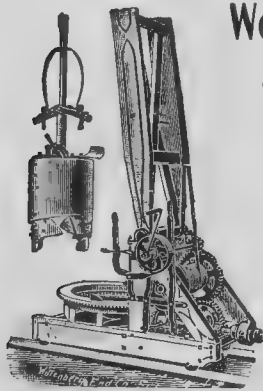
Boots among Farmers, etc., in all parts of Canada is ever on the increase. That's the best evidence of "FIFE" quality and merit.

THIS LETTER TELLS ITS OWN STORY

Holland Ldg., Ont.
"Am highly pleased with "FIFE" Boots. They are the acme of solid comfort. We have had an exceptionally wet Spring, but I have never had a damp foot in them. Previous to this the reverse was the song. Thanking you for prompt attention to order."
WM. HAMILTON.

Made by a practical country shoemaker, the "Fife" is honestly built from finest Waterproof Leather, the kind that is soft and pliable and does not get hard in wear, and can be had with or without hobnails as desired
PER PAIR \$4.75 CARRIAGE PAID
Send size or draw outline of foot and Money Order payable at Strathmiglo P. O., Scotland. Send for the "Fife" Family Catalogue. Free.

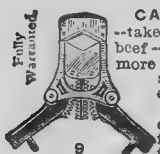
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The Pioneer and Leader "Boots by Post Trade."

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and Boring
Machinery

For Catalog write to
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CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER
--take on weight faster--make better
beef--when dehorned. Cows give
more milk--and half the danger in
shipping by rail or boat is
eliminated.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts
from 4 sides at once. Write for
free booklet. R. H. McKenna
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

ers scattered throughout the Dominion. That the lines along which they are working are right is best attested by the success of these 15,000 poultrymen.

"It looks very much as if co-operation among farmers and team-work in marketing were to be the ultimate solution of the Canadian poultry problem. The idea of the farmers getting together to do their marketing and taking for themselves the profits, that would otherwise go to the cold-storage houses, makes a strong appeal to common sense. We would advise those of our readers who are not already familiar with the full meaning of co-operative raising and marketing, to get in touch with the Lee Manufacturing Co., so that each can start a co-operative circle in his own district."

The New Power.

Few people realize what a tremendous revolution is taking place in the production of power. Until recent years water and steam were the only means of power production. Later, water and steam power was converted into electricity because of the convenience with which electricity may be transmitted and used.

Within the last few years a new generator of power has been rapidly gaining ground, namely, the gas and gasoline engine. The gas and gasoline engine has come into favor so quickly that it has largely superseded the steam engine for stationary work on account of its extraordinary economy and convenience. The field of usefulness of the gasoline engine is practically unlimited. It is used in the workshop, on the farm, and for almost all industrial purposes.

The greatest field for the use of the gasoline engine is just opening up. The farmer realized that he must have cheaper power, and that the gasoline engine meets his requirements perfectly. Thus it has come to pass that there are now many kinds of gasoline engines made.

A unique line of engines, known in the North-West by the unique slogan "Goes Like Sixty" is about to be placed on the market through the Empire Cream Separator Co., of Winnipeg, which has the exclusive sale of the Gilson engines in Western Canada. The Gilson Manufacturing Co., with plants at Port Washington, Wis., and Guelph, Ont., is, and has been, a leader in the gasoline field. The firm was established in 1850. Its motto ever since its inception has been "We better serve ourselves by serving others best." The highest ideals predominated. It has always been the aim of the company to build the best, for it is well known that "The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten." As a consequence, the Gilson engines have attained a reputation all over the world. They are known in every country and every clime. The Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" engines have secured the highest approval of the United States government experts, professors and mechanical engineers of all the leading colleges in the United States and Canada, and by experts and authorities

everywhere. For the sixty years that this concern has been in business it has widened its scope, and naturally its engines are known in every civilized country, and its name stands for progress, quality and honest dealing. The Canadian Plant was established in Guelph, Ont., about three years ago. They have just built a new machine shop, equipped with the most modern machinery for making engines, and have doubled their capacity to supply the demand which has arisen for the "Goes Like Sixty," and the demand has been so great that the production has increased by leaps and bounds, keeping the plant rushed to the limit in spite of constant increase in machinery and working force.

A Lesson in Poultry Culture.

It's a strange thing that so many people try poultry culture and fail at it. And yet—come to think—it isn't so strange a thing after all.

Poultry culture is an easy business to succeed in; and an easy business to fail in.

Success depends on knowing a few things about the business—chief among which is how to feed. And failure is largely brought about through ignorance of this very vital knowledge.

If every man or woman, the country over, who possesses one hen or a flock, would go to his or her dealer and ask for Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, take it home and give a trifle of it to the hens every day, as the directions indicate, there would be very little talk about "poultry failures," because Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the main factor in a system which teaches right feeding.

Remember one thing: your hens are, after all, only so many machines, and you, the owner, are running them for your profit, just as a cotton spinner, for instance, runs his spindles for his profit.

The cotton spindles, to produce results, require cotton; and your hens, to make eggs, require food. If the spinner forced his spindles beyond their capacity to handle cotton, he'd soon ruin his output, and if you forced more food down your hen's throats than they could digest, you'd soon ruin your output.

In other words, feeding must wait on digestion. You can only give profitably what the hen can use.

Right here is where Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a steps in and does a kind turn for the hen man.

The cotton spinner can never coax his spindles to handle more cotton, but the hen man can coax his hens to utilize more food.

It's easy as A B C. A very little of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a added to the morning's hot mash, will, in a few days, so strengthen the digestive organs of your hens that they can and will, take a largely increased amount of food—and pay for it in prime eggs.

This isn't unreasonable, nor in any sense extraordinary. It's only a well known medical truth applied to poultry culture—that's all.

The hen can turn into eggs or flesh as much as she can assimilate and she can assimilate as much as she can digest. If you strengthen digestion, then, you have provided a direct channel through

STORING UP ENERGY

There is more nourishment
and sustaining power in

**EPPS'S
COCOA**

than in any other beverage

Epps's Cocoa is a perfect store-house of vitality, restoring and maintaining strength and energy. Fragrant, delicious and warmth-giving. "Epps's" contains the maximum of nourishment in Cocoas

Children thrive on "EPPS'S."

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION

IN GASOLINE ENGINES AND

::: :: AUTOMOBILES ::: ::

BROWN'S STOCK EXCHANGE BLOCK

Portage la Prairie

Class opens 8th January, 1911

Moderate Fees

Courses last from one week up

Address—

ALEX. McLARTY

Gas Engine Department or Automobile
Department, Drawer 433

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MAN.

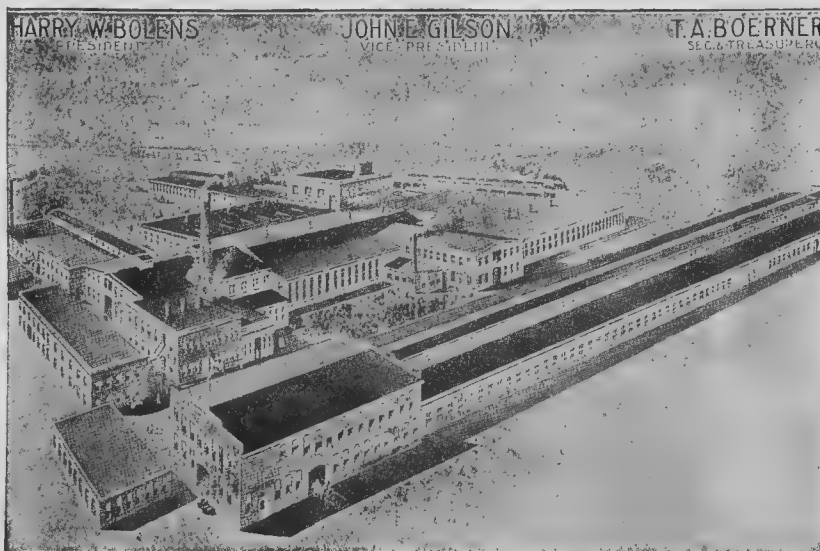
BITTER LICK
MEDICATED
Salt Brick



The Great
Conditioner,
Tonic, Digestor
& Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG - MAN.



Where the Gilson Machines are Made.

**GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM**

Excursions
TO
Eastern
Canada

Daily During December
THREE MONTHS' LIMIT
Via St. Paul or Duluth, Chicago and
Grand Trunk Railway
The Double Track Route
Reduced Fares for Steamship Passengers
NOV. 11th TO DEC. 31st

Agency for all Lines and Cook's Tours.
Write for full particulars

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FREE! TREES FOR SHELTER

DISTRIBUTED BY
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Applications for Trees for planting in 1912
will be received until **MARCH 1st, 1911,**

For further particulars apply to

NORMAN M. ROSS,
Chief, Tree Planting Division,
Indian Head Sask.

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FOR OUR
NEW CATALOGUE—
IT'S FREE!

**Central
Business College**

Wm. Hawkins,
Principal. **Winnipeg**
Mention this paper.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RY.

DECEMBER EXCURSIONS

TO

Eastern Canada

ONTARIO, QUEBEC and
EASTERN PROVINCES at

VERY LOW FARES

First-Class Tickets.—Stop Overs
Limit Three months
Tickets on Sale at All Stations

CHOICE OF ROUTES

Tickets on Sale November 11th
to December 31st, 1910, to

Old Country and Europe

For full information apply to
CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY
City Ticket Office
Corner Portage Ave. and Main St.

which more food can pass to the ovaries—with resultant accomplishment in the egg basket. Besides this, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a prevents common poultry ills and hastens early maturity in young chicks.

It's a paying proposition any way you look at it and poultry men are finding it out.

If you, reader, are dissatisfied with your present success in poultry culture, give Pan-a-ce-a a trial. It is guaranteed and the experience of thousands proves its value. Money back if not satisfied. Advertisement.

A Stooker Success.

On our advertising pages will be found the announcement of a subject which the farming community has been looking for, and which many minds have been wrestling with for years, an automatic stooker that will do its work with no less labor-saving efficiency than the latest binder. The objective has been finally reached, it is claimed, by the invention of a clear-headed, practical Manitoba farmer, James Homan, of Grand View.

The stooker (which takes the name of the inventor) was brought to perfection in time to face the ordeal of severe tests during the harvest of 1910, sometimes under the most adverse conditions, but in every case, with uniform success. Any stooker would have been an acquisition, and welcomed, even if it required an extra man to attend to it, but the "Homan," it is claimed, not only does make a clean field of perfectly set-up stooks, but dispenses with the necessity and expense of an extra man, not to speak of the worry and time spent in finding an extra hand at a season when it is most of all a real difficulty to find a suitable hand.

A strong company has been incorporated to manufacture and market the machine. The shareholders include a large number of leading farmers and business men who have seen the "Homan" at work on the harvest field, and the names of the executive and the directorate will inspire confidence in the minds of the many who will, no doubt, feel inclined to make a thorough investigation of the stooker for themselves.

The president of the company is Mr. W. H. Hastings, Crown Prosecutor and Right-of-Way Solicitor, and Mr. Arthur Meighen, LL.B., M.P., is vice president, and their colleagues include a number of well known business men and successful farmers. The company has been registered under the title of the National Grain Stooker Company, Limited, with its headquarters at Winnipeg.

Cut Out the Plow Worry.

The actual work in plowing, apart from the act of directing the plow, is in changing the shares. Here begins the real worry of the farmer, and from this simple operation there is sometimes enough "cussing" to blow the whole Pacific Fleet into the air.

A new device has just been patented, under the name of the "Parks-Coughlin Plowshare Fastener," which promises to stop all this, and from the statements of the experts who have put the idea through a severe and practical test, there can be no doubt that it will prove an incalculable boon to the farmer.

When it has been necessary to get at the shares, by the old process it meant tipping the plow over on its back, involving all sorts of risks in breaking or bending parts in doing this, but the farmer had no alternative. The "Parks-Coughlin Fastener" renders anything of the kind entirely unnecessary, and it also deals successfully with the old trouble of rusted and damaged burrs, turning bolts and sprung shares. In using the new fastener he has not a burr to lose and not a bolt to remove.

It was the ever recurring annoyance of the "sprung" share that set the inventors to work on the business of finding some relief from it, and the "Parks-Coughlin Fastener" is the result.

We strongly advise Nor'-West Farmer readers to enquire into this new de-

vice, which is dealt with at some length in our advertising columns. We cannot do justice to all that the patentees have to say about it in a brief notice, and they obviously cannot cover the ground in the small space of an ordinary advertisement.

The broad facts are as stated above by the Implement Specialties Company, of 304 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, who are the proprietors of the patent, who add that they can guarantee a saving in the price of bolts during the plow's lifetime that would practically amount to the retail price of the complete implement itself. The cost of the fastener is initial, while the cost of the bolts is continuous as long as the plow lasts.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Finlayson's Clydesdales.

Mr. Ben Finlayson, who carried on a considerable Clydesdale business at Calgary last season, has changed his location to Lacombe, Alta., where his latest shipment of horses are now stabled. He writes us that this is a very choice lot, the selections being personally made by himself. His wide acquaintance with Scottish breeders makes it possible to know where the best horses can be found, and this personal knowledge also helps in getting them at very reasonable prices and without having to pay any middleman's commission. This enables him to put them on the market in the West at very satisfactory prices. Among the noted sires represented in this importation may be mentioned Everlasting, Revelanta, Up-to-Time, Royal Aldie, Marcellus, Baron o' Buchlyvie, Baron Gibson, etc. Among the lot is a big three-year-old Up-to-Time colt out of a Gold Mine dam; also a splendid yearling Marcellus filly, a prize-winner in Scotland, out of a Balmadie May King mare. Mr. Finlayson further writes that he got "a yearling colt which was second at Keith, he by the thick well bred Mains of Airies horse, Royal Aldie. He is from a grand string of mares, his dam and her sister being the champion mares at the north country shows for many years. I purchased a yearling by Everlasting which I think will take a lot of beating in the spring. He is out of a sister of Royal Aldie. I have sold my farm, and am prepared to let these go at reasonable prices. I can safely say that I have a splendid lot of young stock."

Brownlee Percherons.

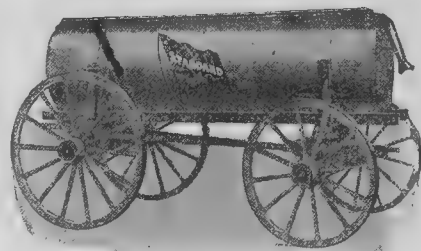
The Brownlee Stock and Grain Farm, Keeler, Sask. (H. O. Hutchins, proprietor), are offering a very choice lot of home-bred and imported Percheron stallions and mares for sale. At the leading Western fairs this past season the public had a chance to see the class of stock bred and imported by this firm. The show ring record of Brownlee Percherons is told on another page. We advise any of our readers who may be interested in Percherons to see this stud before buying elsewhere. Note advertisement on another page, and kindly refer to the Nor'-West Farmer in writing.

Errata in Saskatchewan Winter Fair Prize List.

F. Hedley Auld, Regina, writes us:—"May I call the attention of stockmen of Western Canada, through your columns, to the fact that some slight inaccuracies crept into the prize list of the Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair, which will be held at Regina, March 20-24, 1911. The inaccuracies all relate to the cattle classes. In section 4, in classes 9, 10 and 11, "sprayed heifer calved previous to 1908," should read, "sprayed heifer calved previous to July 1st, 1907." In class 13, section 3, "steer calved previous to July 1st, 1910," should read, "steer calved between July 1st, 1909, and July 1st, 1910." In view of the fact that several thousands of prize lists have been distributed, it is not possible to give publicity to these corrections in any other way."

STEEL WAGON TANK

Water, Oil or Gasoline



Write for Catalogue and Prices of

Everything Made of Heavy Sheet Metal

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THE NEW FLAVOR MAPLEINE



A flavor used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 50c. for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wn.

SEND NO MONEY



We give the premiums illustrated and choice of many other desirable premiums for selling our NEW IMPROVED GOLD EYE NEEDLES for hand sewing. Needles are used in every household and ours are easy sellers. With each 2 packages of needles we give a NICE ALUMINUM TRIMMER. Order today and get extra premium for promptness. We will send you 24 needle packages and 12 trimmers. When sold send our \$1.20 and we will send premium you want and are entitled to. UNITED SUPPLY CO., Dept. 5, Toronto, Ont.

Christmas and New Year Excursions

VIA THE



RAILWAY

Fare and One Third For Round Trip

Between all Stations on the
Canadian Northern Railway

TICKETS ON SALE

Dec. 22, 1910 to Jan. 2, 1911
Return Limit, Jan. 5, 1911

For Full Information Apply
Canadian Northern Railway City Ticket Office
Cor. Portage Ave. and Main St., Winnipeg

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A safe, reliable and effectual monthly medicine. A special favorite with married ladies. Can be depended upon. Mailed securely upon receipt of \$1.00. Correspondence confidential. J. AUSTIN & Co's, Chemists, Simcoe, Ont.

MEN WANTED

We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, and other goods, direct to consumers as well as to merchants. \$15 a week and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. - LONDON, ONT.

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USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. M. Collingwood, Ont.

Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair.

A list of the prizes offered at the Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair, to be held in Regina about five weeks from now, has been sent out by the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture. Several changes have been made since last year. New sections have been added, and cash prizes are now offered for wheat, oats, barley, flax, peas, potatoes, corn, western rye grass seed, brome grass seed, alfalfa seed, and red clover seed. In last year's prize list there were no classes for peas, potatoes, corn, or alfalfa.

Instead of requiring that all exhibits be made through the agricultural societies, as was the case last year, the rule has been broadened to allow any person in the province to exhibit, and entries will be received direct from growers of seed. Agricultural societies may themselves exhibit and compete for prizes, but members of the society will have to make entry on their own behalf. The provision which made of the province two districts, a northern and a southern, has been changed, and at the forthcoming seed fair all grain of the same kind will be in direct competition.

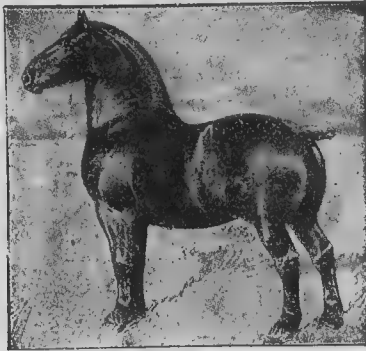
Prize lists have been or will be mailed in a few days to secretaries of agricultural societies, to the winners of prizes in the seed fairs which are being held in Saskatchewan this year, and to the exhibitors at previous seed fairs. Any other persons who desire copies should at once write to F. Hedley Auld, Director of Agricultural Extension, Saskatoon.

A trio of experts have been invited to judge the exhibits at the Provincial Seed Fair—Professor C. P. Bull, of Minnesota College of Agriculture; Professor John Bracken, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture; and C. J. Turnbull, manager of the Steele Briggs Seed Company, Winnipeg. The judging will be done during January 24-28, and the annual Farmers' Convention, which has become such a popular event, will be held during the following week. The convention dates are January 31 to February 3. A splendid programme is being prepared for both men and women, and it is probable that a programme for dairymen will also be offered at the same time. A provincial competition in judging seed grain will be held at the convention, and a championship prize will be offered for the highest aggregate score for judging wheat, oats, barley, and flax.

The hen that is laying well needs an abundance of food.

Maple View Farm

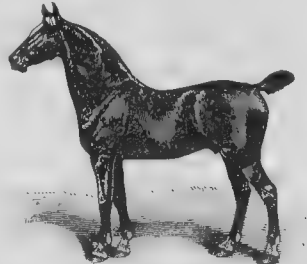
Percheron and Hackney Stallions and Mares



My third importation for 1910 has just arrived. They are the best which I have been able to buy. All of good colors, black and grey, with plenty of bone and lots of quality. It will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to write me or come and see my horses before buying. I can save you money, as I buy my own horses and sell them without any salesmen, giving the purchaser the benefit. All my horses are sold under a breeding guarantee. My 35 years' experience in the stallion business enables me to select breeding horses, as my reputation has shown. A new importation will arrive about Feb. 1, 1911.

Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Maple View Farm is only 1½ miles from station.

R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, Sask.



Recently England has been receiving shipments of fresh pork from China. In compliance with the law, this pork cannot be landed in England until cured. It is therefore landed on the Isle of Man, cured into bacon, and then sent forward.

A point that has been brought to light in regard to the first prize carload of Jonathan apples with which Kelowna captured the first prize at the recent apple show in Vancouver is that each one of the 720 boxes contained exactly 120 apples. The packing of this carload was considered to be perfect.

Elevator Ships Stored Grain.

A Craik, Sask., subscriber writes.—"I stored a quantity of oats in the elevator last season and when I wanted to take them out this fall I was told by the elevator people that the oats had been shipped but that I could get the market price for them. The elevator was paying

20 cents and the farmers are paying 35 cents. Could the elevator ship these oats without my consent? What would be the market price? What would you advise me to do in this matter?"

Clause 58 of the Manitoba Grain Act reads as follows: "The operator of any country elevator or warehouse may at any time forward any grain stored in his elevator to any terminal elevator in the inspection district of Manitoba 2. Such country elevator or warehouse operator on so forwarding the grain shall, without delay, notify in writing, the owner of the grain of such forwarding."

This is the law dealing with this matter. The elevator company has the right to ship out stored grain, but they must notify the owner immediately as above specified. They are bound to make this good to you at the market price, which was 34¼ cents for No. 2 C. W. oats at Ft. William on the day in question. The freight from Craik to the lakes would be about 7 cents, commission charges would be ½ cent, and elevator charges according to the time

stored. This would leave possibly 26½ cents for the prevailing price at Craik, point of shipment. Failing to get satisfactory settlement from the elevator company we would advise our correspondent to take his case up with Mr. D. D. Campbell, Special Government Shippers' Agent, Winnipeg.

Items from a Farmer's Note Book.

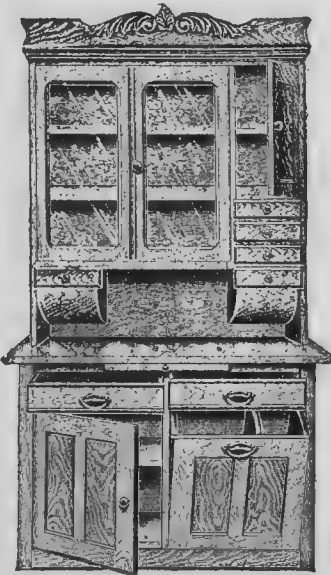
We have just received from Herbert D. Crook, one of our Calgary subscribers, the following interesting observations written up in diary form:—

Nov. 3rd.—Folks who are learned in weather lore and the "oldest inhabitants" are all unanimous in prophesying a hard and severe time for all this coming winter. Many are the reasons given for anticipating this arctic condition of weather, but the muskrat and his habits are the foundation stone of the prophets. This intelligent little rodent is commonly reported to be build-

YOU OWE IT

To the wife—the loyal helpmate who has stuck to you through every move of fortune—to impart the same spirit of hope and cheerfulness into HER life of monotony that she has continuously thrown into YOURS when things looked gloom—when you MOST OF ALL needed her counsel and help—and to which more than to any other influence you owe your SUCCESS. YOU CANNOT START THE YEAR BETTER than by giving her a PERFECT COOKING RANGE and a WINGOLD KITCHEN CABINET.

Wingold Kitchen Cabinet



With a place for EVERYTHING used in household work. Larger, more conveniently arranged and made of better material than most cabinets sold at \$25 and \$35.

AN END TO ALL DOMESTIC WORRY
if there's a WINGOLD in the kitchen

Spice drawers, grocery receptacles, flour bins, all neatly spaced out and with the most ample room in each. Nothing poky about it and no jamming of drawers and doors. Finest accommodation for crockery, cutlery and cooking utensils. Large china closet, small and large cupboards, two cutlery drawers, sugar, salt and flour bins, and cutting board, made of white maple, natural finish. Base 32 inches high, 48 inches wide, 26 inches deep. Height of cabinet 84 inches. Shipping weight 200 lbs. Order from this ad. or write for our Furniture Catalog, showing a large line of up-to-date furniture at lowest prices ever named.

Saves many a weary step and makes the humdrum of the household a real delight.

The Ideal Household Blue Polished Steel Range

The handsomest and best Steel Range ever produced. It excels in beauty of design, construction and convenient arrangement. It is the most economical fuel consuming stove made. It has all of the most practical features known in stove manufacture. Sold direct at Wholesale Prices. Retailers ask \$85 for the ordinary kind, we guarantee to deliver a better stove at about half their price. The Time Tried and Fire Tested Ideal Household stands to-day without an equal.

\$46.75

Buys a No. 920, with oven 20x20x13, six 9 inch lids, encased copper reservoir, capacity 9½ gal. Large Blue Polished Steel High Closet, with polished, nicked trimmings. Genuine Wellsville Blue Steel body, asbestos lined, full colonial nicked fittings, duplex grates, double shaker bars, burns wood or coal. Takes 24 in. wood. Complete with oven thermometer as illustrated. Shipping weight 550 lbs. **\$46.75.**

Write to-day for free copy of WINGOLD CATALOGUE for lowest prices on Stoves, Furniture, Hardware, Harness, Crockery and all Household Needs.

Wingold Stove Co. Limited

186½ BANNATYNE AVE. EAST, WINNIPEG, MAN.



\$46.75

Buys this \$85 Steel Range

Just as illustrated



KNIT-NEK "Summit" Sheep Lined Coats. DEFY WIND AND COLD.

THE "Knit Nek" in "Summit" Sheep Lined Coats is the very latest creation for comfort in severe weather. It protects the vital spot—the neck. Not a bit of wind can get in.

THE "Knit-Nek" is made of the finest grade of worsted yarn. It is shaped so that it fits right and has a permanent elasticity that makes it as comfortable when the coat is worn out as when new. When too warm, simply turn it down and it folds neatly under the coat collar.

THE Wrists are protected by our patent wind-proof Wrist Protectors, made of the same grade of fine wool yarn as the "Knit-Nek"—knitted of wool yarn in double thickness, which hug the wrists tightly, so no wind can get through or around them.

THESE comforts in "Summit" Sheep Lined Coats do not cost you a cent more, and the general quality is in every way up to "Summit" standards.

WE will send you an interesting Coat Book, for the asking, that will help you choose your winter coat. Write for it to Sole Canadian Representatives

THE T. EATON CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG CANADA
MADE BY
GUITERMAN BROS.
Makers of the famous "Summit" Shirt.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

WATCHES THAT KEEP TIME.

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.
At \$10, postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the west—a 15 jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid pickle, solid back, dustproof case; the same movement in a 20 year gold filled case \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR,
"The Jeweler"
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
BRANDON, MAN.

ing higher, warmer and more substantial homesteads, and the fact of his making such preparations for extreme cold is made much of by the prophets. In the meantime, the muskrat is being vigorously pursued and trapped to provide furs for mankind to keep out the cold, which his building actions cause people to expect.

Nov. 8th.—Farmers in all countries are of an extremely conservative nature, very slow to adopt new ideas, and quite content to follow the trail made by their fathers and grandfathers; but probably the most outstanding and characteristic feature of the farmer is his great self-reliance, and, unfortunately, this quality leads him to entertain suspicion of, and keep aloof from, any who may attempt to assist in the improvement of the conditions of his calling. Hence it is that the farming industry all over the world is the only one that shows no attempt at union or organization. It is certainly gratifying to find that the farmers in the Old Country have at last awakened to the necessity of organizing to protect and foster their interests, and the Farmers' Union now has well over 15,000 active members, and will shortly be directly represented in the Imperial Parliament. Now, Canada, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from Hudson's Bay to the Niagara Falls, is essentially an agricultural country, and owes its ever-bounding prosperity to the farmer; but the farmer pays, indirectly, very heavy taxes, and, further, all the industries in the Dominion are combined against him. When will our farmers combine, and by their strength influence the actions of the political leaders? There are, indeed, many wrongs to be righted, and much to be done for the agriculturist. The numerous farming magazines and periodicals in circulation might well strenuously advocate a policy of educating the farming community to organize; and surely, one or more leaders will, sooner or later, assert themselves. I shall certainly be amongst the first to become a member of a Northwest Farmers' Union.

Nov. 18th.—The land is now covered with a mantle of snow some three inches thick, which, besides giving moisture to the soil, shields it from the evaporation caused by winds and sun, and, moreover, acts as a protective cloak for the fall sown crops. Snow has been freely credited with supplying the earth with quantities of nitrogen, which, it is presumed, it extracts from the atmosphere in its passage to the ground, but the amount of this valuable chemical contained in the fallen snow is so very small that it is practically of no value. However, the longer the snow remains on the fields the longer is the warmth retained in the soil, thus stimulating the young plant to further growth, and protecting it from the "stand-still" influence of heavy frost. Frost itself is a very fine cultivator, and its mechanical action upon plowed heavy lands is of a most beneficial character, for the succeeding thaw causes all lumps and clods to fall into friable pieces and dust. When of a severe character, it is often blamed for the killing of fall wheat, but it is more than doubtful whether this killing is directly due to frost. A loose seed bed, which inevitably loses its moisture, is the most frequent cause of killing, and another is due to the plowing and seeding of land that is in a dry condition. It is no difficult matter to understand how it is that winter wheat in these circumstances falls an easy prey to frost. The remedy, of course, is prevention; that is, using the heavy packer immediately after the plow, making good use of a surface harrow, and never plowing dry land. When one travels through the country, it is really surprising to see the amount of very loose plowing which is left without any subsequent packing, thus making it absolutely imperative that the ensuing seasons must be of an ultra-favorable character in order to ensure a reasonable crop, or even to avert disaster.

Nov. 20th. Gasoline motor tractors give promise of becoming indispensable to the man farming large sections of land; and to many small men these machines (when the cost is brought within reasonable limits by lessening or removal of the present excessive im-

port dues) will be equally useful. The competitor today of the gas tractor is not the horse, but the steam tractor. Once the efficiency of the gas tractor is brought on a par with that of the steam tractor, our present labor difficulty will be most appreciably ameliorated. The labor question is one of extreme importance to the farmer. There is no doubt that the man who treats his help in a generous manner and pays them well, stands the best chance of acquiring a sufficient number of good hands, but, after all, this excellent method only takes the labor from those employers who are not doing so well for their men; it does not bring in a fresh supply at present. It is very evident that we must rely more and more upon these mechanical aids, which minimize the number of hired hands, to enable us to work upon any considerable scale.

Dec. 1st.—The time is fast approaching that heralds in the "winter of our discontent," and lucky are those farmers who are in a position to pack their grips and retire with their families to other climes, where the temperature is higher, and where, possibly, there is more jollity than is found on a homestead on the Northwest prairies during the winter months. Of course, those farmers whose bankers allow them to spread themselves out in such a lordly fashion are very few and far between. Most of us have to make the best of it, and those who are deep in the pleasures of mixed farming will have no cause to complain of want of work. But the man who depends solely upon grain raising for his business will have to really hustle to find something to do to occupy his time. All of us will, I hope, enjoy our Christmas upon such lines as our purses will allow us, always remembering that there are those whose means are small and their pleasures likewise, and it is to these that we are enabled to offer some token, however small, that it is a day which, of all days in the year, should make us all more akin.

A Startling Statement.

It has been said by those who have investigated the matter carefully that, although at the age of 45 fully 80 per cent. of men are established in whatever pursuit they follow and are in receipt of incomes in excess of their expenditure, at the age of 60 it has been found that 95 per cent. are dependent upon their daily earnings, or upon their children for support. Many, no doubt, read the despatch from Detroit which recently appeared in the Canadian papers, and which described the condition of a man who but a little more than forty years ago was a "financial power" in that city, who had a "palatial home" in one of the most fashionable thoroughfares, entertained lavishly, and to whom every person, high and low, was prepared to pay homage. But the fates were against him. He suffered serious financial losses, and when he began to go down hill he found it was properly greased for the occasion. His friends deserted him like rats from a sinking ship, and now at 80 years of age, after his day's labor, he wends his way to the city with the bent, broken down old men who have influence enough to have their names on the city's pay roll.

The moral is that out of your abundance something should be laid aside for declining years, and invested where thieves cannot reach it, and where one cannot be deprived of it in any possible way. This means is afforded you under the Canadian Government Annuities Act, which the Parliament of Canada passed in the session of 1908, and which received the unanimous support of both sides of the House.

You may get all information by applying at the Post Office, or by addressing the Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa.

One of the features of the coming horticultural convention in Winnipeg next February will be a women's session. It is expected that a lady will occupy the chair, and that the horticultural papers and addresses of this session will all be given by women.

Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates. You have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold clammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effectual medicine.

Mrs. Wm. Elliott, Angus, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctor's medicines but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Sell Fur In The East

Dealers in Western cities such as Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul and Detroit, sell their furs to dealers East. Why not you? We are in a small town, own our plant, pay no rent. Expenses are low. We have agents in England and Germany who get for us higher prices. Why can't we pay more for furs than Western dealers who sell to Eastern city dealers? Or more than Eastern city dealers who must pay big rent and have high expenses?

We will send you absolutely free a large 8-page illustrated fur circular (different from anything you ever saw) a Trapper's Guide (tells how to catch and take care of furs) and a large price list giving latest and highest prices for furs caught anywhere. Circulars give letters from shippers in every State; letters that tell how we paid more than other houses. All free. Write today. CARRY HIDE & FUR CO. 65 Main St. Corry, Pa.

LAND OF MANATEE

West Coast of Florida—America's Market Garden.
Oranges, Grapefruit and Vegetables net \$500 to \$1500 per acre—two to three crops per year—no droughts—no freezes, no extreme heat.
Quick transportation, low freight rates to Eastern and Northern markets via S. A. L. Ry.
Instructive booklet free now. Address:
J. W. WHITE,
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.
Suite 406 NORFOLK, VA.

WASH THAT ITCH AWAY

It is said that there are certain springs in Europe that give relief and cure to Eczema and other skin diseases. If you knew that by washing in these waters you could be relieved from that awful itch wouldn't you make every effort to take a trip to Europe at once? Would you not be willing to spend your last cent to find the cure?

But you need not leave home for these distant springs. Relief is right here in your own home town!

A simple wash of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol and other ingredients as compounded only in D.D.D. Prescription will bring instant relief to that terrible burning itch, and leave the skin as smooth and healthy as that of a child.

If you have not already tried it, write the D.D.D. Laboratories, Dept. N. F., 49 Colborne St., Toronto, for free trial bottle, and prove its wonderful effectiveness. We assure you of instant relief.

For sale by all druggists.

LLOYD BLACKMORE & CO

PATENTS

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WRITE FOR OUR BOOK ON PATENTS AND CIRCULARS

The World's Average Wheat Production.

The October Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics contained information as to the percentage of the world's crop of wheat to be grown by different countries, also yields. With few exceptions the averages were those of the five years, 1904-8. Not all of the countries of the world are included, but the missing data, if available, would not, it is stated, affect the proportionate results very materially. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has marked the information down to Canadian equivalents, and publishes the figures as follows:

Countries	Ratio per 1000 Average of total yield average in bush. yield per acre	Ratio per 1000 Average of total yield average in bush. yield per acre
United States	207.3	13.68
Russia in Europe	167.9	9.22
France	108.4	20.52
British India	98.4	11.15
Italy	60.0	15.32
Hungary	53.6	17.84
Argentina	46.6	11.45
Germany	44.9	29.44
Spain	35.8	12.04
Canada	33.9	18.44
Roumania	24.2	16.36
Russia in Asia	20.9	11.45
Australia	20.1	9.96
Austria	18.3	19.63
Great Britain & Ireland	17.7	31.23
Other countries	42.0	

The largest total average wheat producer is the United States and the smallest Great Britain and Ireland, Canada being tenth. In average yield per acre, however, Great Britain and Ireland stand first with 31.23 bushels and European Russia last with 9.22 bushels, Canada being fifth with 18.44 bushels and the United States ninth with 13.68 bushels.

Whence the Wild Oats.

A subscriber at Columbia Falls, Montana, writes: "I am living in the famous Flathead Valley of Montana. I am a subscriber to your paper because, as a former resident of Western Canada I learned to appreciate its value. About two-thirds of the grain raised here is oats, and we are troubled with wild oats to a considerable extent. The climate is very favorable for volunteer oats, and a great many people think that these degenerate and become wild oats. We would like to know just how the wild oats happen to be here to bother us. Summer fallowing kills them if they are first covered with a disk and allowed to sprout, or by covering early

in the fall, causing them to sprout, they winter kill."

This is not a new query. In our issue of June 6 we dealt at length with this very question, so fully, indeed, that we scarcely care to repeat. Our answer in short is that wild oats are especially adapted to reproduction as a volunteer crop. Sow 100 kernels of tame oats and 100 kernels of wild oats in the fall (as with a volunteer crop) and the chances are that while almost all of the wild oats will survive the winter and grow, only perhaps 25 of the tame ones will grow. The wild oats shell largely in all our crops, the seed winters well, and the plants produce large numbers of seed. Our idea is that, in your part of the country, as elsewhere, there has been a few grains of wild oats introduced at the start, and they have just gone on spreading. We have only a very limited faith in the theory that tame oats turn wild—at least, in anything less than a long period of years.

E. W. Alexander, Hamiota, Man., in sending us his renewal, says: "I consider this the best invested money of the season."

The area sown to winter wheat in the United States is estimated to be two and a half per cent. greater this fall than last. The condition is considerably below the average for ten years back.

Although not passed at time of this writing, an amendment has been laid before the Alberta legislature by Premier Sifton contemplating the increase of premiums and the curtailment of indemnity under the provincial hail insurance system there. During the past year, under the system prevailing, the province has incurred a loss of \$300,000. The levies have been 20, 30 and 40 cents per acre, with indemnities of \$4, \$6 and \$8 respectively. It is now proposed to have a flat rate premium of 25 cents an acre with a flat rate indemnity of \$4 per acre.

There are now 380 rural free mail delivery routes in Canada. This privilege is one that ought to be more widely taken advantage of in Western Canada. Free delivery may be had by any persons who live along roads over which mail carriers convey the mails from one office to another. There are two or three such routes leading out from nearly every one of our towns to surrounding post offices. Full particulars as to the system will be mailed to anyone making enquiry of the General Postmaster at Ottawa. Write for this information.

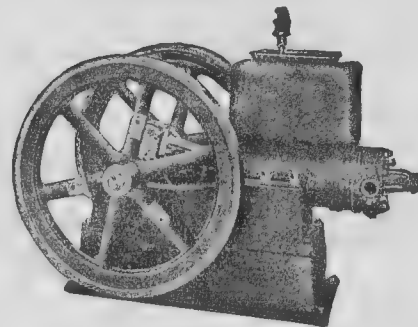
The Dominion Seed Branch has been testing a large number of samples of garden seeds as sold in Canada. The amended Seed Control Act authorizes the Governor in Council to fix percentage standards of vitality for farms and garden seeds, and provides that all such seeds when exposed for sale shall, if they fall below two-thirds of the standard vitality as fixed for good seed of the kind, be branded with the percentage of seeds that are capable of germination. In all, 752 samples of field, root and garden seeds were taken in May last by official seed inspectors and forwarded for germination test. They represent lots of seeds put up, principally in sealed paper packets, by 25 wholesale seed merchants who distribute seeds in Canada. Eighty-eight of the samples so collected, including seeds from 19 wholesale seed merchants, were found to be exposed for sale in violation of the Act. It has been found in most cases, but not in all, that when the seed reaches the retail vendor its percentage vitality is satisfactory. Rapid depreciation is frequently caused by exposing the seed to improper conditions of storage. It is not uncommon to see garden seeds, exhibited in retail stores of various kinds, exposed to the blistering heat of the sun, intensified by the glass of the show window. Occasionally these packet seeds are found to have been injured by absorbing moisture from a wet floor. Letters of warning have been addressed to seed merchants whose samples were found to be of low vitality.

Cheapest Power

For Every Purpose

IS THE

Wages
Saving



Money
Earning

Gilson Gasoline Engine

Some of the engines offered for sale to-day are being made and sold by concerns that have been in business only a few years, and are still experimenting in the manufacture of gasoline engines. They sell their engines by attractive, splashy advertising, not on their merits. Ours is a different proposition.

The Gilson Manufacturing Company was established in 1850 and devote their whole time and energy to the manufacture of gasoline engines. The Gilson is scientifically and mechanically correct. Their principal is to produce the very best engine that can be built and to sell it at a reasonable price.

Don't forget Gilson engines are made in Guelph, Ontario.

The farmer who buys a Gilson has no duty to pay.

Write for catalog and prices.

Empire Cream Separator of Canada, Ltd.

Winnipeg

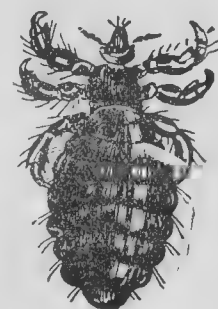
Sole Agents for
Western Canada

Keep Your Stock Free From Lice

Lice and vermin are the greatest foes with which the stockman and farmer has to contend.

Cowl Brand Insecticides

have proven to be the most effective preventive and destroyer of all kinds of lice and vermin. Ask your dealer for Cowl Brand Stock Drips, Poultry Peace, Vermin Death, Mange Cure, Barn Spray, Ringworm Cure, and Ointment of Tar. Write us if he does not stock it.



Carbon Oil Works, Ltd., Winnipeg

Manufacturers of Cowl Brand Shingle Stains, Creosote Paint, Waxoil Polishes, etc.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

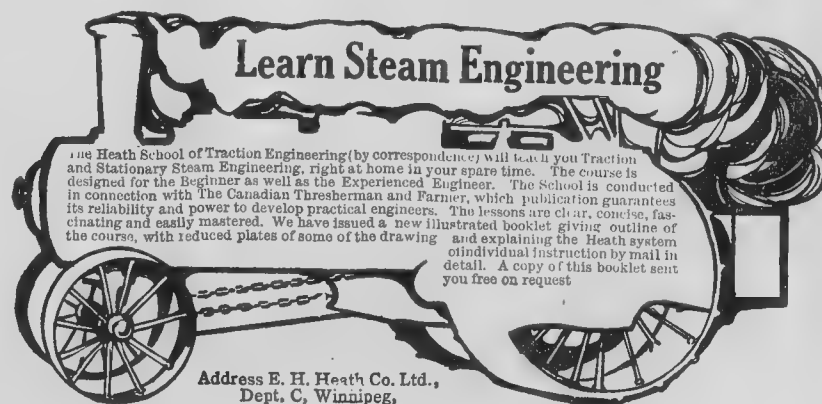
Fare and One Third For the Round Trip

Between all stations on the Main line, Port Arthur to Vancouver and intermediate branch lines.

Tickets on sale December 22, 1910 to January 2, 1911, final return limit January 5, 1911.

For further particulars apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent.

Learn Steam Engineering



The Heath School of Traction Engineering (by correspondence) will teach you Traction and Stationary Steam Engineering, right at home in your spare time. The course is designed for the Beginner as well as the Experienced Engineer. The School is conducted in connection with The Canadian Threshingman and Farmer, which publication guarantees its reliability and power to develop practical engineers. The lessons are clear, concise, fascinating and easily mastered. We have issued a new illustrated booklet giving outline of the course, with reduced plates of some of the drawing and explaining the Heath system of individual instruction by mail in detail. A copy of this booklet sent you free on request.

Address E. H. Heath Co. Ltd., Dept. C, Winnipeg,



The following special letter to the Nor'-West Farmer, under date of Dec. 17, gives a very careful review of the grain situation since our last issue:

Wheat.

In our last review of the wheat situation appearing in these columns, which was dated Dec. 5th, we began by saying that no great change had occurred in the wheat markets during the previous two weeks, but that the renewal of steadiness and firmness mentioned in our previous review had become better established, and that there was more general confidence that prices then current would be sustained, and that the prospect of higher prices later on seemed more certain. Today the wheat market situation over the world is practically unchanged from what it was two weeks ago, except that prices average around 1c. lower than they were then. The markets during the last two weeks have been about as dull and inactive as ever the trade has seen, and it goes to show the strength of the present situation in wheat, that in face of this dullness and inactivity there has not been any definite decline in prices. In fact, while quoted prices are nominally 1c. under two weeks ago, the situation and prospects for the not distant future have become stronger in the judgment of many in the grain trade, whose position and experience mark them as competent and able authorities. The opinion of optimism for the future, however, is tempered by the lack of strong demand in the present, which has been accompanied by increasing visible supplies accumulating at terminal points of public storage. These are not extraordinarily large, in fact, at some corresponding dates in the past they have been very much larger, but millers and flour dealers and the general trade have been so influenced by the idea of abundance of wheat everywhere, that they have gone slow in buying, only working from hand to mouth, buying today only what they needed to supply current requirements for tomorrow or next week. Thus the retail trade generally have no stocks on hand, and the absence of demand from them reflects back to all branches of the grain trade, until it strikes the farmer and makes the price he can secure for his wheat really lower than it need be, in our opinion.

In this situation, what should the farmer do? If he continues to offer his wheat freely for sale he courts a lower price, but if he can say "I shall hold my wheat and not sell it until the price advances to a satisfactory figure," he in doing so, takes his stand as a strong factor in the function of causing higher prices. Of course, in our own country of Western Canada a great many farmers have no grain left to sell, for our crop of 1910 has, in the case of many hardworking farmers, been no crop at all, owing to the great drouth in the early months of the crop year. But, for all that, there are some farmers who, although their total yield was no better than half an ordinary crop, have the most of it on hand for sale later on on any good advance in prices. This is well; it is a proper and prudent way of endeavoring to make the best possible result out of a hard season's work, and even if it does not turn out as well as one hopes, there need be no regretful reflection so long as one earnestly plans and tries to do the best according to the light and information one can secure, and also according as one's circumstances may permit. To those who have been able to hold on to their grain, to be sold at a later period in the season, we have, in our opinion, the greatest encouragement to offer. At the same time, there is so little that is apparently bullish in the immediate surroundings of the general wheat situation that it is no wonder that many in the trade fail to see where the influence can come from to advance prices above present

level, or even to keep them up to it. We think the most of the difficulty in this respect is caused by taking too much notice of visible stocks and the recent liberal movement of available supplies, and overlooking the immense consumption of wheat going quietly on every day, and the fact that supplies from the producers in the northern hemisphere have passed the zenith of their volume, and that for the remainder of the crop year they may be expected to be quite moderate.

From our wide reading of market reviews, and expert opinions on the conditions of the breadstuffs trade in Europe and America, we judge that millers and flour merchants, and also bakers in every country are carrying on the average only very moderate stocks, because, for some months back they have had lessening prices passing before their vision, with liberal accumulation of visible supplies in the background, and they have kept working on a hand to mouth basis, unwilling to lay in the stocks of material they will need later in the season, when the quantity of wheat coming from the producer gets too small to supply the daily current requirements, on the surmise that prices may still go lower before they needed to increase their stocks.

If this opinion should be correct, and we think it is, the day may be not far distant when a buying movement will start, and when it does, prices will advance, and, as they advance, the buying will broaden out till it may easily cause a boom in prices.

A good deal is said about large visible supplies, but, after all, these are only large in comparison with a year ago, when they were very small, and prices are 8c. to 20c. per bushel lower than they were last year at this time. For instance, the U.S. visible supply at present amounts to 42,666,000 bushels, against 28,400,000 bushels last year at this date, but at some date in 1908 it amounted to 51,458,000 bushels, and at this latter date prices were 7c. to 12c. higher than they are today.

Not much has been heard recently about the Argentine crop, and such reports as have come to hand are very much mixed. One report will come to hand saying there is too much rain for harvest, and at the same time another report will come saying the weather is too hot and dry. Estimates have been sent forth that the surplus for export will be as low as 65,000,000 bushels, and as high as 120,000,000 bushels. The average of the two quantities will probably turn out about right; but, in any case, the world will need it all.

A good deal of attention is being paid to the continuance of dry conditions over the U.S. southwestern winter wheat crop. Some authorities, who in the meantime mostly identify themselves with the bear side of the wheat market, affect to belittle the importance of the dry weather, and say all will come out well with the crop if we have plenty of moisture and good growing weather in spring. It is true that dry seed times and falls have been followed by good crops of winter wheat, but the serious vein in the present situation is that all over Western America it has been abnormally dry for eighteen months to two years, and the soil generally is absolutely lacking in any reserve of moisture. Time will tell the outcome, but those who are interested in the grain trade will do well to closely watch the weather over Western America.

In contrast to dry conditions on this side of the Atlantic is the superabundance of rain over Western Europe. France and England, as well, continue to be rain soaked, and while the new crop in Kansas, etc., suffers from drought, the new seedings in some districts in France are rotting in the ground by too much wet, and some districts cannot get the seed sown. On the whole, the new winter wheat crop in Europe is not giving average promise for the coming season. Taking one thing with another there seems to be a good prospect for very interesting wheat markets after New Year.

There is no great stir in our Winnipeg market these days, but in the last few days, despite the general dullness, there has been a good demand in a quiet way for all grades of cash wheat,

Ship Your Grain

to a strictly commission firm and have it handled to your advantage. We handle strictly on commission—look carefully after grading—obtain best prices and furnish prompt settlements. Write for market prospects and shipping directions.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

703a Grain Exchange

Winnipeg, Man.

Oats and Barley

Ship to us for best results. Our long established connection in the East ensures you the very highest price—and you get quicker results.

We give you the same government weights and grades as you get at Fort William.

Liberal cash advances on receipt of bill of lading. Write for information and prices.

ANCHOR ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSING CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Feed and Seed Grain

We will be glad to name net price delivered your station, oats, barley, or flax. Write or wire. Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading. Large advances and prompt adjustments. If you wish to sell on track wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

James Richardson & Sons Ltd

Western Offices:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Grain Exchange, Calgary

Grain Shippers

Patronize a Grain Company that will always get you top prices. Many farmers this year have written us their unsolicited appreciation of our services and thanking us for the uniform satisfaction we have given them. May we add you to our list of

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS?

Continental Grain Co.

223 Grain Exchange

Winnipeg

DONALD MORRISON & CO.

Grain Commission—Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley

711B GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

We solicit your Grain Shipments. Over 25 years' experience in this line. Prompt, reliable work. Write us for information.

References—Bank of Toronto, Northern Crown Bank and Commercial Agencies.

and this is a good, healthy sign. Trading in futures is dull, for neither bear nor bull seem disposed to push trading. Prices, therefore, show little change, and fluctuations are very narrow. The weather over our western country is comparatively very fine, and receipts are larger than expected, and larger than they would be if the weather was more wintry. Receipts are liable to fall off sharply any day now. Taking a general view of the situation, it seems to us prudent that farmers, so far as possible, should hold back further shipments until we get past the New Year. We look for prices going higher later, but one of the strongest factors in raising prices would be if the farmers stopped shipping any wheat at all for a short time. Something like 50,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1910 have already been inspected at Winnipeg, out of a crop which, latterly, nobody sets at over 100,000,000 bushels, and many expert authorities do not put at over 90,000,000. Out of the part of the crop still in the West, seed for the new crop has to be provided, and whatever may be needed for local mills, so that there cannot be a great deal to go east after western requirements are provided for, and the shipping of it will be spread over eight months, so that receipts may at times be quite small. Today's cash prices are:—1 Nor., 90c.; 2 Nor., 87c.; 3 Nor., 84c.; No. 4 wheat, 80c.; No. 1 Alberta Red, 88c.; No. 2 A.R., 85c.; No. 3 A.R., 82c. Futures closed: Dec., 90¼-¾c.; May, 94½-¾c.; July, 95½c.

Oats.

The oat market is depressed as regards Fort William prices. This year Fort William is not the best place for the western farmer to ship his oats to, because the export price is low, and Ontario and Quebec had big crops of their own this last season, and so there are practically no buyers for them in the east, unless at very low prices. On the other hand, there is going to be a big demand for oats in the West. Thousand of farmers in the three western provinces will have to buy oats for seed and feed, and in British Columbia and along the Pacific Coast large quantities of all kinds of feed grains will be needed. Farmers should hold back all the oats they can until the western demand begins to assert itself. Today's cash prices are:—No. 1 Can. West., 32¾c.; other grades not quoted. Futures closed: Dec., 32¾c.; May, 36¾c.

Barley.

Barley continues quiet, but there is more disposition to buy it. Today's prices are:—No. 3, 47c.; No. 4, 38½c.; Rejected, 36½c.; Feed Barley, 34½c.

Flax.

A heavy decline has taken place in flax in the past two weeks, without any special cause for same. The price of flax, however, is high, and it could decline 50c. and still be at a high price. There is no demand at present. Today's cash prices are:—No. 1 N.W., 207c.; No. 1 Man., 205c. Futures closed: Dec., 207c.; May, 217c.

All prices quoted above are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur. —Thompson Sons & Co.

Live Stock.

With the approach of Christmas, the usual lessened local demand for beef and pork is apparent. Fowl will be very largely used for the meat fare during the next two weeks. Prices

show little change from last week. Choice butcher cattle, delivered, are quoted, \$4.25 to \$4.50; good butcher cattle, delivered, \$3.75 to \$4.00; medium butcher cattle, delivered, \$3.25 to \$3.50; others, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Choice calves will bring \$4.50 to \$5.00; heavier calves, \$4.00 to \$4.25. Select hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; heavier, \$7.25. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Cable reports from Liverpool state that owing to unsuitable weather, larger supplies and a very moderate demand, trade is lower for everything in the Birkenhead market, except for a few especially choice Christmas cattle, which made from 13 to 13½ cents per pound. Latest quotations for States cattle were 11½c. to 12½c.; Canadians, from 11c. to 12c., and ranchers from 9c. to 10½c.

The bulk of sales on the Chicago market went at \$5.15 to \$6.40, the range being from \$4.30 to \$7.55. Hog prices ranged from \$7.25 to \$7.77½; sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.35.

Dairy and Poultry.

The Empire Meat Market quotes dressed poultry as follows: Fowl, 9 to 11 cents; chicken, 15 to 18; ducks, 15 to 18; geese, 15 to 17; turkeys, 20. The Guest Fish Co. quote live poultry as follows: Fowl, 8 cents; chicken, 12; ducks, 11; geese, 10; turkeys, 17. Eggs are scarce at 35 cents. Butter in bricks is worth 25 cents; crocks, 23.

Hay.

Wilton & Goodman quote, No. 1 Prairie hay, f.o.b. Winnipeg, at \$10; No. 2, \$11; No. 3, \$12. Timothy, \$16.

Santa Claus.

I used to watch for Santa Claus,
With childish faith sublime,
And listen in the silent night
To hear his sleigh-bells chime.
To hear his sleigh-bells chime.
Beside the door on Christmas Eve
I put a bale of hay,
To feed the prancing, dancing steed
That sped him on his way.

I pictured him a jolly man,
With beard of frosty white;
And cheeks so fat that when he
laughed
They hid his eyes from sight.
A heart that overflowed with love
For little girls and boys,
And on his back a bulging pack,
Brimful of gorgeous toys.

If children of a larger growth
Could have a Christmas tree,
From Father Time, one gift alone
Would be enough for me.
Let others take the gems and gold,
And trifles light and vain
But give me back my old belief
In Santa Claus again!

—M. Irving.

Now is a good time to renew your subscription to the Nor'-West Farmer. Also, tell your neighbor about it.

The potato crop of Canada is estimated at 147 bushels per acre this year. This is nearly uniform for all the provinces.

Mrs. J. M. Toskett, Harris, Sask.—“I must just say that I am very pleased with the Nor'-West Farmer. I find much useful information in it, and I wish you every success.”

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted, other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance. Name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

50 S.S. HAMBURG pullets and cock rels. Close out cheap. W. L. Weden, Haskett, Man.

267,280 ACRES—of farm lands in Sask. and Manitoba for sale. Easy payments, etc. V.B. Glenbryan; Sask.

BROTHER—Accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. A. C. Stokes, Mowawk, Florida.

YOUR NAME in gold on twelve beautiful Xmas or New Year post cards, for twenty-five cents. Norman Peel Co., London, Ont.

FOR SALE—All kinds of Leghorns. Cockerels and pullets \$1.25 to \$2.00 each. Rhode Island Red cockerels, Toulouse geese, pigeons and rabbits. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Manitoba.

WANTED—General servant who can cook and do general house work. Must be kind to children. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. A. W. M., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

WANTED—To rent on shares, a good half-section, with good buildings and water, in good locality. References. W. C. Campbell, box 107, Nanton, Alta.

SEED OATS FOR SALE—Have several cars of the Abundance variety, testing 41 lbs. to the bushel. Sample and price on application. Grand View Farm, White Hawk, Sask.

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron Stallion, black, weight 1900 lbs.; has stood seven years in same district. Write R. J. Caskey, Longburn, Man.

RED POLLED BULL FOR SALE—Or exchange, remarkably gentle and sure; four years old; weight, 2,000. Also a number of extra good wolf hounds, at your own price. J. J. Huntington, Hazel Dell, Sask.

FOR SALE—Three improved Berkshire boars, fit for service this winter, price \$25 each; fall litters, ready, \$8 each; one Chatham incubator and brooder, 200 egg, price \$25. Wm. H. Brayshaw, Kellogg, Man.

THE MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAS FOR SALE—Toulouse geese, Embden geese, Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks, White Plymouth Rocks, Golden Wyandottes. Won at Brandon seventy prizes in 1910. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man.

FOR SALE—We have a number of re-built threshing engines, portable and traction, in first-class order, from 16 to 30 horse power, we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co. Limited, 76 Main Street, Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

DAIRY, FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMS.—Land in lots from 5 acres up; close to Abbotsford; on electric road. Best location in the Fraser Valley. The garden of British Columbia. Crop failures unknown. For booklet, prices and terms, write Jos. McCallum, Abbotsford, B.C.

CHOICE ORCHARDS—Fruit and Alfalfa lands, in the famous Grand Valley of Colorado, for sale or exchange for raw or improved farm lands in the Canadian Northwest. Write for information, Michigan Saskatchewan Land company, Cupar, Sask.

“GLORIOUS KOOTENAY,” BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No irrigating. Choicest fruit land, \$80 per acre. Five year terms, no interest. Free booklet, “B.L.” Investors' Trust & Mortgage Corporation Ltd., 134 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES—produced Twenty Four Million Dollars last year. California oil wells produced nearly half the petroleum output of the entire world. Do you want to share in the profits? Send for free market letter giving reliable information. Sutcliffe Investment Company, Oil and Mining Brokers, Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED FOR 1st MARCH, 1911—A practical farmer (married), to take charge of a half section, three miles from town of Rapid City, good buildings. Farm will be fully stocked with horses, cattle and pigs. Want to rent on shares for a term of years to desirable man. Apply to Box 144, Rapid City, Man.

FARM FOR SALE—That desirable property known as the Kintire Stock Farm, containing 480 acres of first-class land with 360 acres cultivated and balance pasture, all being well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. There is a good frame house, good granaries, hog pen, fine barn (40 x 100 feet, on stone basement), good well of water, pumped into barn by windmill. This farm will be sold at a bargain for quick sale. Apply to Henry Armstrong, Owner, Forrest, Man.

Ready-Made Farm For Sale—480 acres, situated two miles from Newdale, Man., highly cultivated land, good mixed farming, each quarter section fenced and cross fenced. Abundant supply of good water. Stone stable with 16 foot frame top; granaries, work shop, implement shed, hog pen, cook house. House heated with furnace. Abundant supply of hard and soft water in the kitchen. Telephone service. Terms \$3000 cash, with easy terms for balance. James Irwin, proprietor, Box 139 Newdale, Man.

FARM FOR SALE—Within one mile of town, 960 acres, all fenced, 800 acres under cultivation, 300 of this broken this season and disked four times in first-class shape for wheat; 500 acres stubble land just been cropped twice. Good new frame house, 24x30, on stone foundation. Two good stables; blacksmith's shop and portable granaries; two good wells. All buildings well sheltered by popular bluff. In fact, everything in first-class shape and clean. Terms easy. Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.

FOR SALE—Improved Red Fife Wheat, seed, \$1.00 per bushel f.o.b. My wheat has all honors wherever shown. Now is your chance to secure some while it lasts. R. D. Laing, St. wall, Man.

WANTED—Good general servant, one who can cook and be a mother's help. Highest wages. Apply stating figure to Mrs. C. D. Stovel, Kennedy St., Winnipeg.

MARRIED COUPLE—Seeks re-engagement, farm in Saskatchewan, to manage or rent, disengaged March 11. For full particulars apply to W. Beazley, Arcola, Sask.

FOR SALE—Banner oats, grown on new breeding from registered seed, absolutely clean, germination 100 per cent. Per bushel, 65 cents; cotton bags 25 cents extra. Also pure Tamworths, ages. Ask particulars. S. W. Bloxidge, Benin, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT LAND.—Carle Orchards, Upper Okanagan. Ideal location. Fertile soil. No irrigation required. Beautiful climate. Railway through property. Special inducement to settlers. \$110 to \$145 per acre. Three year payments. Exceptional opportunity. Write for illustrated pamphlet “N.” Rogers, Black, McAlpine, Vancouver, British Columbia.

WANTED—Good representatives in every good town and district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to represent “Canada's Greatest Nursery” and sell our hardy stock, grown specially for western planting. Start right now at the best selling time. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Hand some free outfit, designed for Western salesmen. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS—Sunshine, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business. Professions: fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. No thunder storms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 33 Broughton St. Victoria, B.C.

WANTED NOW—Reliable men in unrepresented districts to sell a selected list of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, forest seedlings, berry bushes. Our men succeed where others fail because we handle western business to meet western requirements. Good pay weekly. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. Write for particulars to Western Sales Manager, Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

IN THE APPLE VALLEY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The lands of the Grande Prairie Orchards are just what you are looking for if you are tired of the rigorous winters of the prairie and desire a home in Sunny British Columbia. The land of the “Apples, Wealth and Health.” Just read the description of the Grande Prairie Orchard Lands and you will find that they are what you desire. The soil is friable, heavy, mellow, brown or black colored alluvial loam with a large percentage of humus; free of stones, timber, alkali, sand or gravel; averaging from 2 to 90 feet in depth; and the sub-soil in all cases is sweet and warm. The elevation, climate, soil exposure and other essential and necessary conditions are of the best for the commercial production of apples, plums, pears, cherries, hardy berries and bush fruits, clover, timothy, alfalfa, hops, root and grain crops. We guarantee that the above description of our land is true and we give purchaser 6 months from date of signing agreement in which to inspect his land, and should he find upon said inspection that we have misrepresented the property we agree to refund all monies received by us with 7½ interest for the time said monies are in our possession. Further, we agree that if the purchaser upon inspection finds that we have misrepresented the property to re-emburse him for transportation to and from the lands, for a sum not to exceed seventy-five dollars. For price, terms, etc., call or write Grande Prairie Orchards, Suite A, 336 Hastings St. W., Vancouver.

STRAYED

To Chatfield, one heifer; one bull, red and white; one steer, red, white face. Owner may have same by paying expenses. Alex. Molanski, Chatfield, Man.



Do not try to grow plants here they are not acclimated. You will certainly lose your money if you do. We grow a full line of fruits, trees, shrubs and plants suited to planting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and bordering regions. Write at once for our free catalog. It will be ready in January and will be mailed to you as soon as printed. Buchanan Nursery Co., Winnipeg, St. Charles P.O., Man.

Pedigree Seed Grain

BANNER OATS ABUNDANCE OATS
BREWER BARLEY

A quantity of the above for sale all grown on virgin prairie soil. Guaranteed pure and free from noxious weed seeds or any other grain. An exhibit of the above was shown at Salcoats Seed Fair last month and it was awarded the first prize, scoring the full number of points allowed for purity and freedom from weeds. For samples and price write:

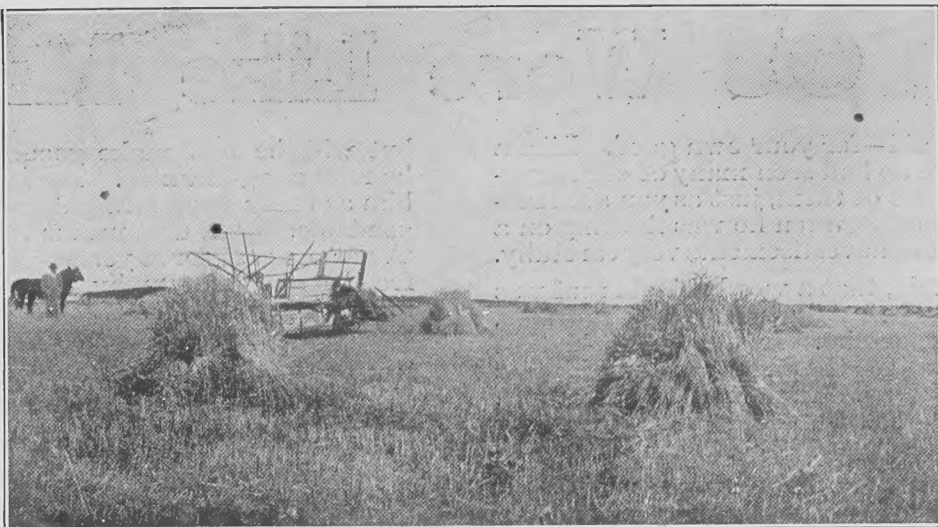
THE CUT ARM FARM CO., BANGOR, SASK.

Drills & Seeders
Dowagiac Are the Leaders

REASONS WHY MANY WANT THEM

ASK US NOW YOU SHOULD KNOW
DOWAGIAC MANUFACTURING CO. DOWAGIAC, MICH.

A Stooker At Last



That Makes Perfect Stooks

A FIELD OF STOOKS SET BY THE HOMAN STOOKER.

For many years a multitude of minds have been struggling to find the combination in mechanics that will make a **PERFECT STOOKER**. These have been entitled to nothing more than the abortive efforts of a worthy **ATTEMPT**. The result in the field in every case had been that of more vexation and loss of valuable time and money than if twice the capital had been expended on men's wages. The case stood where it did until **JAMES HOMAN, OF GRANDVIEW, Manitoba**, finally demonstrated by the most severe tests on the harvest fields of 1910 that the implement of his design, and which he perfected for the crop of that year, is in every respect what the farmer has been looking for, and which is to prove the greatest boon to Agriculture that it has received since the first binder secured the unqualified O.K. of the whole agricultural world.

The Homan Automatic Stooker

presents the strongest claims to the unanimous endorsement of the Farmers of Western Canada. **BECAUSE:** It makes no statement of its capabilities that has not been abundantly tested again and again in the presence of a large number of the best practical farmers of the Prairie Provinces, many of whom have not only placed their orders for the machine, but have become stockholders in the company which has been formed to place it on the market. If the **HOMAN AUTOMATIC STOOKER** is what it is positively stated to be, it is evident that a tremendous demand will be made upon the company which owns the patents and will manufacture the stooker as quickly as it can be produced for the grain crop of 1911.

Distinctive Features

Briefly, the "**HOMAN**" is **EASY TO HANDLE**—it has **NO WEAK OR DELICATE PARTS**, and has only two foot trips to operate. It stooks the grain direct from the binder without the aid of an extra man. The driver of the binder performs the whole operation and the result is uniformly clean work in perfectly built stooks. All loose sheaves and broken heads are packed into the receptacle and set up with the stook, thus effecting a distinct saving. All grain threshed by the packers on the deck is caught and saved in a steel pan placed under the conveyor. There is no side draft on the horses. The machine does not derive its power from the binder but generates its own power and is absolutely self-supporting, excepting for the direct draft. The "**Homan**" is made of steel and with reasonable care is practically indestructible. Any farmer would be glad to get a stooker that would do the perfect work of the "**Homan**," even if it required a man to attend to it, but this machine does its work automatically and saves all the expense and worry of an extra man.

Testimony of John L. Swales

Mr. Swales, a prominent farmer of the Portage Plains district, says:—"I drove this machine on the farm of W. F. Miller, three miles north of Portage la Prairie. It was attached to an eight foot Massey-Harris binder, drawn by four horses, and did not appear to add any extra draft. The field was a very heavy piece of wheat, somewhat lodged and overly ripe. The sheaves were light and puffy, and hard to stook by hand, but the stooker placed the stooks well. They were well planted and hugged together close and snug at the top and well braced from all sides."

In the judgment of this practical grain grower the Homan Automatic Stooker did its work well under very adverse conditions.

The Company's Shareholders

A large number of farmers and business men who have actually seen the "**Homan**" at work, have become shareholders in the Company. If only 1,000 machines a year are sold, this will provide a good dividend on the capital stock, and a much larger sale than this is confidently expected. As the output for the first year will be somewhat limited, every western grain grower should make a reservation at once. We will be glad to give the fullest information as to the Company's plans, and how any interested party may become a shareholder. Fill out attached coupon.

Note—The Officers of the National Grain Stooker Co.

President, W. H. Hastings, Esq.,
Crown Prosecutor and Right-of
Way Solicitor; Vice-President,
Arthur Meighen, Esq., LL.B., M.P.,
Barrister, etc.; Sec.-Treasurer, Arthur
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Lumber Merchant; Samuel Mitchell,
Esq., Hardware Merchant; William
Wishart, Esq., Retired Farmer;
J. W. MacDonald, Esq., Cockshutt

Plow Co., Limited; R. A. Bruce, Esq.,
LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

**WRITE TO ANY OF THE ABOVE
GENTLEMEN OR DIRECT TO THE
COMPANY FOR FURTHER PAR-
TICULARS.**

We will be glad to have the ful-
lest investigation into the merits of
the Homan Stooker.

COUPON

National Grain Stooker Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.—

Please send me further information about the
Homan Automatic Stooker.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

If any information is wanted about cost of
stock in Company mention here:

.....N.W.F.

The National Grain Stooker Company, Limited

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

I Wish YOU Were Like Mr. Fraser

I'D like you to do like he did—for your own good. Like a great many other people he had seen many of our advertisements. Had read some of them, just as you are reading this one. The time came when he was figuring on a new roof and he read one of our advertisements very carefully.

He thought, as maybe you do, that a wood shingle roof was the least expensive, and though not the best nor most durable, was at least "good enough" for him. But our ads said that Oshawa Steel Shingles cost about the same as wood shingles and were less expensive to put on. That sounded promising.

Further he read that slate cost six times as much, and so-called "ready-roofing" cost thirty-three times as much. That Oshawa Steel Shingles were fire-proof, leak-proof, rust-proof, rot-proof, rain-snow-and-wet-proof, need no painting, no patching.

In fact Oshawa Steel Shingles, according to our advertisements, seemed to be everything man could desire in a roof—the absolutely perfect roof. So good that he doubted the truth of our claims. "It sounds too much better than ordinary roofs" he thought. (He'd heard other roofing people talk extravagantly, and thought, "Oh, yes, it's easy to talk big,

but will the roof make good?"). Then he read my guarantee. That impressed him as being very straightforward, dependable. "If that means all it says: 'A perfect roof for 25 years, or a new one free'" he thought, "why this advertisement is no idle boast." "By using Oshawa Steel Shingles I settle the roofing question definitely for at least 25 years. If this concern is financially responsible that guarantee seems to cover everything."

"Guess I'll send for their booklet, anyway, and look into the facts a little further." And he did. He got all the facts, before deciding. That's where I wish you were like him. I want you to get all the facts about Oshawa Steel Shingles. THEN you can decide. You only fool yourself if you doubt one word I say about our Steel Shingles. You take no risk. My guarantee protects you against disappointment—absolutely. You'd not think of using any other kind of roofing if you actually KNEW how good a roof my Oshawa Steel Shingles make.



Do Send for My Book of Facts About Roofs

Be curious, enquiring. Look into the facts. The book is free. Write to our nearest office for a copy.

J. H. Pedlar

How Do You Figure?

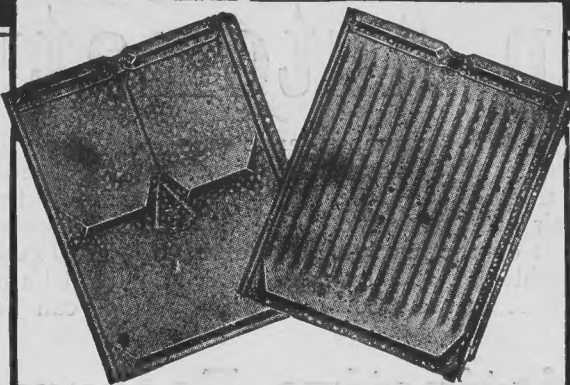
Figure the cost now, material and time, for every kind of roof you know anything about. Oshawa Guaranteed Steel Shingles, you'll find are as cheap to begin with as the poorest wood shingles. It's a fact. Figure the cost per year of each kind of roof. Compare the estimated life of other roofs with the guaranteed life of Oshawa Steel Shingles, and your figures will show you which is the best and cheapest roof for you to buy.

When I say "Guaranteed for 25 years" I mean it—No "Ifs" About it

Some makers of metal shingles (notice they don't say "steel") talk boastfully about roofs of theirs which have stood the test for 25 years back. But if you buy their shingles do they positively guarantee to you a perfect roof, no leaks, no rusted holes, no need for paint, no bother whatever, for the next twenty-five years? That is what you are interested in—your own roof—not some other fellow's. Do they? Pedlar does. You may know people who have lived to be eighty, but that is no guarantee of your life. Oshawa Steel Shingles are the only kind that are clearly, positively, responsibly, guaranteed for any period.

Can You Afford Any Roof which is NOT Guaranteed?

Can you afford to put on a roof that will need some fixing next year, more fixing again the following year, and so on until it needs so much fixing that an entirely new roof is necessary? Can you afford to use "metal" shingles that are said to be good when you can get steel shingles that are guaranteed for 25 years—actually good for a hundred. Why not settle the roofing question at once for twenty-five years? Why doesn't the other fellow guarantee his roof if it actually is as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles?



Here Are Pictures of Two Patterns of Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed)

They come in squares 10 x 10 ft.—covering 100 square feet of roof. They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel—then galvanized with zinc, so thoroughly that all kinds of weather can't make a rust-hole in them for longer than your lifetime. They are made in the biggest factory of its kind in the British Empire—and there's \$365,000 capital and 50 years of success back of the guarantee that goes with them.

PEDLARIZE All Your Buildings, Inside and Out

By "Pedlarizing" I mean doing for the whole building what Oshawa Steel Shingles do for the roof. I make other kinds of sheet metal building materials—for ceilings, side walls, outside—that make your whole building more fire-proof, more sanitary, more beautiful, more substantial. You should know about them. May we send you a booklet and pictures that tell the whole story? It's free. Write for it today.

Costs far less than Any other kind of roof

Oshawa Steel Shingles cost only \$4.50 for a hundred square feet. You'd have to spend as much right away for wood shingles. You'll be lucky if the wood-shingle-roof lasts as long as ten years—whereas my shingles are guaranteed to give you a perfectly good roof for at least twenty-five years. Oshawa Steel Shingles cost less to put on, and need no painting. And you can be sure an Oshawa Shingled roof will outlast any other roof you can put on. That's worth something, isn't it?

Rain-snow-wind-proof Fire and lightning proof No painting No patching

No bother at all with your Oshawa Shingled roof once it's on your building. Notice we don't merely say this. We guarantee it, with a guarantee that is legally binding—good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year. That means it must be absolutely weather-proof. Also it is fire-proof, wind-tight, safe against lightning, and keeps the building warmer in winter and cooler in summer. And you need never worry with repairs. Isn't this the kind of roof you want?

What More Can You Ask of a Roof?

A roof that is practically one big seamless sheet of tough, galvanized steel, without a crevice or crack anywhere for water or wind to get into, that keeps out the heat of summer and the cold of winter—an absolutely perfect roof for the next twenty-five years. Why should you even consider any other kind? Certainly you should not fail to get all the particulars about a roof like this. Don't you think so? Then write for our book—today. It is free—from our nearest office.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

Established 1861

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45 Cumberland St.

313

ST. JOHN

42-46 Prince William St.

WINNIPEG

76 Lombard St.

QUEBEC

127 Rue de Port

REGINA

1901 Railway St. S.

MONTREAL

321-3 Craig St.

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